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Decoration

There is, probably, no subject over which there are more decided opinions and less agreement than that of decoration. For a couple of decades at least the historic styles have had their sway, and the possibilities of the Jacobean, Georgian and Adam *motifs* have been exploited by architects, builders and decorative contractors to the point of boredom. And with this satiation in decoration by ornament has come, in the last few years, an increasing desire to experiment in decoration by colour. Our daily press teems with articles, mostly by feminine writers, advocating this or that colour scheme for this or that particular apartment, and we wonder sometimes whether readers ever attempt to carry these notions into effect, and what results they have achieved by so doing. It is almost equally instructive to read the description of some colour scheme carried out in a public hall or hotel and then to go and see the actual thing. For peoples' ideas of colour are just as varied as their opinions on politics, religion or any other controversial subject. One has only to compare the colour cards of half a dozen different paint firms to realise how rash and hazardous it is to rely on a mere descriptive title. But this leaning towards colour as a means of decoration, sufficient and complete in itself, has had an immediate result in a general distaste for pattern—which is, of course, one form of ornament. We are gradually beginning to realise the force of the argument that all ornament must have sufficient plain background to give proper effect to it. That was a canon which the Victorians, with a riot of pattern on walls, floors, curtains and chair covers, not to mention serried rows of pictures, habitually transgressed. Ornament being to them a good thing, one could not have too much of it. Perhaps to-day the pendulum has swung too far in the opposite direction, and though even so plain surfaces in contrasting and harmonising colours seem to us preferable to the decorative *beau ideal* of the last century. One main difficulty is that decoration has been much neglected from the educational standpoint. There are few people who really know anything about colour, and still fewer who understand how it should be applied. We speak of a good decorator as having a "gift" for colour, implying that he is more successful than most people in visualising the effect which certain colours will present if employed in certain situations. That colour, as a tangible entity, does not exist is a statement that would hardly be credited by the majority of people; yet in modern works of physics they would quickly find an explanation of how colour, as it appears to them, is due to the rays of light reaching the retina of the eye from objects seen. And it follows from this that the interior and exterior conditions of natural light must have a profound influence on the question of colour in a particular room, and that artificial light also brings in a host of additional problems.

The educational question is, however, to be taken in hand by the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, which proposes to endow a Lectureship in Decoration at one or more of the principal universities. This scheme is designed to provide a field of study at present almost outside the scope of university teaching, and one which will furnish an opportunity for decorators who desire to combine a good general education for their sons with special study in the subject in which ultimately they are to earn their living. It is probable that decoration will be made an additional optional subject in the course for the Bachelor of Arts degree in Architecture, and it may also be made the subject of a special diploma award. It is understood further that holders of such a degree or diploma will be wholly or partially exempt from the entrance examination of the Institute. Negotiations are in progress with the universities concerned, and details will be available later in the year. The Institute is to be congratulated on its enterprise, and it is to be hoped that its example will lead to further facilities for thorough training in an important and extensive branch of art that has received but prefunctory attention hitherto.

Canberra

The opening of the new Parliament Buildings at Canberra has naturally given an impetus to proposals for other public buildings, the erection of which are rightly considered necessary as part of the equipment of the new Australian capital. A scheme, under the ægis of the Bishop of Goulburn, is being actively worked for the erection of a cathedral. Steps are being taken to secure expert advice on the choice of an architect, and also to appoint a special Commissioner to organise an appeal for a building fund. As to the site, the summit of the Knoll appears to find most favour. This would give from the east end a magnificent view of the hills above Duntroon and the more distant panorama of mountains and valley beyond. Some modification of the present street plan would, however, be necessary to lead up properly to the west front of the cathedral.

On the subject of the Canberra War Memorial, Major H. C. Corlette, F.R.I.B.A., as London representative of the Australian Institutes of Architects,

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has written to *The Times* stating that the designs submitted in the recent competition are not being sent to England for final "adjudication," as stated in the conditions, on the ground that all the schemes submitted would cost double the sum proposed. Major Corlette points out that the conditions fixed a basis for estimating on which the competitors had to rely; but the report, recently published, on the designs submitted takes a later, and much higher, basis which was not available for use by the competitors. Hence the difference in the estimated cost. By the terms of the conditions, no final adjudication report, estimate of cost or award can be made except by the London adjudicator, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., who was nominated for this office by the R.I.B.A. at the request of the Australian Government. Major Corlette contends, therefore, that, in fairness to the competitors, who are all Australian ex-service men, the matter should be referred to the R.I.B.A. for an opinion on the correct application and interpretation of the conditions.

Canberra, as we know, is at present somewhat out of the way, and if, as seems probable, the estimated cost of building has been revised in the light of the actual costs of materials and labour incurred in the building of the Parliament House, then the fair way would be to proceed with the adjudication of the competition as originally laid down; and if the cost appears then to be greater than the Australian Government is willing to sanction, the premiated competitors, or the first five or six, might then be asked to submit fresh designs on the basis of the amended costs.

The Royal Gold Medallist

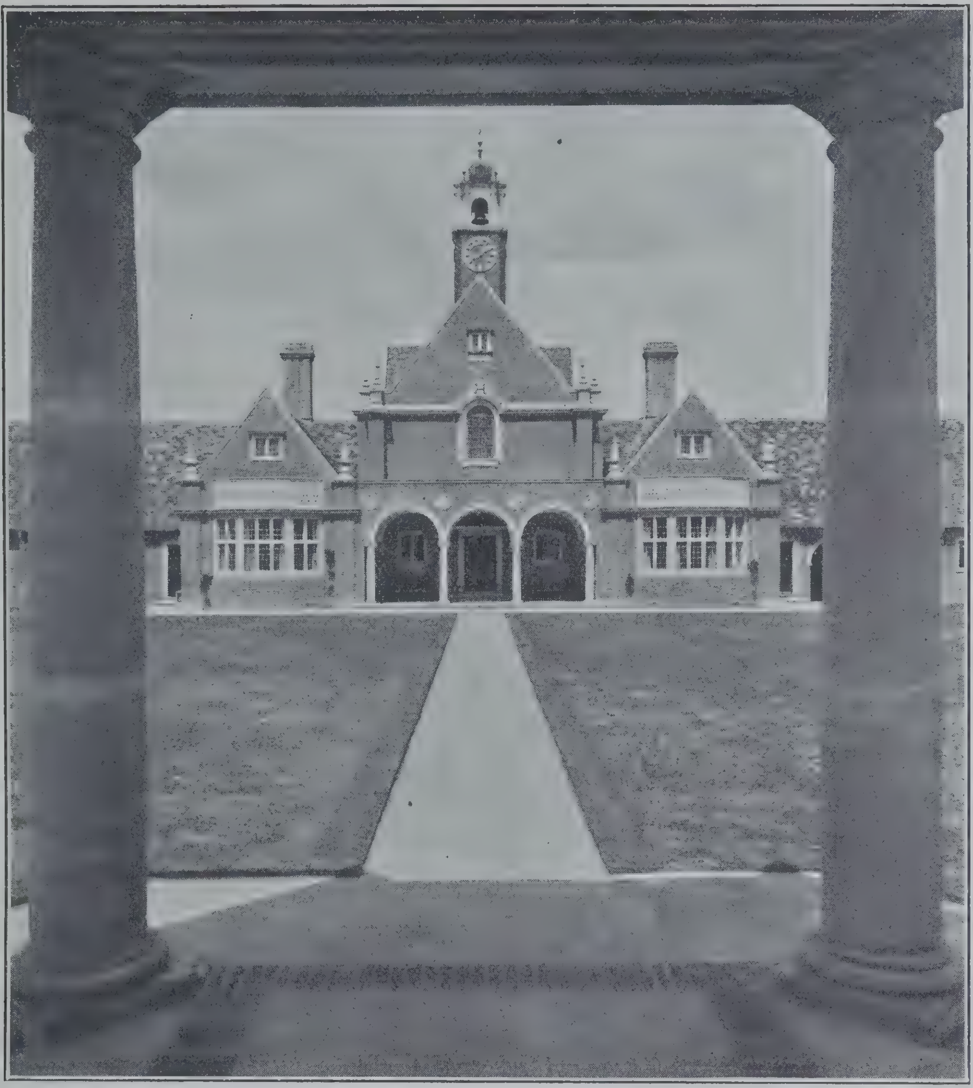
The Conference Banquet of the R.I.B.A., which marked the close of the British Architects' Conference last Friday, was remarkable in several respects. It brought together a large gathering, which taxed the capacity of the Great Hall of the Hotel Cecil; it was made the occasion for the presentation of this year's Royal Gold Medal; and it evoked high praise for the distinguished recipient from those whom Lord Sumner, in a humorous vein, dubbed as "five satraps of the Empire." It is, probably, the first time in history, certainly the history of British architecture, that two Viceroys and three Governors-General have met together to pay tribute to an architect, after actual acquaintance with his work in two of the great self-governing Dominions overseas. In this, Sir Herbert Baker can count himself a happy man. It is perhaps invidious to pick and choose between the graceful tributes of Lords Selborne, Buxton, Gladstone, Hardinge of Penshurst and Chelmsford, but the speeches of the first and last impressed us most. Lord Selborne's eulogy was frank, earnest and eloquent and based on first-hand acquaintance with Sir Herbert's work in many towns of South Africa, and from experience as a resident in houses which he had designed. Perhaps his statement that Sir Herbert was "always up to time and always within his estimates" was his strongest commendation from a professional point of view, but his genuine admiration for the new Royal Gold Medallist as a man as well as an architect was evident. As an old Wykehamist, he expressed his conviction that the beautiful Cloisters, added by Sir Herbert to the Winchester College buildings, was the finest War Memorial in England. Lord Gladstone, with a knowledge of Sir Herbert's work in South Africa, as well as of the site chosen for the new Delhi, claimed some credit for recognising and recommending Sir Herbert as the most suitable architect for the buildings of the new Indian capital. Lord Chelmsford, complaining that he had been put out of his turn and that the other noble Lords had exhausted all possible oratorical material, yet found an opening, in playful mood, by a reference to some work in this country that had not been mentioned. The governing body of Lords cricket ground, with which he was connected, in view of Sir Herbert's work in South Africa, his buildings at Delhi, and the fact that he had been made an Associate of the body over which a distinguished friend near him (Sir Frank Dicksee) presided, felt justified in entrusting the new Royal Gold Medallist with the design of their new grand stand and dressing-rooms. He recommended his hearers, when they went to Lords, to look around and see how even such humble and utilitarian structures could be endowed with beauty by a skilful designer. Sir Herbert, after the investiture, made a modest little speech, in which he expressed his gratitude to Cecil Rhodes, who was not merely a man who guided or led a type, but was a type in himself; and referred to Rhodes' aphorism that "those who spoil the face of nature in pursuit of gold should atone for their sacrilege with beautiful works of art." He made two aphorisms himself which are worth preservation. He thought that "men and governments do tend to rise to the dignity of their habitations," and acknowledging the trust that had been reposed in him by many distinguished clients, he was convinced that "it was great faith and not great criticism that produced great works of art."

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., the retiring President, in responding to the toast of the R.I.B.A., again referred to marring of the beauty of the country-side by bad buildings. Just now, when we were, at vast expense, endeavouring to alter and reconstruct the purely materialistic buildings which swamped our towns in the rapid advance of industrialism during the last century, we were allowing the beauty of our country-side, unique in its charm and quiet picturesqueness, to be destroyed by ill-considered and meretricious buildings. No building syndicate or private individual, he asserted, had a right to destroy the beauty which belonged to the whole people of this country.

To Mr. E. Bertram Kirby fell the thankless task of proposing at a late hour, and without the aid of the loud speaker, a toast to the numerous distinguished guests, but beyond a felicitous reference or two, his remarks were mostly inaudible to us in a hall that is particularly bad for speaking. Sir Martin Conway, M.P., and Mr. W. J. Locke responded, the latter, who was warmly greeted, recounting some of his fearsome experiences at the International Conference of Architects some twenty years ago, the organisation of which was one of his last official duties as secretary of the R.I.B.A.

But the abiding impression of a notable gathering was the warm personal feeling and esteem which Sir Herbert Baker evokes in those who know him; and although we have met him but once, we may chronicle that it was at a visit he had been at some pains to arrange to bring architects and art critics to see some meritorious reparation work of a distinguished brother architect who is as modest and retiring as Sir Herbert himself.

The Nottingham General Purposes Committee have adopted Sir Bernard B. Wright's design for a testimonial to Sir Jesse Boot. It is to take the form of completing the library which is to form part of the University Buildings. The library is to contain the busts of outstanding men of Nottingham and Notts. It is to be hoped that the Council will remember the excellent work done by sculptors of Nottingham birth, and afford them an opportunity of executing some of these busts.



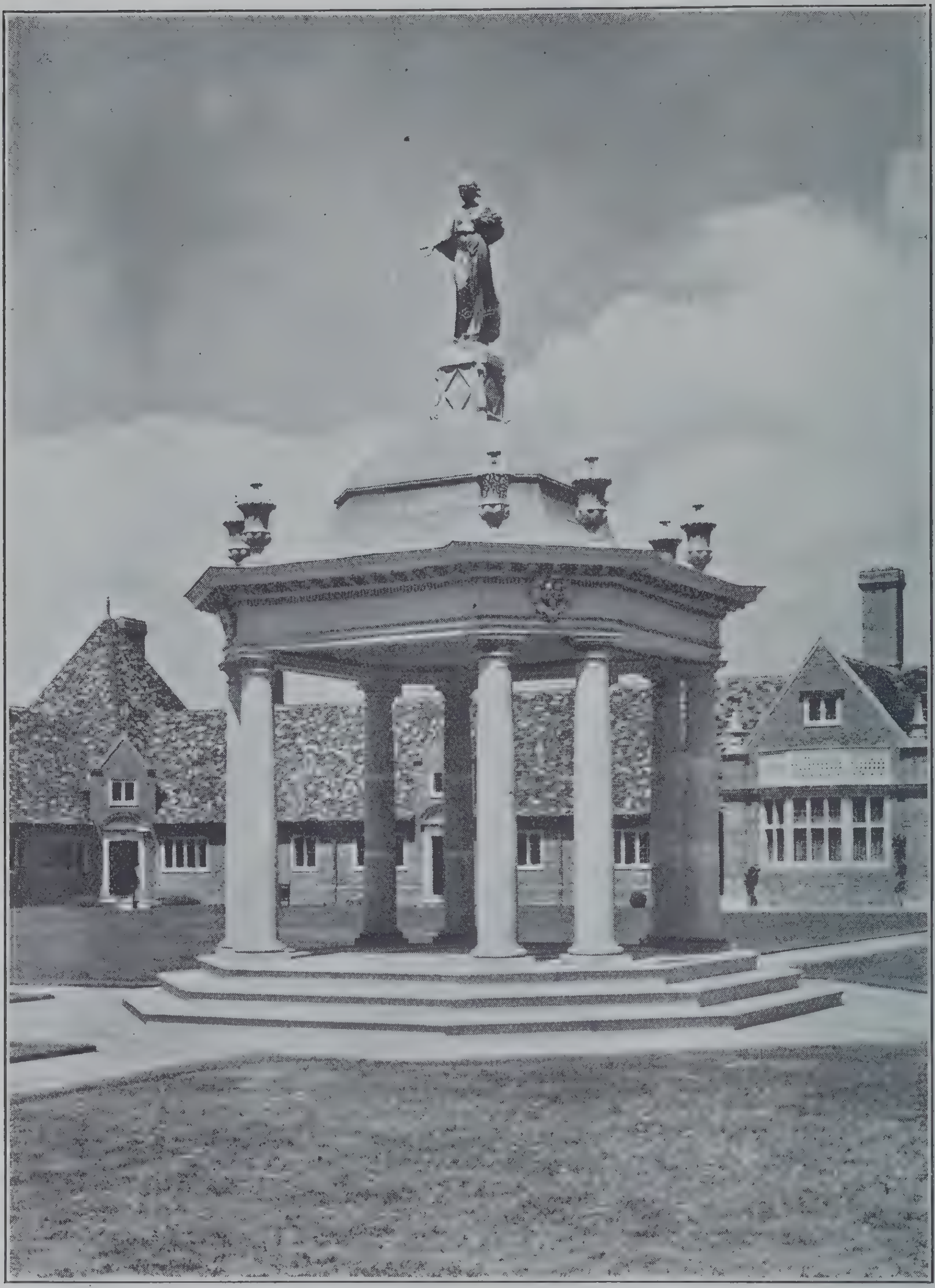
THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER: VIEW OF THE HALL.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.

THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES AT ROCHESTER

The delightful quadrangular formation of the Foord Almshouses, designed by Mr. Guy Dawber, has the special merit of being almost perfect in both character and style, while as an architectural composition it is of very great interest. Before giving a detailed analysis of this design, it may be well to distinguish as clearly as possible between these three important elements in a building. One often encounters buildings right in character, but bad both in composition and in style; others are good in character and style, but faulty in composition—but there is no need to enumerate the nine combinations in which the three elements, whether good or bad, may be associated. It is, however, a quite useful method of criticism to estimate the qualities of an architectural design by reference to their separate criteria of character, style and composition.

THE "INSTITUTION" CHARACTER OF THE DESIGN.

The first of these elements is largely a matter of deportment. We ask whether the building under consideration has the precise status and expression which its function warrants. In the presence of Mr. Guy Dawber's design we recognise at once that it gives us the correct impression—without being told what the building is for we can interpret its purpose immediately. We see that it is *institutional* in character, it is a *domestic* building, and it also gives us a feeling that its occupants have retired from very active participation in the affairs of the world. The quadrangle has, in fact, the quality of a *retreat.* How does it come about that Mr. Dawber has been able to express so completely in architectural terms the idea of a home for aged people. Let us first consider the *institutional* quality of the design. This quality is not present merely because the buildings have been grouped in a quadrangular formation. There have been designed a large number of quadrangles, such as the Bloomsbury Squares, for instance, which are free, and intentionally free, from an institutional character. The reason is that here the houses are all of approximately equal formal emphasis; we have a repetitive design in which Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, and other occupants of the square are given abodes of almost identical status and importance. This is not the only expression of domesticity in architecture, but it is a legitimate one, inasmuch as each dwelling-place is separate from its neighbours, while no part of the composition is so much more prominent than the rest as to suggest that there is a hierarchy among them, a definite rule or dominion binding them together. In the Bloomsbury Squares we recognise at once that a number of people have chosen to share between them an architectural composition which, however, does not suggest that they are united by a particular social tie. In the present instance, however, our first impression of the group is the prominent triple arcaded main entrance, surmounted by a gable and clock tower, and while other smaller doorways and



THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER: CENTRE PAVILION.
E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., Architect.

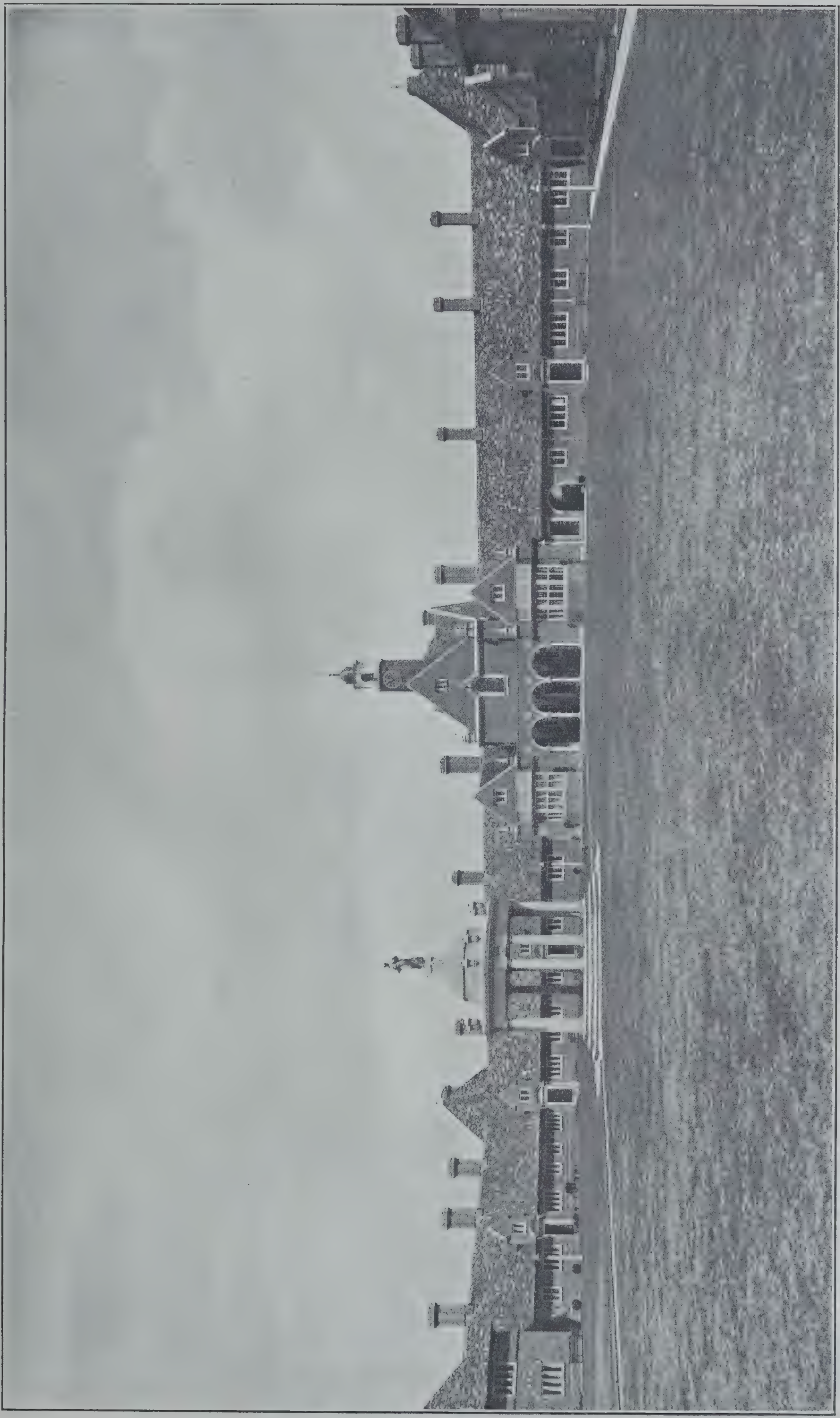
entrances are in evidence, the features just mentioned obviously dominate over the composition, and give unequivocal expression to the idea that there is some kind of order and discipline to which the inhabitants of the buildings are subject. And this is, of course, the case, for this " home " is an institution with certain rules and conditions to which those privileged to live in it must conform. It is not, however, a stern discipline, for the building is far removed from a barracks, which is, of course, of all domestic buildings, the most institutional in its extreme form. A very pleasing variety is introduced into the façades, so that while properly subordinate to the central feature with gable and clock tower, the composition does not give the impression of an irksome disciplinary restraint.

Rural Domesticity.

The design, besides being institutional, is properly domestic. This latter quality it expresses partly by the multiplicity of separate entrances and partly by the tall chimneys which here are legitimately prominent, for the chimney is primarily the symbol of the hearth, and the hearth symbolises the home. And not only is the building obviously a piece of domestic architecture, but it expresses rural domesticity as opposed to urban. The steep roofs and gables, derived from the English cottage tradition, are suitably employed on this occasion, for the building is really nothing more than a plurality of cottages intimately joined together. Thus the character of the group is rightly expressed, and the cottagy quality is in keeping with the function of the design, and is not wrongly employed, as is so often the case, to give a false air of rusticity to what really is a mansion.

The Style of the Buildings.

The detail of the façades is in the English Renaissance manner, yet the total effect of the building is almost mediæval. Mr. Dawber has succeeded in blending into an harmonious whole the two main streams of tradition which have found expression in our national architecture. If the detail had been definitely Tudor or Elizabethan, or even Perpendicular Gothic, the main characteristics of the composition would scarcely have been altered. The only part

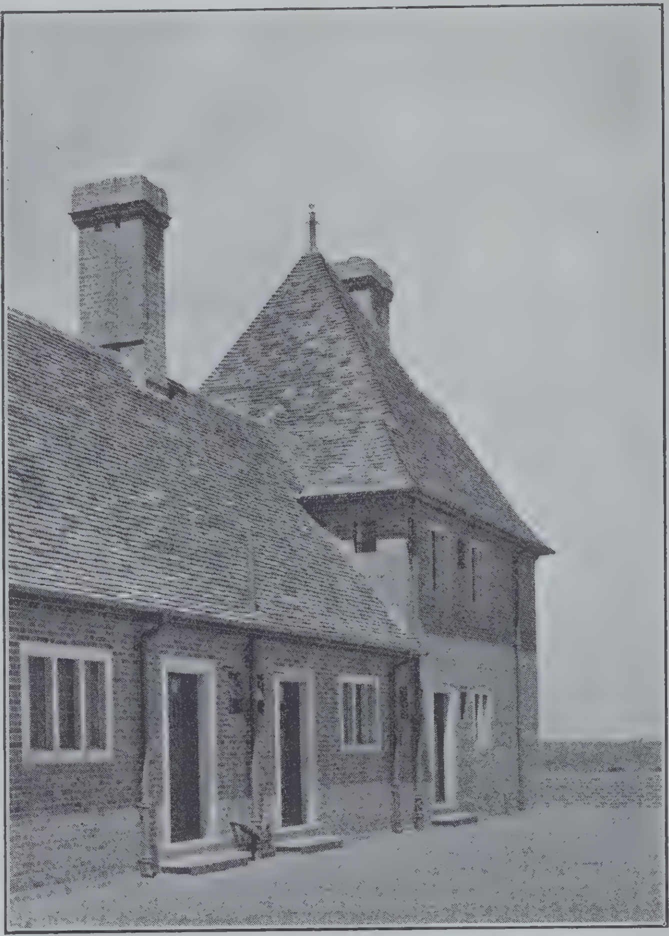


THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER. E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.

where the classic note is allowed to declare itself with clarity is in the elegant little columnar edifice in the centre of the quadrangle. This is a graceful essay in Roman Doric. The urns which surmount the columns are playful in conception, and accord well with their character as ornaments of "garden architecture," while the curved roof, convex upon concave, with its crowning pedestal, provides an interesting silhouette. While the determination of the appropriate character of a building is a matter of right feeling and common sense, and can only be accomplished by those who have a keen appreciation of the social quality in architecture, style is a matter of learning. Here, also, Mr. Guy Dawber shows himself to be an accomplished master of the stylistic medium he chooses to employ. Throughout the building the detail is unaffected and appropriate to its purpose, and yet scholarly.

The Composition of the Parts.

Architectural composition is a study which requires not so much a social sense or historical knowledge, but pure logic applied to elucidate certain principles, the application of which in architecture leads to organic design. Nobody disputes that the chief formal quality desired in a building is unity, and the more complex the design of a building or a group of buildings may be the more difficult it is to attain this, for it will here be a unity in variety, which can only be brought about if the composition as a whole has a dominant feature. In the case of the general view of the quadrangle here illustrated, we see immediately that the entrance block with gable and clock tower not only gives to the design that institutional quality which was aimed at, but also provides the formal emphasis required in an architectural dominant. We look around the quadrangle, taking in our glance many features of interest, yet we are continually aware that there exists this main focus of attention to which we may return. Thus the design has the requisite character of unity. But besides the quadrangular group of buildings there is the courtyard itself to be considered, and this is also an entity which needs a focal point. This is provided in the central monument, which is carefully kept much smaller than the entrance feature in order that the latter may continue to assert its dominance over the whole composition. There is only one point at which these two elements appear to clash, and that is from the arched gateway into the quadrangle itself, from which point the monument appears to stand in front of the triple arcade and obstructs one's view of the principal part of the elevation behind it. Yet it is difficult to see how this could have been avoided, unless the entrance from the road had been placed asymmetrically. A similar difficulty arises in the case of the view of Buckingham Palace from the Mall, where the central pediment is unfortunately obscured by the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of it, and we have a division of interest.



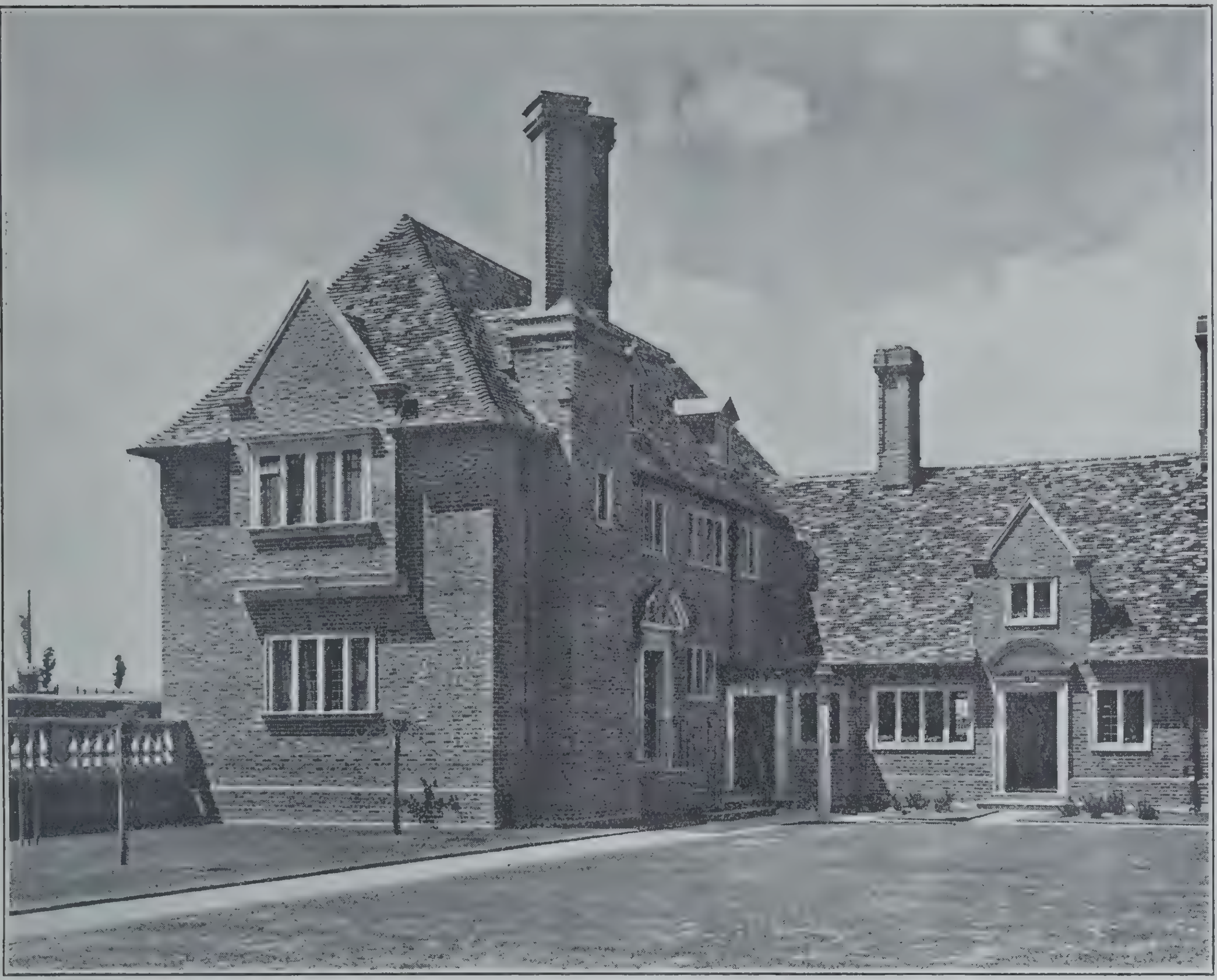
THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER: A TWO-STOREY CORNER BLOCK.
E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., Architect.

The Entrance Feature.

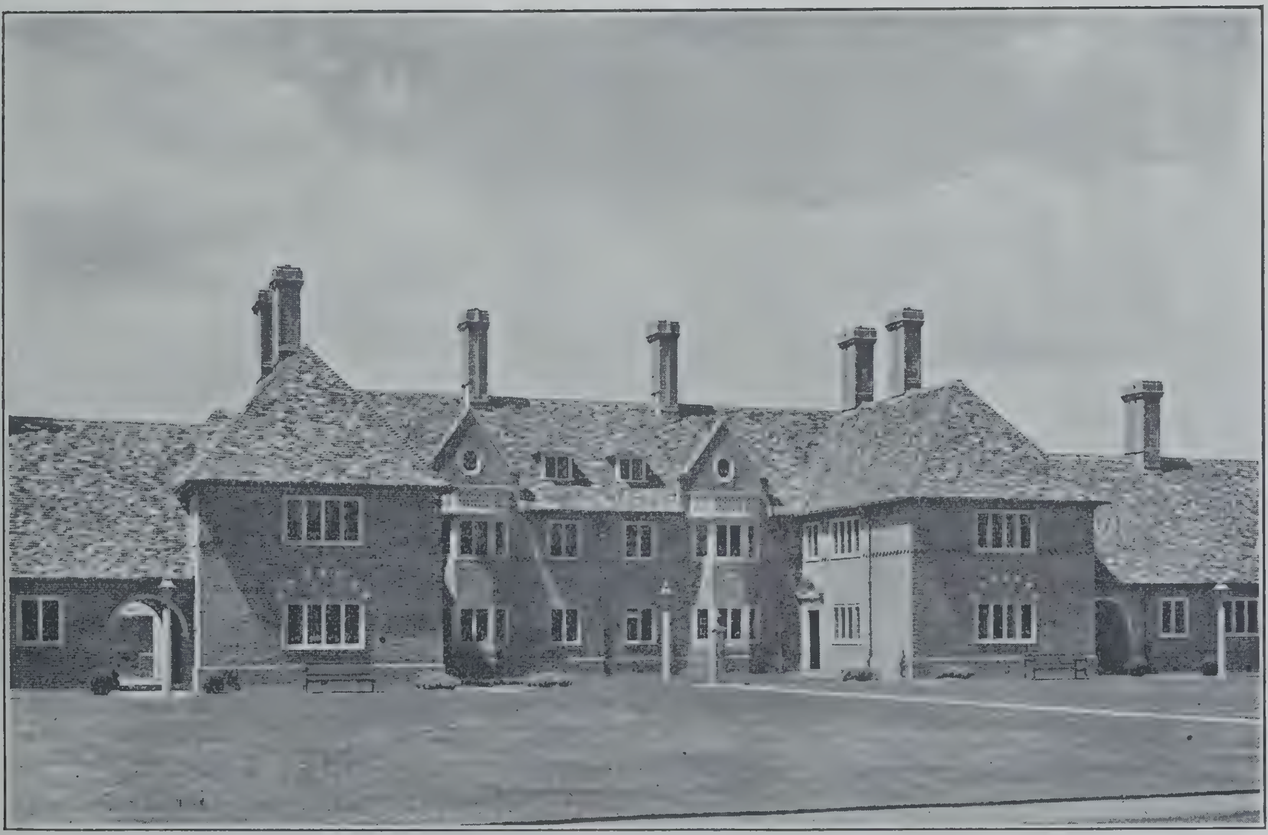
The entrance block itself is a delightful composition, in which a variety of architectural motifs have been harmoniously blended. A tripartite formation has here been adopted. Not only is there a triple arcade under the central part, but there are also three gables, of which the central one, much larger than the others, is broken up by a cornice which subdivides it, and reduces its scale, so that it ceases to overbear the lateral gables unduly. These latter are at the extremities finials surmounting piers which enclose elegantly designed bay windows with pierced parapets. These bays exactly correspond in height with the arcade which lies between them, so the composition is intimately bound together. The arcade itself has Ionic columns in stone with a stone carved architrave around the arches, while four decorative stone medallions appear in the spandrils. The association of stone ornament with brick wallage is very skilfully managed, and one feels that while the structure is predominantly brick there is just enough stonework to give it a certain richness and precision which would otherwise have been absent.

Other decorative stone features include the elegant doorways, of which one is here illustrated. Here we see a traditional classic doorway with the architrave around the opening marked by heavy bolection moulding, while scrolled consoles support a broken segmental pediment enclosing a finely sculptured crest. In less important parts of the building we see plain stone reveals to doors and windows. These subordinate blocks are characterised by a pleasant informality. Architectural interest is obtained by the contrast of hipped roofs and gables and a rhythmic arrangement of chimney stacks. These latter are disposed with very great care, for in nearly all instances they appear on the roof ridges or else on the outside walls, and never half-way up the roof.

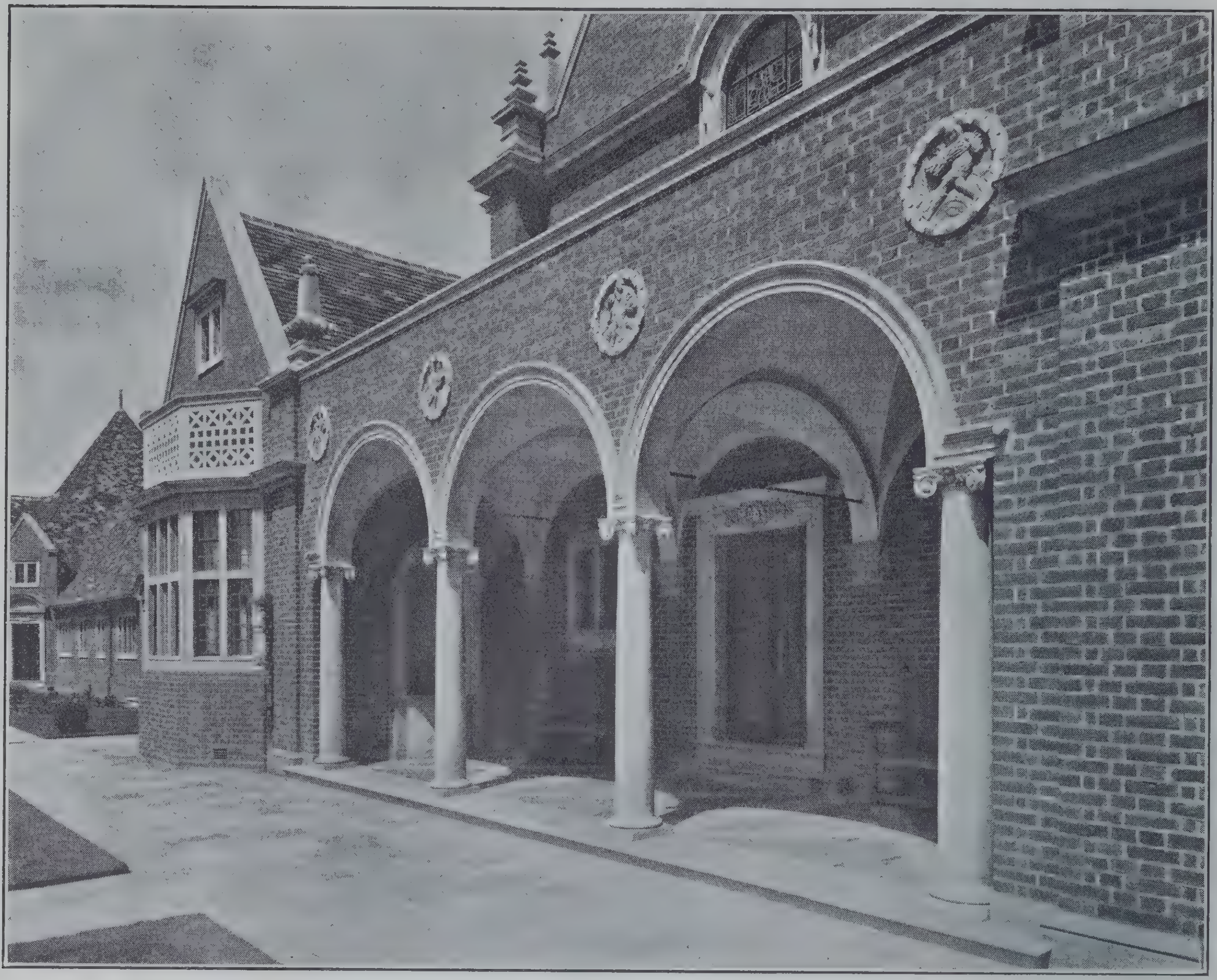
This is a very important point in chimney design, the importance of which is often under-rated by architects. Of course, it occasionally happens that the plan necessitates the puncturing of the roof by chimneys at unexpected places, but while this scarcely matters where buildings have low roofs and parapet walls, it should be avoided if possible in those designs which especially depend upon the arrangement of chimneys.



THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER: MATRON'S HOUSE.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.



THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER: WEST CENTRAL GROUP QUADRANGLE.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.



THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER: LOGGIA TO HALL.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.

THE CORNERS OF THE QUADRANGLE.

In quadrangular design another important point to observe is the treatment of the re-entrant corner, an architectural feature which always presents difficulties. If the façade and roof just turns the corner without any formal accentuation at that point it appears weak and insensitive to its environment, but, on the other hand, a heavy architectural emphasis of the corner is apt to produce the wrong kind of expression, and suggests that the sides of the quarrangle are primarily joining members to the four corner buildings, whereas the architectural entity in this instance is the courtyard itself, and it is the æsthetic function of the buildings round it to express the fact of an enclosure. Mr. Guy Dawber has adopted the happy mean, and has emphasised the corners of the quadrangle just sufficiently to make them appear conscious of their position without detracting from the continuity of the buildings.

Mr. Guy Dawber has given us a distinguished building, which is worthy to rank among the best modern examples of modern domestic architecture.

Mr. Laurence A. Turner executed the stone and wood carvings, and Professor G. Moira has painted the historical mural decorations in the hall.

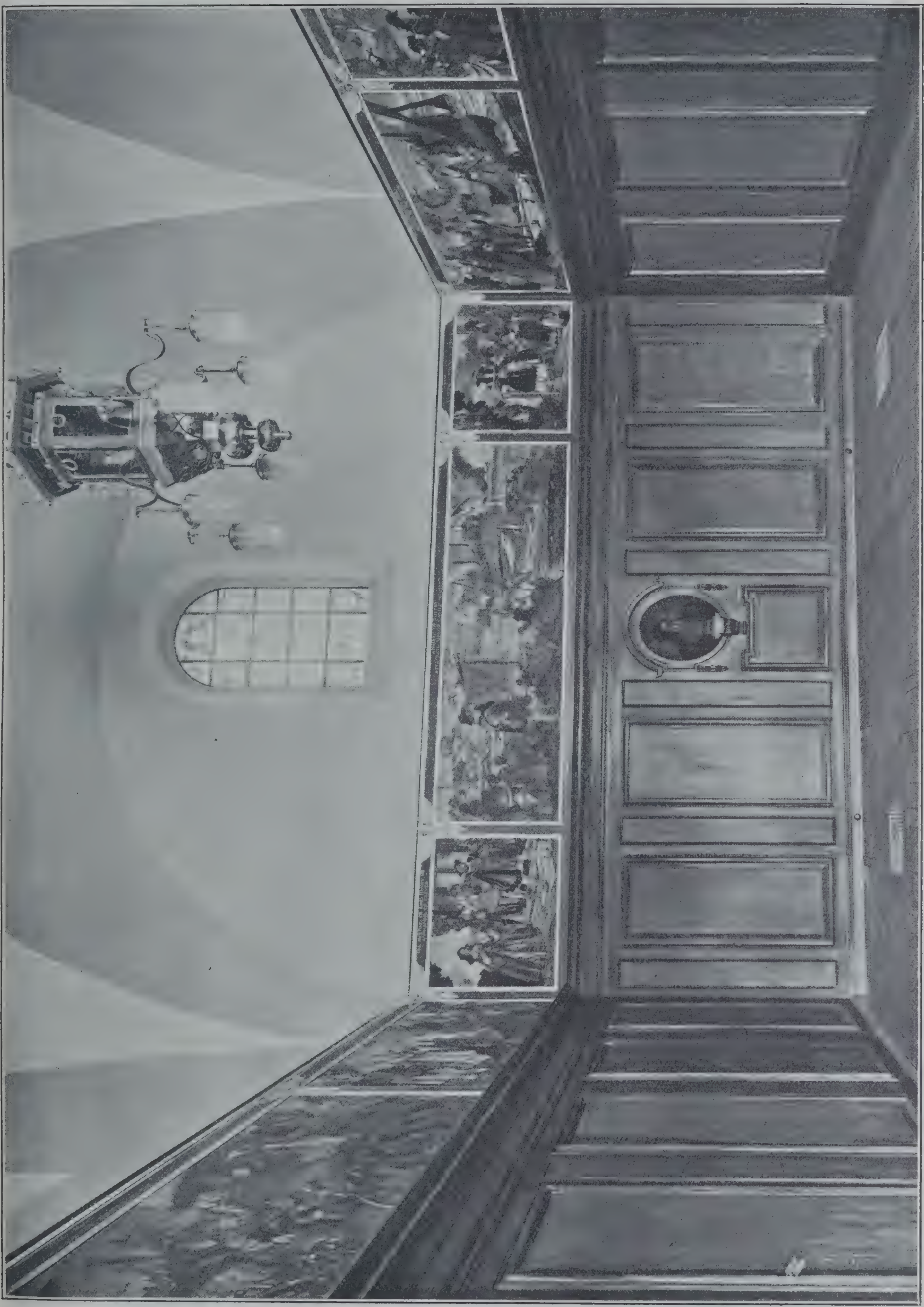
Mr. Robert Anning Bell, R.A., designed the stained glass; Mr. Ernest Gillick, sculptor, is responsible for the bronze figures on the centre pavilion and in the hall; and Mrs. Phœbe Stabler for the lead plaques over the loggia, which are characteristic of her work.

The general contractors for the work were Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Maidstone. The sub-contractors were: Messrs. Ames & Finnis, roof tiling; Messrs. Dorking Brick Co., bricks; Messrs. Ham Hill & Doulting Stone Co., stone dressings, etc.; Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, plumbing, sanitation, and drainage; Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, hot water and ventilation; Messrs. Rochester Gas Co., gas installation; Messrs. Kent Electric Power Co., electric light; Messrs. F. Braby & Co., copper work; Messrs. Lakeland Nurseries, Ltd., gardens; Messrs. Thomas Elsley, Ltd., ornamental lead work to gutters and down pipes, rain water heads; Messrs. Gillett & Johnston, clock and chimes; Messrs. Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, railings; Messrs. Wm. Sugg & Co., Ltd., gas fittings; Messrs. Waring, Withers & Chadwick, bronze lamps around quadrangle; Messrs. G. & A. Brown, ceilings of loggia and hall; Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds, ornamental iron work; Mr. Auret, 122 Wigmore Street, W.1, curtains; Messrs. J. Pirie & Co., Ltd., door furniture and fittings; Mr. John Pye, casements; and Messrs. Heal & Son, furniture.

We read that the Portsmouth Corporation have appointed a Committee, who are to visit several towns in order to obtain information as regards the design of crematoriums. We would recommend the Corporation to hold an open architectural competition on the subject. By this means they would obtain the advice of an expert assessor and a large selection of designs.

In the list of sub-contractors published in our last issue in connection with the Society of Friends' building, Euston (architect, Mr. H. Lidbetter), the name of Messrs. Marryat & Scott, Ltd., lift manufacturers, 57 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, was omitted. The firm supplied seven machines for this building.

" Essays by the Way," by " Scrutator," have been held over until next week.



THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER: INTERIOR OF HALL. E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.

MEMORANDA

II.—White Portland Cement *(Continued)*

For surface finishes the judicious selection of the aggregate is a matter of equal importance to the use of white cement. Silica sand, crushed silica, crushed marble or granite, and spar are the best aggregates for white cement work. The first and last named are the cheapest and most easily obtained, but it is well to bear in mind that a little trouble spent in securing the best aggregate for each particular job will always be repaid by results, for an unsuitable aggregate can easily mar the texture which is to be applied to the finished surface. Architects are, therefore, to be advised to specify some particular aggregate for use wherever possible.

Colouring with Local Sand

Many pleasing colours are to be obtained by the combination of local building sand with white cement. This is particularly true of the yellow and brown sands which are found in various parts of the country. These give many attractive shades of cream and buff, which can be strengthened, if necessary, by the addition of mineral oxides. In any case it is always advisable to try out the local sand and see what colour it gives, for the value of sand in this respect cannot be judged from its general appearance. Disappointing results may be obtained from the most promising sands, whilst those of the lighter shades when intensified by the addition of pigments, often prove equally surprising. This blending of mineral oxides and sand is, therefore, a valuable means for securing new and attractive effects, none of which could be properly appreciated if ordinary grey Portland cement was employed in place of the white product. The quantity of pigment used, however, must never exceed 40 lbs. to each barrel of cement, otherwise the strength of the mortar will suffer; 8 to 16 lbs. of pigment can be used for light shades, 16 to 24 lbs. for medium shades.

In order to "expose" the aggregate the finish coat should be scrubbed with water (using a stiff brush) within 24 hours after it has been trowelled. In cases where the stucco has hardened, a solution of one part of commercial hydrochloric acid (spirts of salts) to four parts of water should be used in place of water alone, but all traces of acid must be subsequently removed by spraying the treated surface with clean water from a hose. In many cases, however, a carpet float or a wire brush can be used for the same purpose with good results.

A Non-staining Cement for "Cut Stone"

Nearly all light-coloured building stones are liable to become stained by contact with grey Portland cement mortar. Whilst there is some diversity of opinion regarding the cause of this staining, it has been well established that moisture, in contact with grey Portland cement, is a contributing factor. Non-staining mortar should, therefore, be used in laying not only the stone itself, but also any masonry which comes in direct contact with it. Only by this means can freedom from discolouration be assured, for the stone can then dry out in the natural manner, as the moisture in the wall will contain nothing to come to the surface during the drying-out period. The practice of using a non-staining mortar for pointing alone, and a waterproofing compound for protection against staining, is not to be relied upon, for any waterproof coating given to the stone is liable to be rubbed off during transport or whilst the stone is being fitted to the structural framework of the building. Complete protection with the use of a waterproofing compound is only obtained when the back of the stone can be covered after erection, and before the backing masonry is placed in position.

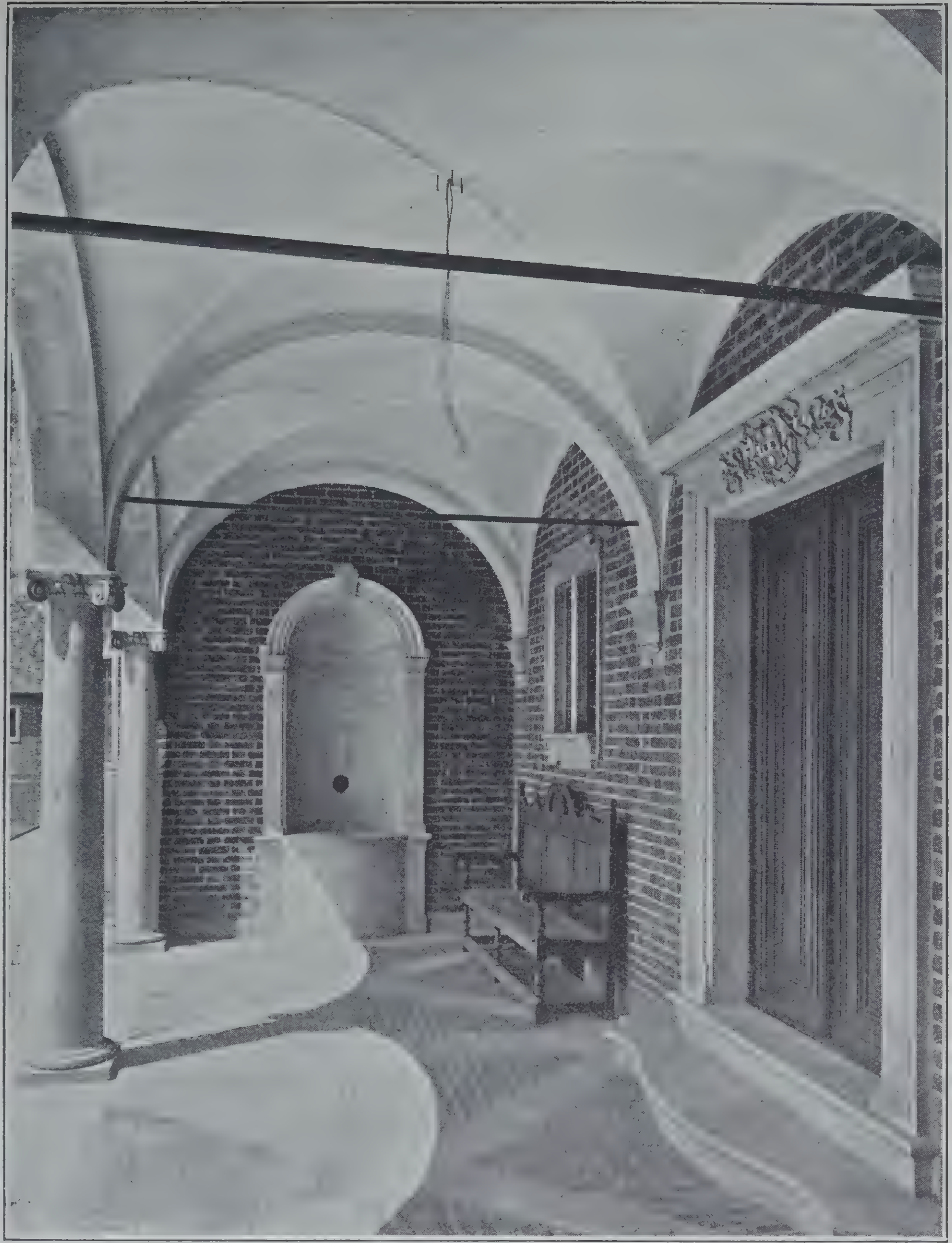
The stones which are susceptible to staining are limestones, light-coloured sandstones, marble and some of the lighter shades of granite. For setting and backing "cut stone" a mortar composed of one part of white Portland cement to three parts of clean, sharp sand is generally used; in the case of fine cut stone, particularly subject to staining, these proportions may be one of cement to two of sand. In order to make the mortar more plastic, hydrated lime can be added if desired, but the amount used should never exceed one-tenth of the bulk if the cement. In this case it is essential to use a machanical mixing machine, for the hydrated lime cannot be properly incorporated with the dry cement and sand by hand mixing. For pointing cut stone a mortar composed of nne part of white Portland cement to one part of fine white silica sand will be found to give the best results, the joints being raked back to a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ in., brushed out and wetted sufficiently to eliminate absorption before proceeding with the work. Where fine white silica sand is specified, care must be taken to see that the material used has an individual grain and is not of flour-like fineness.

White Cement Mortar for Brick and Terra-cotta

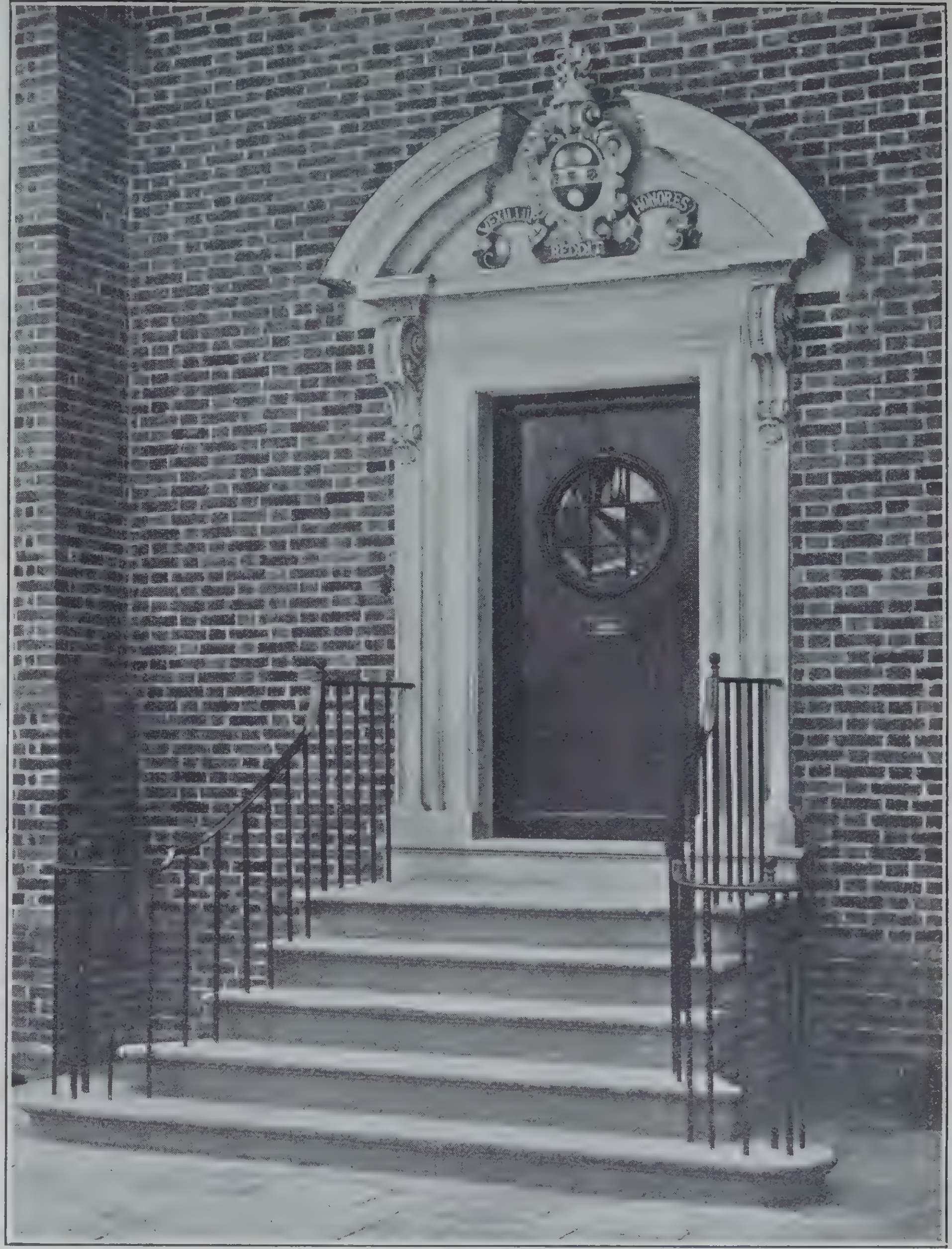
Coloured cement mortar to harmonise with brick and terra-cotta needs to be made with a white cement, if muddy effects are to be avoided. As in the case of stucco, this colouring can be obtained by mixing the cement with some suitable sand or a mineral oxide, or by the combination of these two methods. Where a pure white cement is required, crushed white marble, from which all very fine flour-like particles have been removed, must be used, for but few of the dead white sands are really sharp enough to give strength to the mortar, although they may serve their purpose in other respects. For rough faced brickwork a comparatively coarse aggregate, such as fine gravel, should be selected, so that joints with a rough texture can be obtained.

It is in the laying of bricks that the use of a cement which in itself resists discolouration cannot be too strongly urged, for most brickwork shows a marked tendency to collect dust, which subsequently washes down over the surface under the influence of the rain. Ordinary lime mortar joints will "drink in" this dirty water, discolouring both the bricks and the joints, and although this is not experienced to anything like the same degree with cement mortar, a certain amount of discolouration will often be noticed. Where contrast between the colour of the joint and the colour of the bricks is especially desirable, this discolouration should, therefore, be remedied by the use of white Portland cement. As an additional precaution, the cement used should be waterproofed by incorporating 1 to 2 per cent. of a suitable waterproofing compound, preferably one recommended by the makers of the particular brand of cement used. In common practice one barrel of white cement (using a 1 to 3 mix) should be allowed for laying 1,000 bricks.

At an estimated cost of £200,000, the Corporation of Nottingham are constructing a new 70-ft. wide thoroughfare linking up Lower Parliament Street with London Road, which will have the beneficient effect of clearing away some 300 slum dwellings on the east side of the city. Lower Marsh, another notorious slum area on this side, is also to be cleared.



DETAIL OF LOGGIA TO HALL.



ENTRANCE TO BOARD ROOM.

THE FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., Architect.

THE REPAIR OF RURAL COTTAGES—I

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

A few general remarks under this head were given in the concluding article of my series on "Local Variations in Construction," and these I have been invited to expand.

In cases where anything approaching major repair is in contemplation, and, of course, always when any remodelling is intended, it is highly advisable to make measured plans and consider the proposed work on paper as well as on the building. Many existing structural facts, and almost all future possibilities, will be found much more apparent in a drawing than in the concrete. It will, for instance, often be plain from the facts so displayed that large dairies and fuel sheds, which often formed part of early cottage plans, occupy an unduly large proportion of the area, and can be more usefully employed for alternative purposes. The possibilities of contriving new stairs with independent approach to all bedrooms, and of providing additional fires without the construction of new chimneys, are often more readily gauged from plans. In preparing plans with this object the positions of all main beams and of the original posts of timber frame structures are of greater relative importance than the many more recent partitions which have commonly accrued to the original simple structure. A cross-section in which the original structure is disentangled from modifications and excrescences should also be prepared. While it is, however, highly advisable to get a knowledge of the structural idea which underlay the building (for the ancient cottage was usually the embodiment of a simple definite organic scheme), yet the natural curiosity which impels to exposure of the structure "as originally" should usually be resisted. Casings were usually added for sufficient cause, and many such are even themselves of respectable antiquity.

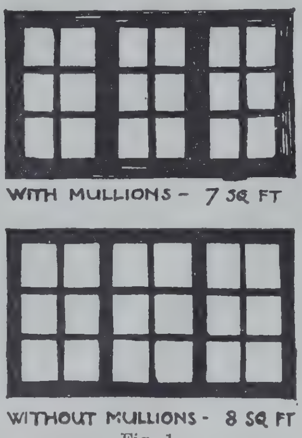


Fig. 1.

I would place the most important considerations which should be ever present in the mind devoted to work of the kind discussed as:

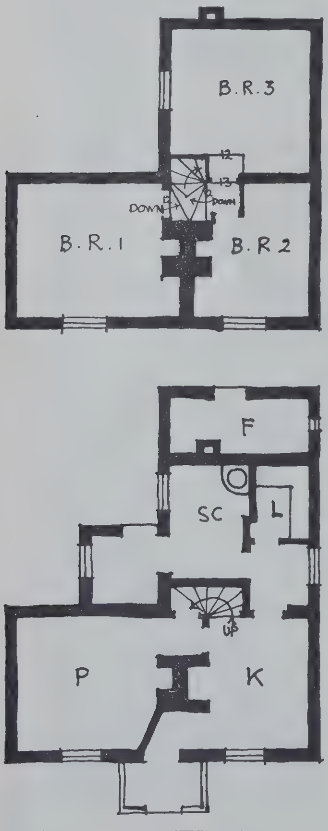
(1) First in relative importance: Touch nothing old which can be left alone. This is equally important from the point of cost as for preservation of interest. Many an old roof with years of useful life has been ruined by inability to stop work when once broken into for new dormers or chimneys, maybe.

(2) Respect old forms of construction. Don't assume that because a wall is of mud that it is necessarily other than a good wall, or that because a building looks shabby that it is on its last legs.

(3) Money is better spent on the addition of conveniences altogether new than partly wasted on first destroying or altering something in order that something else may be substituted. A good illustrative example is the staircase. Most genuine cottage staircases (not small manor houses de-classed) are impassable by modern furniture, and both cramped and dangerous for old people and children. Commonly they consist entirely of winders, and tuck into the recess at one side of the main chimney jambs. To tear them out and contrive new stairs internally will be found destructive to much of the surrounding work and sometimes leads to virtually a new interior. It is always worth considering whether they cannot be left (often they occupy a space about 3 ft. x 4 ft.) to the original walls, as in Figs. 2 and 3.

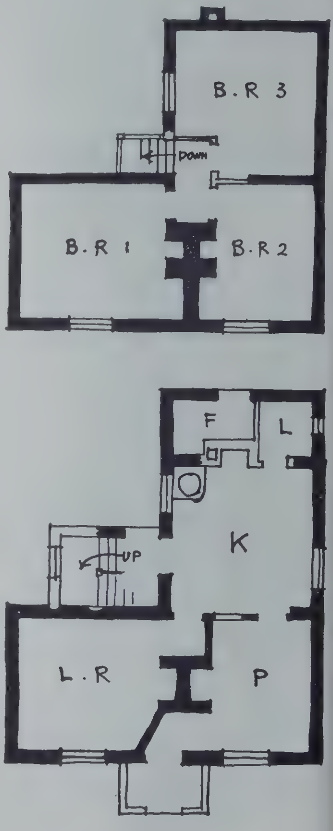
(4) Windows have three objects: outlook, light, and ventilation. Where lighting of rooms is insufficient by modern standards, it is sometimes possible to satisfy the two latter needs (with which alone by-laws are concerned) quite apart from the first one. It is usually better to add new windows rather than enlarging old, but sometimes with clumsy wood casements it is possible to increase lighting sufficiently by fixing down all scantlings and omitting mullions. A three-light casement in which the centre casement is fixed and rebated on both edges, will act as shutting stop to two side casements hinged in the usual way, and give 1 ft. additional glass area in a window 3 ft. high. See Fig .1, in which the woodwork of the two windows is shown in silhouette. Windows on these lines are quite common in old cottages, but seldom now made.

(5) Whatever arguments there may be in favour of new substances as building materials for modern work, they should be rigorously excluded from old cottage repairs. This, of course, need not cover improved forms of old processes. It is, for instance, of the utmost value to be able to plaster dampcourseless walls internally with waterproofed undercoating, or to slurry porous brickwork with a slush mixture of super-cement under whitewash, but even such improvements require caution.



BEFORE ALTERATION

Fig. 2.



AS ALTERED. 1927

Fig. 3.

Messrs. Howis & Belcham, F.A.I., L.R.I.B.A., have opened a London branch at 77 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Messrs. A. Marshall Mackenzie & Son, architects, have moved their offices from 75 Victoria Street to 39a Maddox Street, W.1. Telephone: Ambassador 9720.

A DISPASSIONATE VIEW OF REGENT STREET

By H. B. Creswell, F.R.I.B.A.

It is characteristic of the times in which we live that one point of view is common on almost all subjects except religion and politics. The herd absorbs the individual, habit usurps thought, and most people remain mere participators in instead of observers of life, drifting with the stream and accommodating themselves to the eddies like bits of straw. The artist, the musician, and the actor are no longer recognisable in the street, where the actress and the shopgirl are, also, scarcely distinguishable. In America people not only dress alike and think alike, but express the same ideas in the same cant phrases, and seek in all ways to veil their individuality. England has popular points of view which have no root in reason nor in thought—they are merely habits of mind. Thus, for some incomprehensible reason, a mother-in-law, a kipper or a sardine are funny, and to mention them is a witticism. It is regarded as a mark of discernment for a man to put all his available cash on a horse because it is called by the same name as his wife's Pekinese, or because a spider crawled over its price on a newspaper, as good a way of picking winners as any; and it is an accepted principle that if a man has made a record break at billiards, or a girl has swum the Channel, their opinions on the best way to spend a summer holiday, or the right age to marry, must have enormous weight. Habits of thought comparable to these, and as firmly rooted in unthinking prejudices, are invading architecture. For instance, although every thinker or writer on architecture (except perhaps one) who has won established recognition, gives first place to the Gothic principle in architecture, and although the two new buildings which alone, during the past few years, have received universal and unstinted admiration, exemplify those principles, yet anyone who expounds those principles is regarded as outside the pale and invites abuse. The schoolmen are receptive only of the reiteration, like the flogging of a gong, of "axiality," "symmetry," "assymmetry," "balance," "proportion," and similar terms in the jargon of the obvious, just as they are receptive of jazz as a standard of music and of Cochran's revues as a standard of the drama. They do not think or feel, because that is done for them, and it is done for them by those who have to think and feel in the way that satisfies the standards of thought and feeling espoused by the Board of Architectural Education.

The rebuilding of Regent Street has set up certain herd ideas of this kind. Two things only, so far as I am aware, are ever said of Regent Street. One is that old Regent Street was in every way admirable; the other, that in most ways new Regent Street is a failure. I do not think that either of these opinions are justified, nor that they truly represent the facts. Old Regent Street, as most of us remember it, was architecturally mean and, in construction, shoddy. New Regent Street has qualities which will distinguish it for a great many years. It has certainly much more interest than Kingsway, and the Quadrant accomplishes, almost for the first time, a modern street lay-out of a monumental character on classic principles, rendered in enduring materials and construction. It will also, perhaps, serve to show how very little is, after all, to be hoped from the application of such principles. As Bond Street is greatly more successful as a street than Kingsway, so is Cheapside than new Regent Street. To say this is rank heresy, but is it not true? Will anyone who is familiar with those four streets, and who is capable of disabusing his mind of prejudices, and willing to forget what he is expected to think and feel, and who then examines his impressions and reflects upon the states of mind which he associates with those streets, differ from my sense of the matter? I do not think that he will do so, and if he examines the reason for those impressions I think he will be able to justify them.

If we recall London's finest street, a street no sane person would, surely, in any respect wish to alter, and which is made up almost entirely of important classic monumental buildings, and consider to what its grandeur, its beauty, its grace and the charm of its welcome depends, we realise that it is because it is Gothic. It in no way invites us to see it as a pattern—as an arrangement. Whitehall is not straight, it is not level, it is not of equal width, its buildings are placed without any relation to one another, it breaks all the rules of the town planning experts. It has happened so; it is full of deep significances. If, however, we imagine Whitehall laid out under a scheme selected by the Board of Architectural Education from designs submitted in competition by the rival schools of architecture, we shall see in our mind's eye a straight road with parallel frontages from which balanced symmetrical blocks stare across at one another, and a cenotaph or other central feature occupying the vanishing point of perspective at one end, like the bull's-eye of a shooting range. A memorable achievement, certainly, but what is its effect? Its effect would rival Kingsway: an effect of staleness, dullness, monotony, and boredom.

The chief mistake of Nash's lay-out of Regent Street is precisely that feature which it has become a habit to admire: namely, the quadrant. Regent Street originated in 1812 on the initiation of George IV., perhaps at the prompting of Nash whose scheme for the laying-out of Regent's Park had then been adopted. The idea was for a new street from Carlton House, then the King's Palace, to Marylebone Park, cutting through and abrogating a certain poisonous and congested district known as St. James's Market, much as Shaftesbury Avenue was planned to eliminate Seven Dials. Upper Regent Street followed approximately the line of Swallow Street, and the quadrant was Nash's device for so connecting Upper and Lower Regent Street as to cut into the heart of the slum. The quadrant had no origin as an architectural conception. It was an expedient, and a bad one. The curve is mechanical and dull; it imposes inconveniences upon all buildings fronting upon it, and has been an exasperation to everyone who ever traversed it. The pleasure of starting in a direction at right angles to that which you want to go belongs only to skaters exploiting the outside edge. The pedestrian receives no impression except of tiresome abnormality in the lay-out. The colonnade, pulled down in 1848 (after 20 years in which its obvious unsuitability had been proved alike to shopkeepers and the police) cannot have been a beautiful feature, although it was a startling one. In the Middle Ages they could do these things well and gracefully—witness Padua and our own Chester. The columns supporting a stucco entablature and balustraded parapet were of cast iron, fluted and with Tuscan or Roman Doric caps. They were 16 ft. long and stood on granite bases. The shop window heads were about 10 ft. high, and above them, under the colonnade roof, were the windows lighting the abysmal first floor. The fronts of the houses standing behind the colonnade were monotonous, with mean architraves and an abortive cornice, and bore no relation to the heavy moulding and rich detail of the colonnade. The appearance of the roadway, flanked with rows of columns along the curb must have been that of a narrow, enclosed lane. There were balconies to the first floor windows under the colonnade, and these were extended or completed when the colonnade was removed, and served to relieve the bald monotony of the denuded frontages which we remember. The most unhappy aspect of Regent Street was, however, its shoddy construction. Why (unless it was specially built to endure for only 99 years) it looked more shabby with its bulging plaster cracks filled with soot and covered with layers of greasy paint, than buildings of contemporary date erection in Regent's Park which we now view with satisfaction, I do not know. The buildings in Upper Regent Street were not generally designed by Nash (the Fire Office in the Circus we all grew so fond of was the work of Robert Abrahams), and were certainly better built and of better design than the quadrant; and this part of the street, judging from early memories of it reinforced by old plates, was of much greater interest than the quadrant. It had a gaiety and variety which belongs only to the Gothic principles, where the eye is not invited to analyse and arrange and find a pattern; and the individual designs were good of their kind and displayed an architecture of plaster (rather than one of stone expressed in plaster and cast iron, as in the colonnade), such as we may admire at Regent's Park. The mean character of the old quadrant is made apparent if we compare it with Piccadilly Circus. Sir Frank Dicksee has been credited with saying that Piccadilly Circus is the greatest vulgarity in Europe. Since new Regent Street has approached completion its contrast with Piccadilly Circus is unendurable: it is like a flower garden invaded by a stink, but Nash's stucco quadrant, with its pimping cornices and architraves and its defective stucco marbled with sooty cracks, toned in with the Monico and Pavilion corners quite nicely. I do not include the Fire Office. We all had an affection for it, as we have for an old pipe.

Of the new quadrant we may feel that here is a consistent idea carried to completion, and the blessed relief with which the eye dwells upon those broad façades of flat Portland stone will, I hope, give a lead to designers of street architecture who load their elevations with decorative emblems. I notice that Sir Reginald Blomfield has adopted the motive of the window running through two stories from Norman Shaw's Piccadilly frontage of the hotel of that name. This gable of the hotel always seems to me a memorable achievement among Norman Shaw's many successes, and I should like to see Piccadilly Circus completed on the pattern Sir Reginald has set for the west end of it. I seem to observe a weakening of confidence in the architect. I shall never cease to regret the applied panels veiling the rustications of the piers and the shallow neck of no more than 1¼ in. or so marking the vertical range of windows in conflict with the strong horizontal lines of cornice and plinth and in violence to the desire everyone must have to view the windows in horizontal ranges. The matter is almost a personal grievance, for I admire the buildings comprised in the completion of hotel façade and its counterpart across the way and the various frontages to the Circus greatly, and believe they will long stand as among the most distinguished designs of London street architecture.

NOTE.—The Editor does not necessarily identify himself with all the opinions expressed in this article.

On October 29 Princess Mary will open the Greenwich Guardians new nurses' home.

Competition News

Silvercraft Competition

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths propose to hold a competition aiming at the improvement of design in silverwork. Specimens selected by the Company's judges will be purchased by the Company to the value of £500 (provided that sufficient good work is submitted), with a view to exhibitions in various directions of representative modern work. The judges will be Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, Mr. Charles Aitken, Director of the Tate Gallery, Mr. B. J. Fletcher, Principal of the Birmingham Art School, Mr. F. H. Courthope and Mr. Arthur Duvall Bishop, with power to add to their number. The competition is open to British subjects only, and all entries must be sent to the Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C.2, before October 15 next.

Cemetery Chapel, Caversham, Reading

The promoters of this competition announce that the date for sending in designs has been extended from July 1 to July 8.

Electricity Offices, Stores, and Showrooms, Shoreditch

Shoreditch Council intend to invite selected architects to submit competitive designs for the erection of electricity offices, stores, and showrooms, and to offer a premium of 50 guineas for the most suitable design.

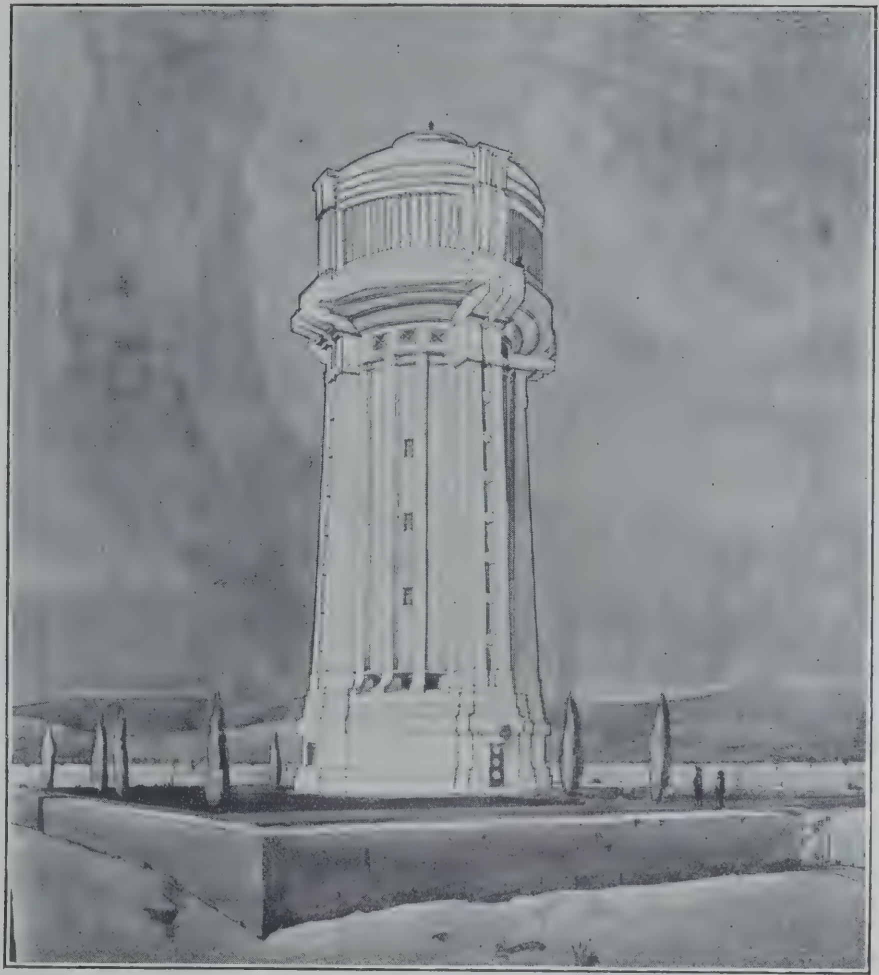
Coming Events

July 6.—Royal Society of Arts.—Owing to the eclipse of the sun on June 29, the annual general meeting, for the purpose of receiving the Council's report and the financial statement for 1926, for the revision of the bye-laws, and also for the election of officers and new Fellows, has been postponed, by order of the Chairman of the Council, to Wednesday, July 6, at 4 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—The joint meeting of the Yorkshire District and the North of England Town Planning Division, proposed to be held at Doncaster on July 1, has been postponed. It is hoped to hold the meeting either at the end of September or the beginning of October.

July 8.—Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—South Midland District meeting at Wootton Pallinge, Beds. Programme:—11 a.m.: Assemble at the works of the London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd. Members will be conducted over the works (which are considered the largest brickworks in the country) by Mr. G. Ratcliffe (director) and Mr. Percy Hill (manager). 1 p.m.: Lunch at the works by invitation of the Company. Mr. P. M. Stewart, chairman. 2.15 p.m.: View the Company's housing scheme adjoining the works, known as the Stewartly Garden Village. 3.30 p.m.: Proceed to Steppingley Hospital, near Ampthill, where tea will be served. In order that the necessary arrangements may be made, members must give notice of their intention to be present not later than Monday, July 4, to Mr. H. Pickering, hon. district secretary. Wootton Pillinge is about five miles south of Bedford and three miles north of Ampthill. There is a motor halt on the L. and N.W. Railway adjoining the works. Trains: Bedford, 11 a.m.; Wootton, 11.19 a.m.; Bletchley, 10 a.m.; Wootton, 10.35 a.m. onveyances will not be provided unless members make early application for seats; the appromate cost from Bedford and back will be 3s. per person.

July 4-6.—Annual meeting of the Franco-British Union of Architects, in Paris.



GOLD MEDAL DESIGN: MR. J. BLACKETT.

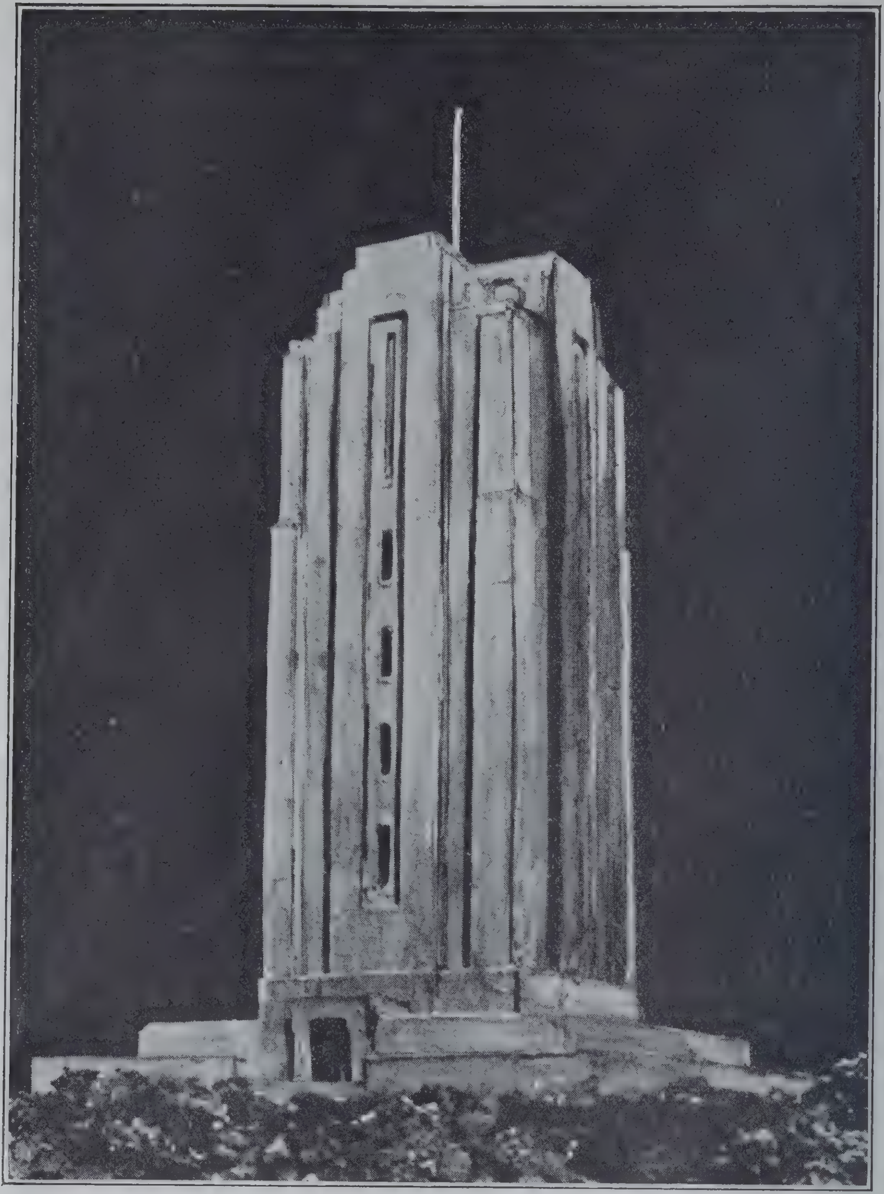
THE "BRENFORCE" COMPETITION

The "Brenforce" Travelling Scholarship is awarded every three years with the object of encouraging the æsthetic design and artistic development in England of concrete and reinforced concrete. The scholarship is awarded and governed by the Council of the Institution of Structural Engineers, and is of value £300. Competitors, however, were not confined to engineers, for any architect might enter for the scholarship on condition that he paid a small fee, which would enable him to qualify as a Student of the Institution of Structural Engineers. Thus this latter body is conferring a benefit upon architects also in administering the Brenforce Travelling Scholarship.

The first award of the Brenforce Travelling Scholarship has recently been made. The winner, Mr. Blackett, will be required to travel for forty-two clear days outside the United Kingdom in order to study the development of æsthetic design in concrete and reinforced concrete buildings. Upon his return he will be required to submit a thesis describing his travel and experiences, and the lessons he has learned.

No less than forty-four candidates entered for the competition, and a highly interesting set of designs were submitted. The subject was a water-tower to be erected in the open country. The tower was to be provided with a gallery at or near its summit, accessible to the public. These were the two principal conditions which had to be satisfied by the competitors. Of course, in addition there were a number of practical requirements, such as the cubical capacity of the tank, its height above the ground, adequate ventilation, and other technical points which the candidates were obliged to bear in mind. These latter, however, do not concern the main architectural problems which were presented. It is noteworthy that a very great variety of solutions were submitted, probably because the subject was a comparatively new one and has been little exploited by architects. The constructional problem of how to suspend at a certain height a tank containing a certain weight of water can be solved in a large variety of ways, and no definite architectural form for this particular subject can be arrived at by attending to the constructional requirements alone. It is necessary for the designer to make up his mind what is the precise character and expression he requires to give to the structure.

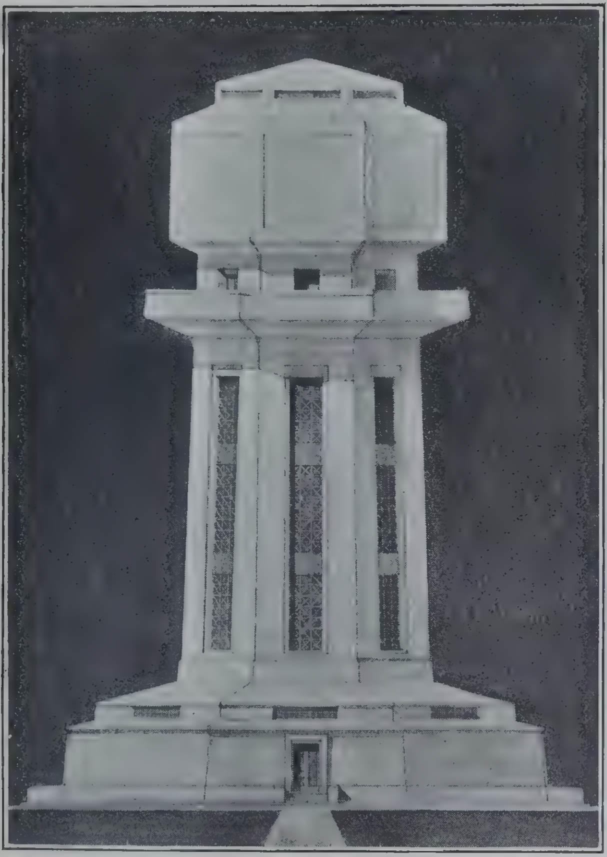
There are two chief methods of approaching the the problem. Either we may say that a water-tank is merely a necessity of sanitation and does not, therefore, deserve any prominent architectural expression. If this conception be approved, the water-tower becomes little more than a tower, and may assume any elegant traditional shape which the particular designer may favour. In fact, an artist to whom sanitation was something entirely utilitarian and of comparatively small account in his hierarchy of cultural values would entirely obliterate all suggestion of the tank, and show nothing but a tall structure which might even pass for a war memorial or some other symbolic monument. This method of approach to the subject has been adopted by Mr. S. H. Suthers, the author of the design placed second. The other extreme point of view is expressed in the design of Mr. F. W. Davey, in which the tank is given great prominence. Here we have the opposite conception of the theme, and the tank itself is regarded as worthy of architectural expression. It would be adopting an arbitrary point of view if we were to rule out either of these two types, for both have something to recommend them. It may be remembered that the ancient Romans made their giant aqueducts into prominent features of the landscape. They were so large that



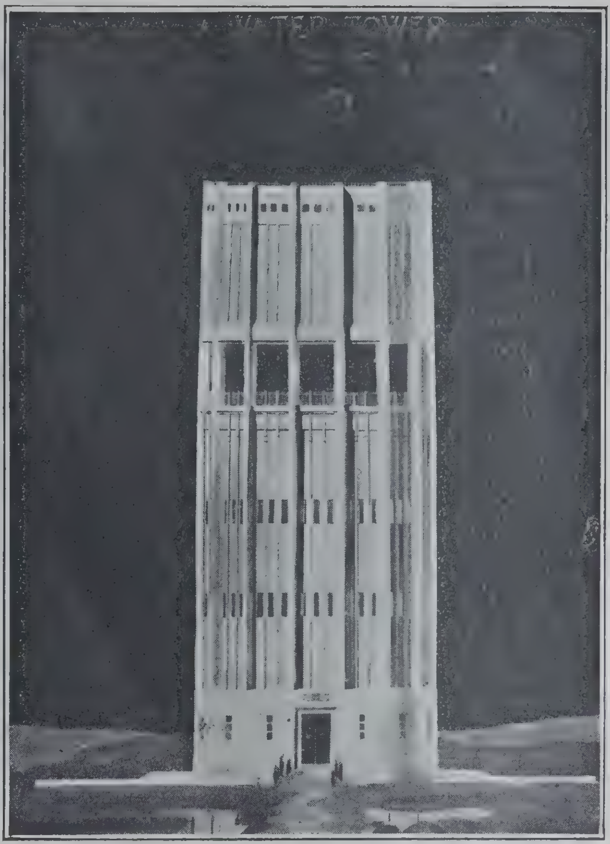
SILVER MEDAL DESIGN: MR. S. H. SUTHERS.

they could not be concealed, and so it was wisely decided to give them an architectural quality. In that case, however, there was a super-imposition of fine rows of arches one above the other, and the actual channel containing the water was inconspicuous, and, in fact, quite invisible from below. It would have been interesting to know what form the ancient Romans would have given to a great water-tank had they had occasion to suspend one at a considerable height above the ground in open country. It is not unlikely that the directness of mind which characterised the Roman engineers, combined with their well-known love of economy, would have prompted them to adopt the obvious solution of lifting the tank upon a framework of which the constructional members were visible. After all, the screen walls surrounding the lower portion of a water-tower are superogatory, inasmuch as there is no delicate machinery below the tank requiring protection from the elements. If this type of design be adopted, it remains to compose both the tank and its supporting framework in a single æsthetic unity. Were this task accomplished and a thing of beauty result, it would be illogical to argue that we ought to be deprived of such a novel and attractive architectural form simply on the ground that a water-tank is of insufficient social importance to warrant architectural expression at all.

The majority of the designs submitted in this competition represent a compromise between these two points of view. In most instances the tank is outwardly expressed while its supporting framework is hidden by a screen wall, care being taken to give this latter the right character. Obviously it must not give the impression that it has habitable rooms behind it, as is the case in the design by Mr. E. C. Snellgrove, here illustrated. Either the screen walls should have quite small apertures, obviously not windows, as in the scheme submitted by Mr. Blackett, the winner, Mr. S. H. Suthers, Mr. J. W. Wood, and Mr. C. J. Wood, or else, if large openings are decided upon, as in the designs by Mr. Edwin Williams and Mr. E. M. K. Ellerton, they should give the impression that they belong to one tall chamber, not sub-divided into separate storeys. As for the tank itself, it lends itself to a variety of treatments. Any elegant geometrical shape bounded by plain surfaces without apertures may suggest a receptacle for water,, and may also be a very highly attractive crowning feature to a tower. The design by Mr. Edwin Williams, which was awarded a bronze medal, is particularly to be recommended in this respect, the tank and gallery beneath it being given an elegant profile, and the design is further enhanced by the strong base lines. Other interesting varieties of tank profile are shown in the winning scheme by Mr. Blackett, that submitted by Mr. Ellerton (which, however, has the redundant pinnacle, slightly suggesting the lantern or lighthouse tradition), and the scheme by Mr. J. W. Wood, a very satisfactory example of a pleasant, unobtrusive tower which accords well with the landscape. In the design by Mr. J. W. Wood the tank is merged in the cylindrical form of the tower, and

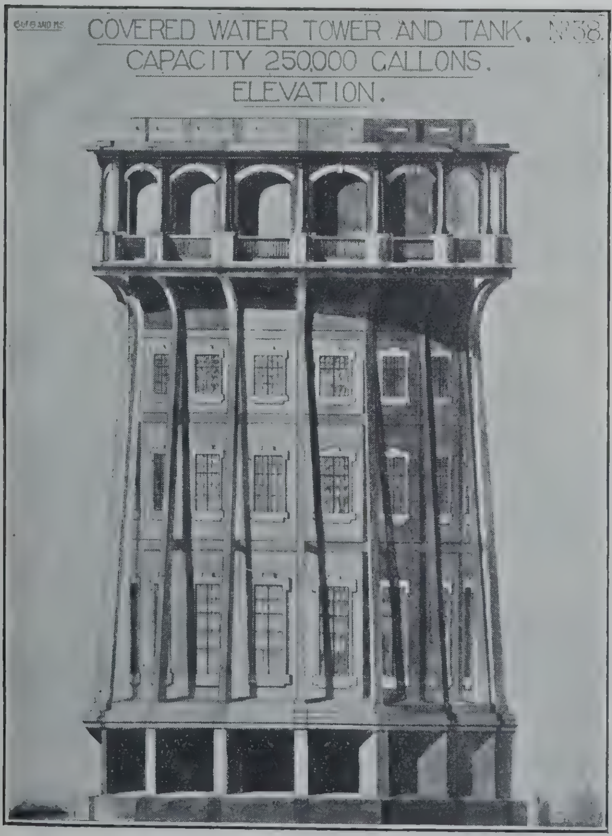


BRONZE MEDAL DESIGN: MR. E. W. WILLIAMS.

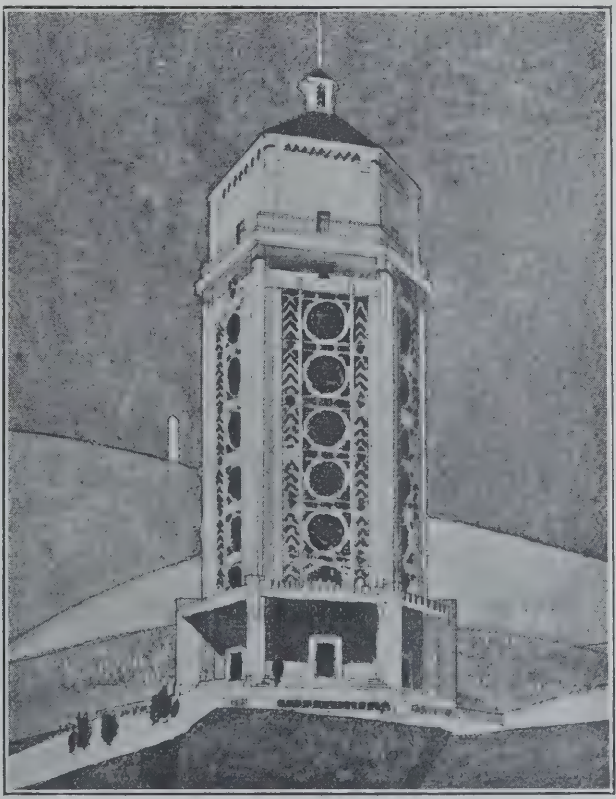


DESIGN BY MR. J. W. WOOD.

is only distinguished from it by the row of windows indicating the position of the balcony. This is an interesting design when one comes close to it, but seen in the distance it suffers from an undue simplicity. Mr. F. W. Davey's design, in which the tank receives far more emphatic expression, is a very bold conception, and thoroughly logical. Not only is the tank very prominent, but the gallery which hangs from it is clearly in evidence, while the supporting member does not pretend to be anything else than it is. The form of the base also provides an adequate terminal at the lower extremity of the building. In spite of these merits, however, the design seems lumpish and clumsy, owing perhaps to the fact that the tank and gallery combined are about equal in volume to the supporting member, whereas if an effect of unity is to be obtained one of these should clearly be subordinate to the other; but whatever criticisms may be directed against individual features of the designs one receives the impression that on the whole they are of great merit, and worthy of special study by architects. The exhibition of the drawings is held at the headquarters of the Institution of Structural Engineers, at 10 Upper Belgrave Street.


COVERED WATER TOWER AND TANK. No 58.
CAPACITY 250,000 GALLONS.
ELEVATION.

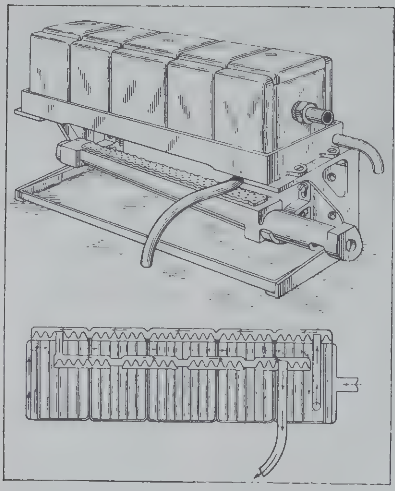
DESIGN BY MR. E. C. SNELGROVE.



DESIGN BY MR. E. M. ELLERTON.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



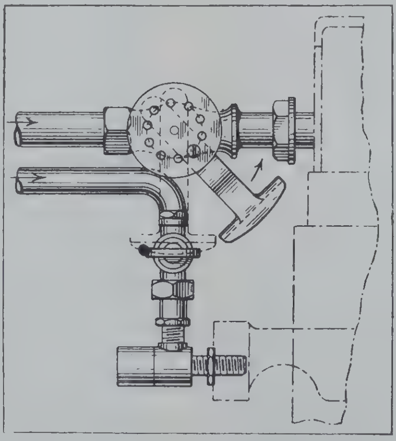
The Lambert Water Heater
(Lambert Heater & Engineering Co. Ltd.)

A Small Water Heater

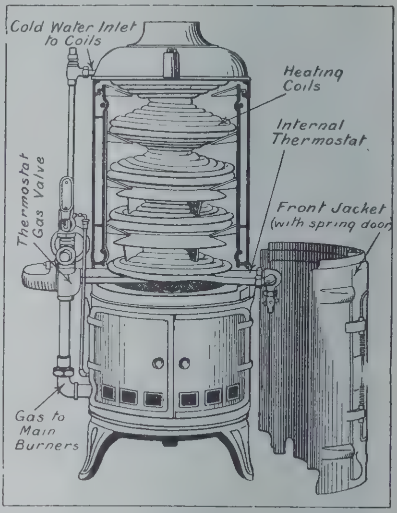
Messrs. The Lambert Heater and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Hanbury Road, Acton, W.3, have recently introduced a small water heater which can be connected direct to the service pipe in the kitchen or bathroom. In this heater, which we illustrate, the water passes through a series of chambers which are heated by means of a gas burner, the flow being so arranged that the cold water receives a preliminary warming-up before it reaches the hottest part of the apparatus. The temperature of the water is therefore determined by the rate at which it passes through the apparatus, and is entirely under the control of the service tap. The gas consumption of the burner varies from 55 to 65 cubic ft. per hour, with which 36 gallons of water per hour can be given a temperature rise of 64 degrees Fah. When required, a continuous supply of boiling water can be maintained at the rate of 15 gallons per hour, and, with gas at 4s. 2d. per 1,000 cubic ft., the cost of this boiling water works out at one penny for every five gallons. The heater itself is constructed of heavy gauge copper, tinned throughout and finished in white enamel, and is fitted with a special interlocking device to prevent the gas being turned on without the water flowing through the heater. The model illustrated measures 20 in. x 6 in. x 10 in. overall.

A Water Heater with a Thermostatic Control

Our illustration shows one of the Instantaneous Automatic Water Heaters which have just been placed on the British market by Messrs. The Ruud Manufacturing Co., of 99 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. This type of heater, which has come into general use in the United States, is thermostatically controlled so that it will deliver hot water at a constant predetermined temperature irrespective of the rate at which the water is drawn from the taps on the hot-water system, while, at the same time, the burners consume only just sufficient gas necessary for heating the quantity of water which is actually drawn. In operation, the opening of a hot-water tap starts the flow and automatically passes the gas to the main burners, which are ignited from a pilot light, but there is a secondary action which governs the temperature reached and so prevents the water from overheating when the full capacity is not drawn. The heater, which is illustrated, is made in various sizes to give from 2 to 8 gallons of hot water per minute, and is usually adjusted to deliver the water at a temperature of about 140° Fah. As shown in our illustration, the heating coils, which are of copper, are supported by racks in the upper portion of the shell of the heater, whilst the burners are carried on a ring in the base and are fed by a gas line controlled by two gas valves forming the automatic control of the heater. One of these valves works in conjunction with a water motor under the influence of the flow of water through the heater, whilst the second is directly operated by the thermostat. The opening of any hot-water tap therefore unbalances the pressure on the water motor, causing its plunger to move and open the gas valve which is controlled by it, and the gas then passes to the second gas valve which is controlled by the thermostat. When this valve is open, the gas goes straight to the main burners, where it ignites from the pilot light, and the water is then heated as it flows through the coils, the flow being continuous so long as the hot-water tap remains open. The closing of the tap, however, restores the balance of pressure in the water motor, which immediately shuts off the gas from the main burners, but should the water become too hot the gas is shut off by the action of the thermostat and is automatically turned on again when the temperature has fallen. In this way the temperature of the water can be controlled within very close limits, and the heater is made foolproof.



Safety Device as fitted to Lambert Water Heaters.
(Lambert Heater & Engineering Co. Ltd.)



The "Ruud" Instantaneous Automatic Water Heater.
(The Ruud Manufacturing Co.)

A Development in Cinema Equipment

Messrs. W. J. Furse & Co., Ltd., of Traffic Street, Nottingham, have recently developed a special lift for installation at cinemas for the purpose of raising the organ into full view of the audience during an interlude when the organist is playing a solo and not merely an accompaniment to the films. This "Organ Console Lift," as it is named, is electrically operated with an automatic control of the "up," "down" and "stop" type, which is mounted on the organ console so that it can be operated by the organist as and when required. On pressing the "up" button the lift starts on its upward journey, raising the organ and organist in front of the screen, where it automatically stops when it reaches the limit of travel. The speed at which this lift operates is comparatively slow—about 15 feet per minute—but so far as other details are concerned, each installation has to be worked out by the makers in accordance with the load to be raised, the length of travel required, and the position in which the lift is to be placed. In most cases the lifts supplied are of the balanced type, giving the same speed in running either up or down, and also allowing the lift to work more smoothly than with a direct pull. Safety gears, however, are not usually fitted, for the platform itself is suspended by two independent ropes, the failure of either of which would be sufficient to sustain the lift.

Messrs. Wood, Russell & Co., Ltd., of 34 Oxford Street, London, W.1, the makers of the "Sentry" Boiler, have just put out two new models incorporating the latest improvements. Model "B" is very similar to the "Sentry" Minor Boiler, but has a slightly larger fuel capacity. Model "A" is slightly smaller, being suitable for working in conjunction with a 25-gallon hot water storage tank.

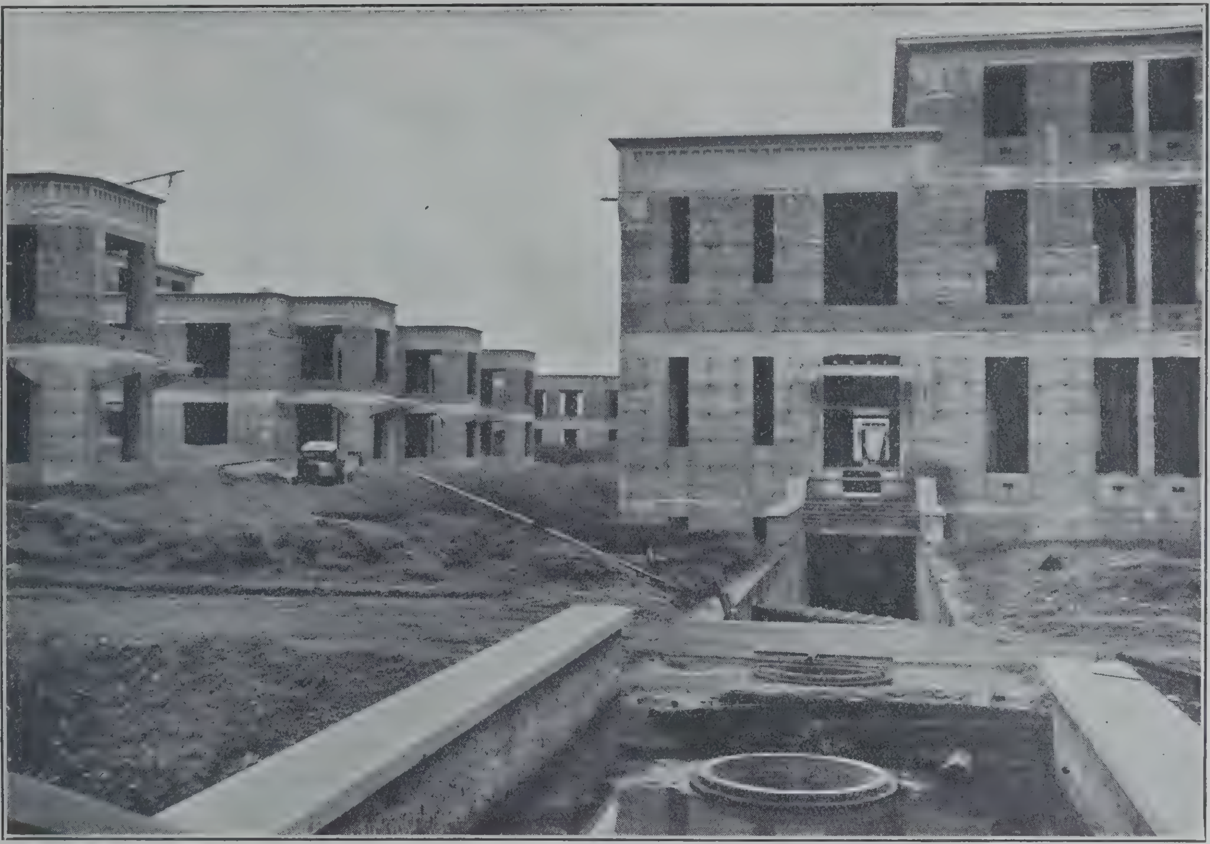


Fig. 1.—THE GRANGE BLANCHE HOSPITAL, LYON: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SURGICAL AND MEDICAL WARD AND THE SUBTERRANEAN CONNECTING GALLERY.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

A HOSPITAL IN THE MAKING

The Grange Blanche Hospital, Lyon. Tony Garnier, Architect

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

The town of Lyon is associated in the minds of some architects with a particularly efficacious employment of cinder concrete. It has, as a matter of truth, some much grander claims than this to architectural distinction, for on the banks of its twin rivers Saone and Rhone are some 18th-century houses which are as fine as any traveller could wish to see; while in the modern field is the work of one of France's foremost pioneers in architectural progress, Tony Garnier. The genius of Tony Garnier has been undisputed since the day when he carried off the Prix de Rome in 1899, and even at that comparatively remote date he had begun to think in terms of modern architecture, not merely in the sense of eliminating from his building vocabulary all high-sounding but empty phrases, but also in that of cultivating that pre-requisite for architectural success under modern conditions—the power of organisation.

The several vast schemes which Tony Garnier is undertaking or has completed for the City of Lyon are especially remarkable for the sense of ordered arrangement which dominates the whole conception, and to which is sternly subordinated any seeking after small individual effects. The temptation to stray by the wayside in the path of architectural design, and to allow one's fancy to linger over the charming possibilities of the utterly non-essential, is ever present, and it is claiming many victims even in these days of stern economic necessity. Sweden and Denmark have not been unassailed, and we in this country have shown many times in our architectural history that we prefer the minor to the major. But Tony Garnier is made of stronger fibre, and if in his big schemes for Lyon he has ever been beset by the desire to impress his personality in small incidents of design, rather than in broad powerful lines, his work most certainly does not reveal it. Quite on the contrary, one feels in his plans the logic of clear thinking and the organising power to place in a vast ensemble each unit in its appointed place. In other words, Tony Garnier is one of those rare individuals who can *plan* on a big scale both simply and effectively, attributing to each part and to the whole their proper rôle in the solution of the problem under consideration.

This capacity is well illustrated in the lay-out of the new hospital which Tony Garnier is erecting at Lyon, for a hospital plan always makes severe calls on the architect's capacity even in respect of orderly grouping, not to mention more spectacular effects. And the problem is particularly difficult where the levels of the site preclude any of the usual effects of symmetry or balance.

The new hospital at Grange Blanche has at present reached a fairly advanced stage towards completion in respect of the framework of its buildings, but so far only one or two of the pavilions are equipped and occupied. The whole scheme when completed will, however, mark a step forward in hospital design in France, bringing hospital practice into rather closer line with American ideals than with present-day English tendencies.

The site is bounded by four roads, covers an area of about 38.5 acres, and is characterised by important differences of level; the difference between high and low being as much as 40 feet. Tony Garnier has taken advantage of these levels, and divided his site into three stages, or steps, to each of which he has allocated the buildings of the three main divisions into which he has subdivided the hospital accommodation.

On the lowest level, to which access is had from the Rue Trarieux (*vide* plan, Fig. 2), is the group of general services, comprising the hostel for the male and female staff (with which is incorporated an in-

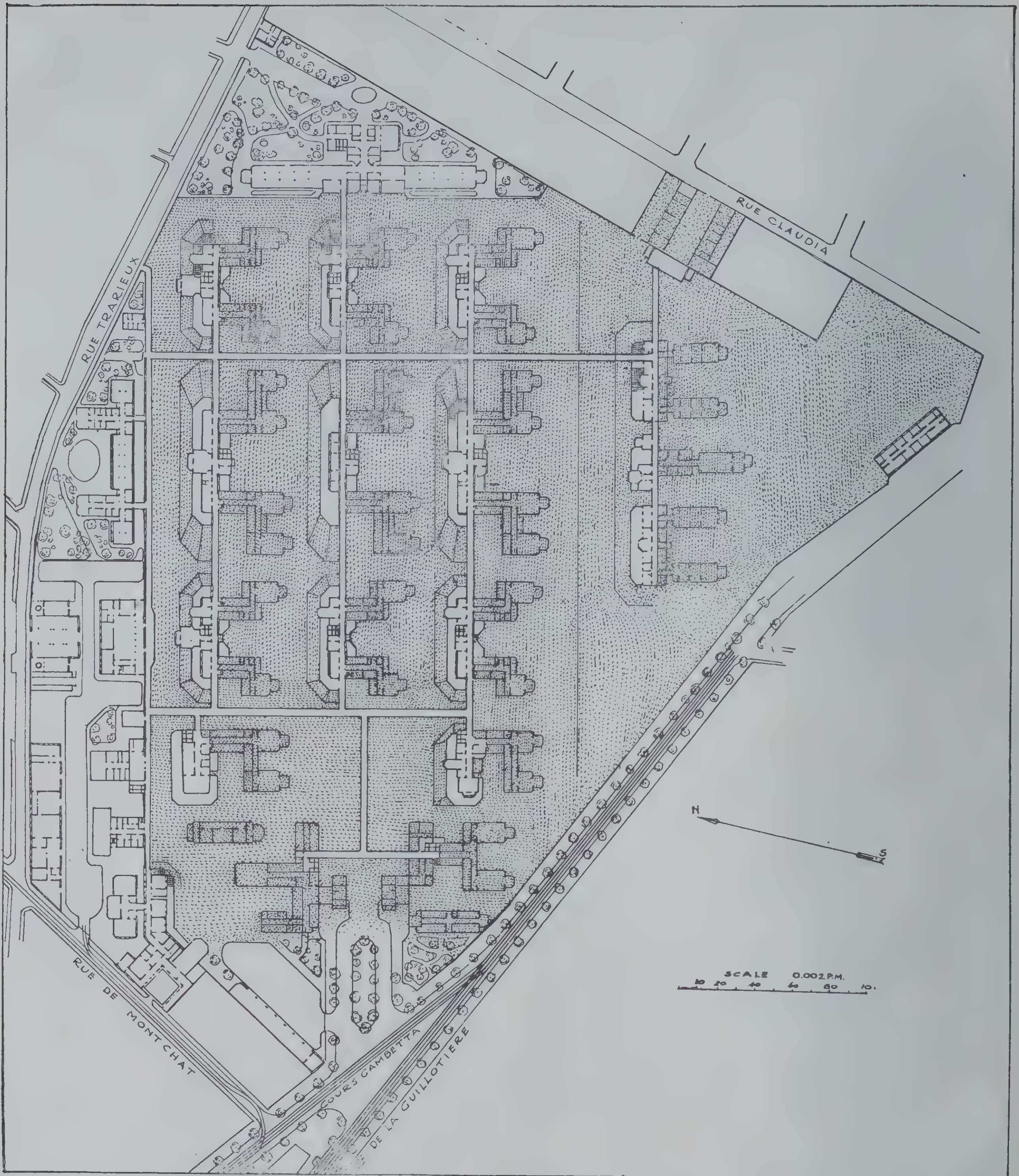


Fig. 2.—THE GRANGE BLANCHE HOSPITAL, LYON: PLAN AT BASEMENT LEVEL SHOWING SYSTEM OF UNDERGROUND GALLERY CONNECTIONS. TONY GARNIER, Architect.

firmary of 69 beds), the central kitchens, engine-room and boiler-house, laundry, a service of physiotherapeutics, a six-bed ward for violent cases, a ward of similar size equipped with water beds, and a mortuary and dissecting rooms.

This group of buildings has its own service court, and forms on its own level a self-contained group to the north of the site, there being a rise of about 12 feet to the next main level, which is that of the plateau on which stands the main group of thirteen pavilions, which include the medical and surgical units.

The difference of level between the general services group and the pavilion group has made practicable an arrangement which is very popular in American hospital design, namely, the suppression of ground-level galleries or covered ways and the linking up of the various units and services by means of a subterranean gallery, from which the various storeys are reached by lifts and staircases. In the Grange Blanche Hospital these galleries connect the ground floor of the lower group of buildings with the basement of the remainder, and the result of the adoption of the underground system of communication is a free and unobstructed site. There is no doubt that this system presents enormous architectural advantages, and that the improvement in mechanical equipment has largely disposed of the drawbacks which have militated against its more general adoption in this country. Two of our illustrations (Figs. 1 and 4) show this gallery under construction, in one of which is visible the concrete kerb for the circular pavement lights in the gallery ceilings.

The entrance to the hospital is to the south-west, the first group of buildings within the gates comprising the administration, accident and casualty and out-patients' department, a maternity infirmary, and

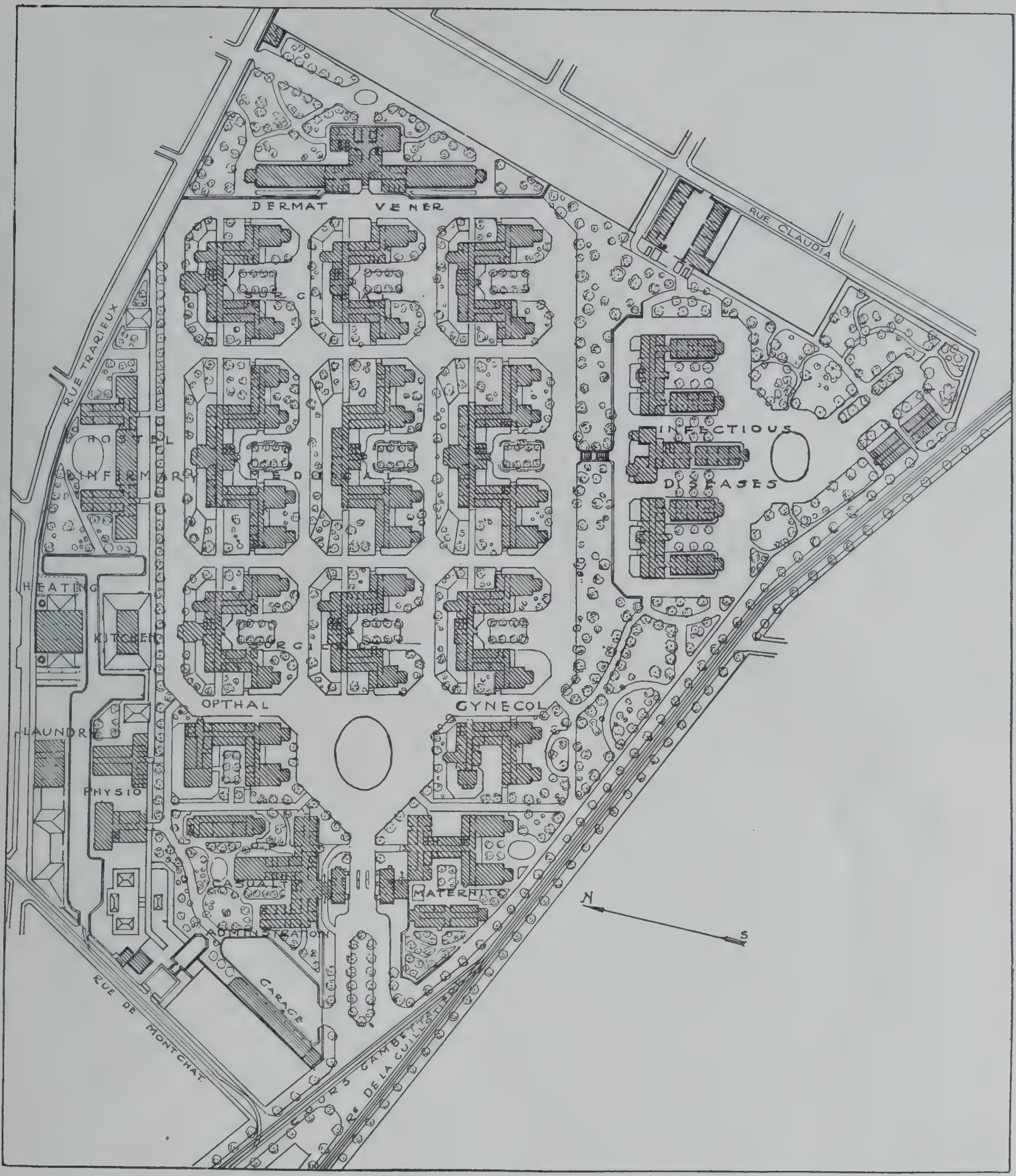


Fig. 3.—THE GRANGE BLANCHE HOSPITAL, LYON.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

a complete maternity group. These buildings also include, on the upper floors, accommodation for the staff.

The roadway which passes through the group debouches on a broad plateau, on which are situated the surgical and medical ward groups. The three large centre buildings comprise two pavilions of medical wards and clinics, and one of medical wards; the east and west blocks of three buildings each comprise two pavilions of surgical wards and clinics and one of surgical wards.

In Fig. 7 we give a plan of a typical floor of the surgical clinic. The septic cases are on the ground floor, and the remainder above; there are six isolation rooms for men and five for women, with a twelve-bed ward for men and an eight-bed ward for women. The respective groups for men and women have each a public entrance, and the staircases adjoining are used by the public as well as by the staff; but the main central staircase and lift, adjoining the theatre, are used only by the staff, and connect with the basement and the underground communication gallery.

Each group for men and women has its own services of kitchen, linen-room, staff-rooms, etc., while the main divisions of septic and aseptic cases have, each on their floor, an operating theatre with the usual services. On the ground floor is the students' lecture theatre, with below it a further lecture room and a laboratory.

The planning of these units is very simple and orderly, and the ward services show a sensible recognition of modern hygienic construction and equipment. There is ample ventilation, but an absence of the usual complication of ventilated lobbies, etc., which still seem to be such a subject for controversy in English hospital planning.

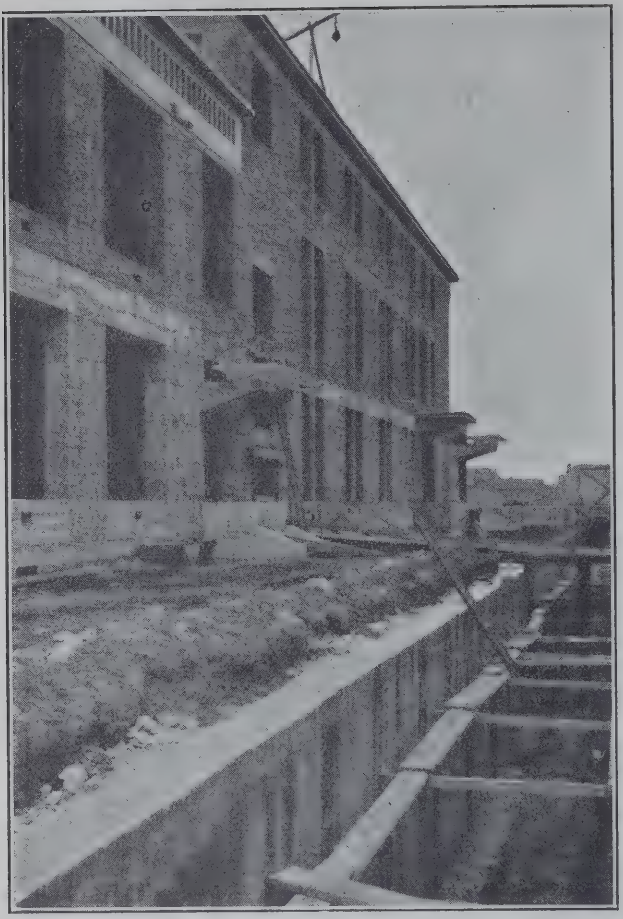


Fig. 4.—EAST ELEVATION OF THE OPHTHALMIC SECTION SHOWING UNDERGROUND GALLERY.

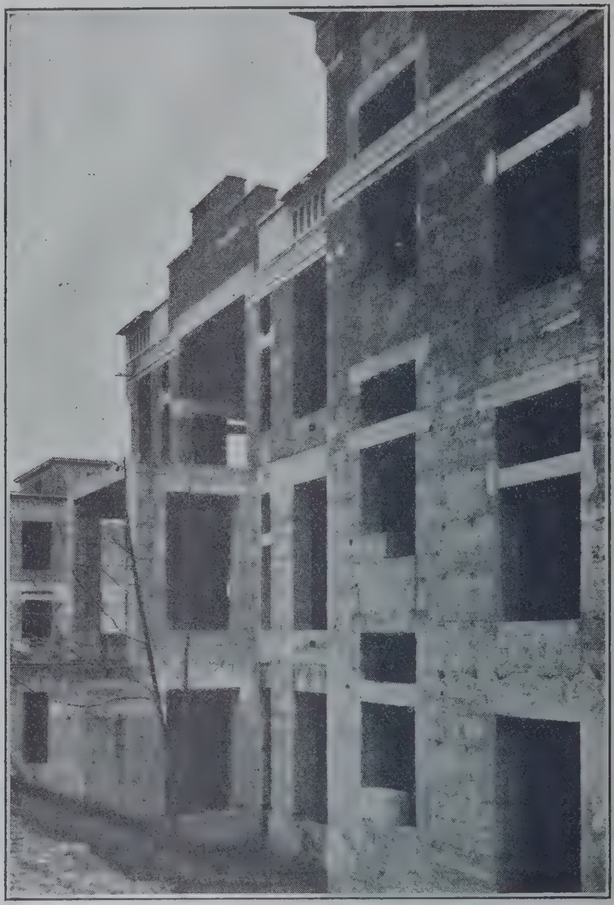


Fig. 5.—THE CONSTRUCTION OF CLINKER AND PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE.

THE GRANGE BLANCHE HOSPITAL, LYON. TONY GARNIER, Architect.

At the eastern extremity of the plateau on which stand the medical and surgical pavilions is a sharp drop in level, and on the lower ground, in the extreme angle of the site, are the services for venereal cases and dermatology in a double building, which has an independent access from the Rue Trarieux, but which is, of course, connected to the rest of the hospital by the underground gallery.

To the south of the site are four pavilions for infectious diseases, with an independent service building (Fig. 3), including laboratories, autopsy room, mortuary, etc.

There are, altogether, nineteen distinct groups, or "services," in the hospital lay-out, and of these there are eight which have clinics, as follows: Two clinics mediciné, two surgery, one gynæcology, one ophthalmology, one dermatology, one infectious diseases. As regards the number of beds, the following table may be of interest:—

Medicine—	
Three pavilions, six services	360 beds.
Surgery—	
Six pavilions, six services	372 beds.
Gynæcology—	
One pavilion, one service	42 beds.
Ophthalmology—	
One pavilion, one service	64 beds.
Maternity—	
One pavilion, one service	84 beds.
Dermatology and Venereal Diseases—	
One pavilion, two services	128 beds.
Infectious Diseases—	
One pavilion, one service	150 beds.
Various (water bed and violent cases)—	
Two pavilions	12 beds.
Total	1,212 beds.

The construction of the hospital is scarcely less interesting than the general plan, for the buildings are being carried out entirely in concrete for walls, floors and roofs, brickwork being used only at the levels of the upper floors in the shape of bands three courses in depth, the idea being to afford a kind of wide expansion joint so that walls and floors would not unduly affect each other in the case of expansion taking place.

The basement and ground-floor walls are carried out in poured cement concrete, and the upper walls in lime cinder concrete, but wherever steel reinforcement is used, as in floors and lintels, cement concrete is employed. Roofs and flats are covered in asphalt.

The effect of the buildings in their present state, with the rough concrete work exposed, is very interesting, the cinder concrete forming interesting contrasts with the cement; it is doubtful, however, whether the vigour of the big voids and the strength of the concrete modelling will not be somewhat lost when the windows are glazed and the walls rendered in cement. The concrete work, from a technical standpoint, is excellently carried out, the mixture being poured "wet"; the lecture theatres must have proved a test in respect of form work and smooth execution generally (Fig. 6).

It is impossible at present to judge of the ultimate effect of the completed scheme, but judging by the fine and orderly grouping which not even the confusion of works in progress can conceal, there is every chance that Tony Garnier's hospital will be in every way worthy of his very enviable reputation.

The Crown Prince of Norway attended the consecration, last week, of the Norwegian Sailors' Church of St. Olav, at Rotherhithe, which has been erected at a cost of £40,000.

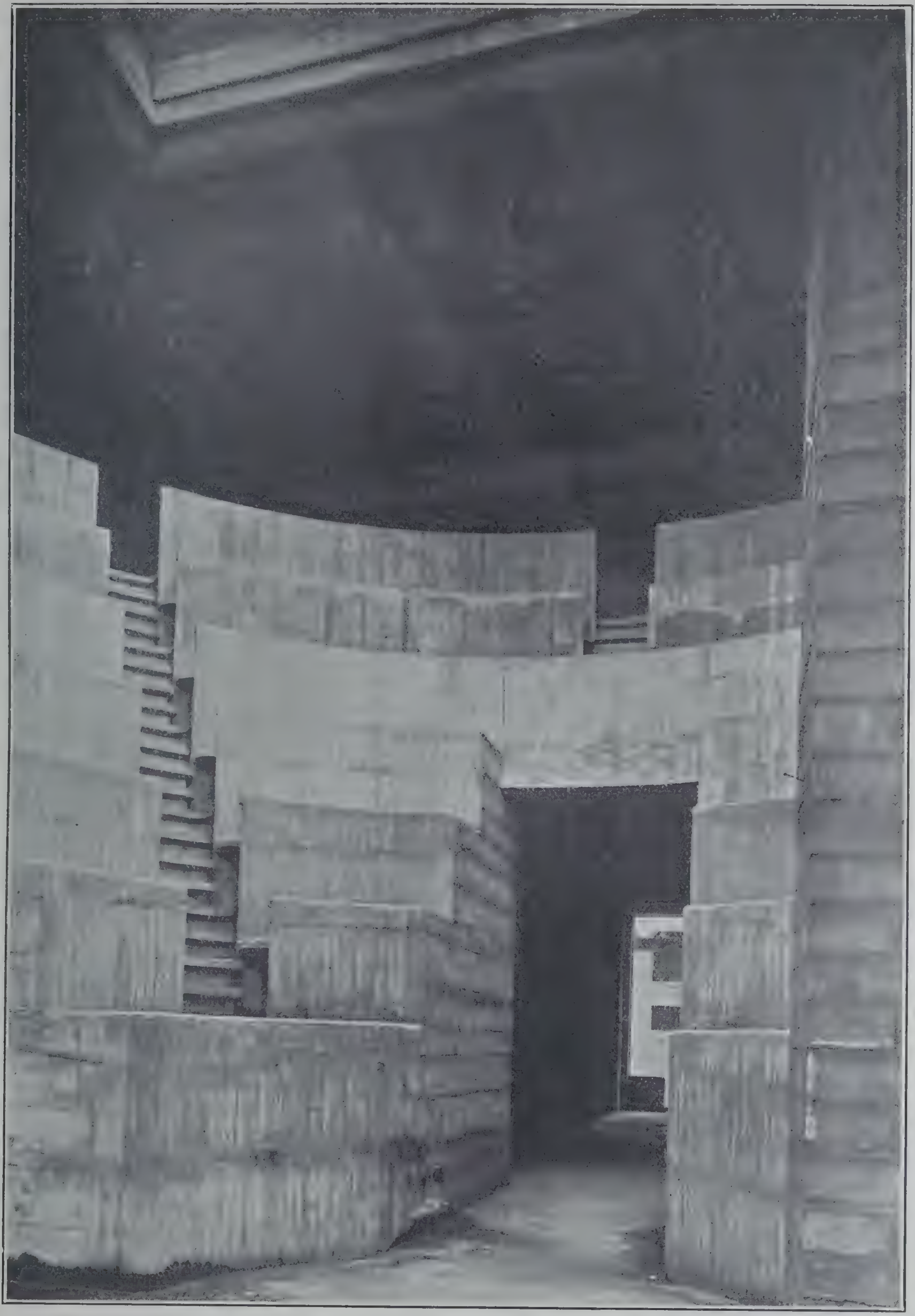


Fig. 6.—THE GRANGE BLANCHE HOSPITAL, LYON: TYPICAL INTERIOR VIEW OF THE LECTURE THEATRE IN ONE OF THE SURGICAL GROUPS. TONY GARNIER, Architect.

The Cost of Building Materials

The Inter-Departmental Committee, appointed by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Trade to survey the prices of building materials, to investigate complaints in regard thereto, and to report from time to time to the two Departments, have published their report for the month of May, 1927, including comparisons of the prices in that month with those for April, 1914, and January, 1924. The report, which is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net, shows the prices for the principal materials ruling, at the dates given, in London (Willesden), Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Swansea, Hampshire, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The survey goes to show that while prices are patchy, being higher in some places than others for no particular reason, they are tending, on the whole, to become easier. The tendency to a decline in price has been hindered to some extent by the increase in railway rates for merchandise which came into effect on February 1 last. The surveys of this Committee are useful, and will help, we hope, gradually to rule out the differences in price, between town and town, which are not easily explainable by difficulties in transport or distance from sources of supply.

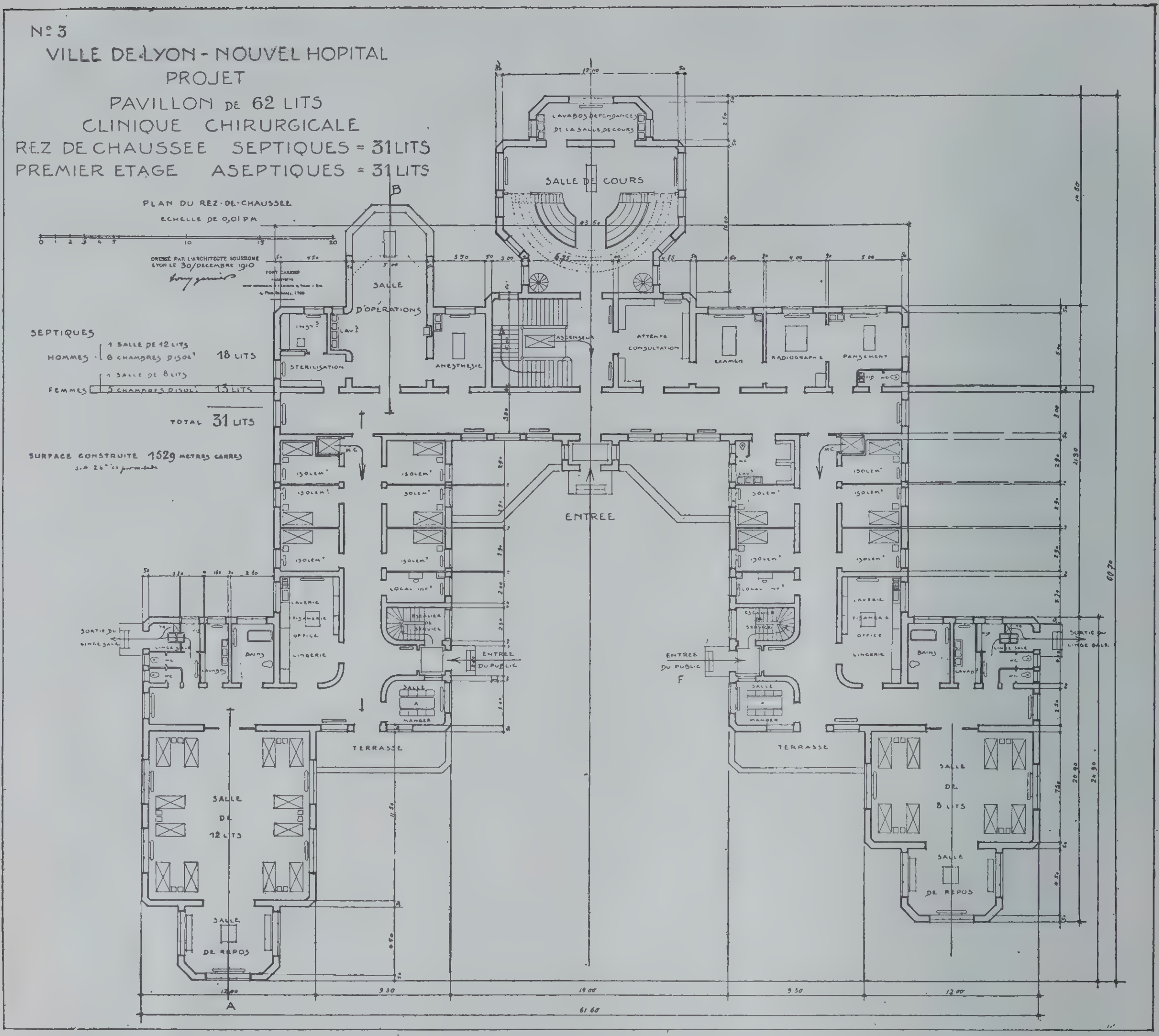


Fig. 7.—THE GRANGE BLANCHE HOSPITAL, LYON: TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF SURGICAL CLINIC.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

Legal Notes

The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Sargant and Lawrence, recently concluded the hearing of the case of the Attorney-General (at the relation of the Uxbridge Urban District Council) and the Uxbridge Urban District Council against Ellis and others, the action being brought by the plaintiffs for a declaration that the defendant, Mr. Ellis, by converting a building on his property into two separate dwelling-houses, had contravened the Council's by-laws, the case coming before the Court on the appeal of Mr. James Ellis, of Park Lodge, Uxbridge, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Clauson in the Chancery Division.

The subject of the action were certain stables and harness-room, with rooms above them, belonging to Mr. Ellis, which he, in July, 1922, had converted into two separate dwelling-houses, which the Council alleged amounted to new buildings within the meaning of the various Public Health Acts, and were erected without any deposit of plans, as required by the by-laws, and which were, as was alleged, in contravention of the by-laws.

The defence to the action was that the building was a Tudor building erected about 400 years ago, and was not subject to the by-laws and did not come within any statutory definition which would make it a new building or the erection of a new building.

Mr. Justice Clauson held that the operations which Mr. Ellis had carried out amounted to the erection of a new building within the meaning of the by-laws governing such matters, and granted the declaration asked for by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Ellis, who argued his appeal in person, contended that the premises in question were built for the accommodation of two separate families, and in the circumstances were not subject to the Council's by-laws and were immune therefrom.

Without calling upon Mr. Merriman, K.C., for the respondents, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that what Mr. Ellis had done amounted to the creation of a new building, and therefore was in contravention of the Council's by-laws.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Clauson was accordingly affirmed.

The Hon. Secretary and the Curator of the Wilts Archæological Society draw attention to the danger to Stonehenge from the continued existence of the buildings of the derelict aerodrome, which was erected during the war in close proximity to it. By some oversight, when the site was sold after the war, no provision was inserted in the conditions of sale stipulating that the buildings should be demolished. They have since been used for various purposes, and are now again in the market. It is feared that the site may be bought by speculators for a bungalow town, and it is suggested that the very considerable sum received by the Government as entrance fees to Stonehenge should be applied to the purchase of the aerodrome site.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday, June* 29.

The announcement in the House of Commons that Sir Frank Baines will resign his position as chief architect at the Office of Works on pension, in the course of the next three months, was a sequel to questions which were put to the Government a short time ago. It was then stated that he was acting as architect for the new buildings which are being erected for Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., an extensive contract; that he was acting quite regularly in doing so; and that the work involved no interference with his official duties at the Department. It appeared from the later answer given by the spokesman of the Office of Works that, as Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., had refused to release Sir Frank from the contract, which had proved to be more extensive than was originally understood, he had resigned from his post at the Office of Works, but he will continue to act, it was hoped, in an advisory capacity for that Department. Captain Hacking, speaking for the Office of Works, made it plain that no reflection rested upon Sir Frank, and that he had accepted the outside work with the full consent of the Department, who did not realise its magnitude at the time (the outlay on the building involves about £870,000).

The possibility that the site near Stonehenge, which was occupied by the Government during the War as an aerodrome but which was never owned by them, may come into the possession of the speculative builder has caused alarm among some Members of the House of Commons. The land is now for sale, but, unhappily, the Office of Works have neither the money with which to purchase it for the nation (such was the statement made on behalf of the First Commissioner), nor the power to schedule it under the Ancient Monuments Act. He would regard it as a calamity if a site so famous should be used in the manner suggested. The hint was thrown out that if some body of persons or some leading newspaper were to open a fund to acquire this land the Office of Works would give the movement all the assistance in their power.

It was immediately pointed out by Lieut.-Commdr. Kenworthy that, under the Crown Lands Bill which is now before Parliament, the Minister would have the right to re-invest the proceeds of the sale of certain Crown lands, and he suggested that his possession of that power opened the way for the acquisition by the nation of the land at Stonehenge. So far no direct answer has been made to this proposal, but more will be heard about it. Meantime, questions which have been directed to the Minister of Agriculture have elicited the information that the cash value of the securities held by the Commissioners of Crown Lands is £2,457,193, and that their approximate annual income is £115,699.

The Minister of Health has again stated that while he has no power to insist that in the erection of State-aided houses the cement and other material used must be manufactured in this country, he urges all local authorities to give preference to such material in the absence of special circumstances.

Statistics which were given to the House by Sir Kingsley Wood go to show that, so far as bricks and cement are concerned, the quantities imported from abroad bear a low proportion to those of home production. Cement manufactured at home in 1926 amounted to 3,800,000 tons, as against 330,584 tons imported, while the figures for 1925 were: made at home, 3,600,000 tons; imported, 217,452 tons.

Major Harry Barnes, V.P.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Morden Lodge, Morden, Surrey, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Obituary

Sir Robert W. Edis

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 88, of Colonel Sir Robert W. Edis, which occurred suddenly at his residence, The Old Hall, Great Ormesby, Norfolk, on June 25. Sir Robert Edis, who retired from practice many years ago, was once a very well-known figure in London architectural circles, and had been President of the Architectural Association, a Fellow and a member of the Council of the R.I.B.A., and also a member of the L.C.C. Much of his practice was domestic work of the country mansion class, and he carried out some alterations and additions at Sandringham and York Cottage, Sandringham, for the late King Edward. He also designed Cheveley Park, Rangemore, for the late Lord Burton. His best known London works are the Constitutional and the Junior Constitutional Clubs, the Hotel Great Central, and the present L.C.C. tramways offices on the Victoria Embankment. In addition he was responsible for a good deal of domestic work on the Westminster and other London estates.

His great hobby, however, lay in a military direction. He joined the Artists' Rifles Volunteer Corps when it was first formed in 1859, and succeeded the late Lord Leighton as its Commandant. He was A.D.C. to the late Earl of Albemarle in the Franco-Prussian war under the Geneva Commission, and was in Paris during the latter part of the Commune. For the Artists' Rifles Sir Robert always had the greatest affection; he commanded the corps for 20 years, and was its Hon. Colonel at his death. It was due to his enthusiasm and to the standard of efficiency he set that it became one of the crack corps of the Volunteer Force, and, later, the Territorial Army. Under his leadership the corps took a leading part in the institution of the Royal Military Tournament, and won many prizes for events in the early years of that display, and it was a proud day for its old Colonel when the late Lord Ypres appointed the Artists' Rifles an Officers' Training Corps early in the late war, some 10,000 men subsequently passing through the corps to commissions in every branch of the British Forces. Sir Robert was created a C.B. in 1902 and K.B.E. in 1919, and he was a D.L. and J.P. for Norfolk.

Merchandise Marks Enquiry

The Standing Committee (General Merchandise) appointed by the Board of Trade will hold their enquiry as to whether the following imported goods should bear an indication of origin, on Monday and Tuesday, July 4 and 5: Brass water taps and other water fittings of brass and brass parts thereof; cabinet furniture of metal (not including locks); furniture castors; electric lamp holders, wall plugs, switches, and similar household fittings and metal parts thereof.

The enquiry will be held in Room 76, First Floor, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, and any communication on the subject should be addressed as early as possible to the Secretary, Mr. E. J. Reardon, at that address.

The Board of Trade have referred to the Standing Committee applications for Orders in Council to be made requiring indications of origin in the case of the following imported goods: Iron and steel wire in coil, including strand wire; baling wire cut and looped at one end or both; barbed wire on reels; wire nails and wire staples; also products of the above. Representatives of any interests substantially affected by any of these applications who desire to be heard in opposition at the enquiry are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

Proceedings of the Select Committee

WESTMINSTER, *June* 23.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons who are considering the Architects' Registration Bill met again to-day, under the chairmanship of Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, and heard evidence which was submitted on behalf of the County Councils' Association, and also of the Institute of Builders.

THE COUNTY COUNCILS' ASSOCIATION.

Sir Edmund Turton, M.P., Chairman of the Executive Council of the County Councils' Association, said that that body, on behalf of which he had been asked to give evidence, represented all the County Councils in England and Wales except the London County Council. His statement was that, after the Bill had been carefully considered by a special Committee of the Association, the unanimous conclusion had been reached that while there might well be a need for the protection of the general public from persons possessing little or no architectural ability, no such necessity existed in the case of the local authorities, who should therefore be entirely excepted from the measure.

The reason for this view, so far as the County Councils are concerned, is that these bodies, comprising as they do capable and eminent elected representatives from all walks of life and possessing full knowledge of the requirements of their areas, are quite able to decide for themselves, without any extraneous assistance, what officials are necessary to enable them to discharge efficiently the functions which Parliament has imposed upon them and what the qualifications of such officials should be. In short, the County Councils resent any attempt to interfere with their discretion in this respect, and it is their intention to oppose the Bill unless they are excepted therefrom.

That the County authorities have not in fact been unmindful of their obligations in the matter of the appointment of architectural staffs is amply demonstrated by the information contained in the appendix hereto, and the Association consider it justifiable to comment upon the fact that no allegations to the contrary have been made.

As regards the smaller authorities, the Association is not, of course, entitled to speak on their behalf, but it is believed to be true to say that these authorities in many cases are unable to afford to employ fully qualified architects for work which can be, and is, quite well performed by their engineers and surveyors. In any case, the present is not the time to impose additional expense upon any authority.

It may here be appropriately added that the practice of employing engineers and surveyors for work of an architectural character is by no means confined to the smaller authorities. It is frequently the task of county engineering staffs to design bridges and other structures, and this with uniformly satisfactory results, despite the circumstance that the officers responsible may not possess an official architectural qualification. Further, County Land Agents are in many cases called upon to design houses and buildings for small holdings. The County Councils have no desire to be compelled to alter their practice in either of these respects, nor do they wish to become involved in possible disputes as to what is or is not architectural work.

The foregoing observations relate to the Bill as it now stands, but the Association have naturally given careful consideration to the suggestion made, on the Second Reading and during the course of the proceedings before the Select Committee, to the effect that the term "Registered Architect" should be substituted for that of "Architect."

It would appear that, assuming circumstances to remain as they are to-day, this proposed amendment removes the objections of the County Councils, but the Association are not prepared to make any such assumption. On the contrary, they do not find it difficult to visualise that the present Bill, as thus amended, may be regarded, either now or hereafter, as a first step on the part of those who desire to make the architectural profession a close corporation, and that at some future date an attempt may be made to obtain further legislation for the purpose of imposing additional restrictions in regard to the performance of architectural work. However this may be, the Association are not prepared to take any risk in the matter and they therefore desire to reiterate their demand for the complete exception of local authorities. The promoters are understood not to object to this course, and it would, in fact, seem that they cannot reasonably do so.

Finally, the Association wish to refer to an observation made by Major Barnes during the proceedings before the Select Committee on May 24 to the effect, as the Association understand it, that the local authorities and their engineers apparently desire that the latter should be able to call themselves "Registered Architects" without the necessity of registration. So far as the Association is aware, the foregoing observation does not accurately reflect the attitude of county officials, whose only desire is to be left alone to perform the duties which they have in the past been accustomed to undertake on behalf of their authorities, and it certainly does not represent the intentions of the County Councils, whose object is distinctly stated earlier in this memorandum.

Sir A. Hopkinson: I presume you wish to give a completely free hand to local authorities. That is what you are asking for? I suppose from time to time there is special work in which you would like to have a free hand to go outside your staff?

Witness: We might want to put up a new County Hall, for instance.

Sir A. Hopkinson: For ordinary work you take your own staff, but from time to time, for good reasons, you wish to go outside your staff for special work for a County Hall or a gallery, etc.?—Yes.

Will you kindly point out in the amended Bill anything that will interfere with that?—Clause 11. That is an extremely wide clause.

Do you see anything in that clause which interferes with your free hand?—Yes. Under that clause there would be a very great danger in using your building surveyor or your Clerk to the Agricultural Committee.

Which words interfere with your liberty?—The words "or takes or uses the name, title, style or description implying that he is a registered person."

Supposing it was passed in the form as amended, how does it in any way interfere with your free power to employ outside your own staff?—We say it would be very dangerous indeed for the County Councils to allow this to go in.

Sir A. Hopkinson: The question I put was quite different. —I have endeavoured to reply by saying there is a great danger that we might get into trouble for using a building surveyor.

If you employ a surveyor who is not a registered architect, how does that clause interfere with him?—We know perfectly well that this is only the thin end of the wedge. This will be a trade union, one of the strongest ones, worse than the lawyers, for drawing us in. We have suffered, and we are not going to suffer any more.

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS.

Evidence was then submitted, on behalf of the Institute of Builders, by Mr. P. J. Spencer, B.A. His statement showed that the Institute was founded as the Builders' Society in 1834, the same year as the R.I.B.A. In 1884 the Society became merged in the Institute of Builders, which was registered as an association for various benevolent purposes. The relationships of the Institute and the R.I.B.A. had been long and harmonious.

The Institute gladly acknowledged the achievements and the services of the Royal Institute of British Architects to the cause of architectural education with these qualifications:—

(i) It believes they may have tended towards narrowing architectural expression, a defect it would anticipate in any statutory central examining body or other educational central body of control in an art.

(ii) It believes it is a chronological mistake if education in design is placed before education in construction.

(iii) It believes it is an economic mistake to regard design as being of superior importance to construction.

(iv) It believes that the production of good and economic building rests upon the equal and concurrent educational development of the various units of the building industry, and that the emphasis of architectural education in the schools may have been to some extent at the expense of education for the executive and administrative units of the building industry.

(v) It believes that the conception of building education as nothing more than education in one or more of the building crafts (which conception is still very prevalent) is partly due to the attitude of architecture towards building and the preponderating architectural influence which exists in a subject by no means solely within the province or knowledge of architecture.

(vi) The Institute of Builders does not imagine the building industry to be without blame in the neglect of building education, but it is anxious that nothing shall be done towards the statutory consolidation of an order of things which is not yet generally felt to be altogether in the public interest, especially in view of the industry's awakening interest in the need for education in the science of building.

It is clearly in the interests of the public and the special interests of the building industry that the unqualified practitioner in architecture should be discouraged, and it was with much regret that the Institute found itself in opposition upon the Bill to a body of equal antiquity and with aims similar to its own. The Institute would not attempt to place a barrier to the fair and sound development of an educational movement in the interests of another unit of the building industry and, through it, of the building public.

The Institute of Builders (witness's statement proceeded) welcomes the decision reluctantly adopted by the promoting body to discard the principle of compulsion in the Bill. It welcomes, too, the keynote of Major Barnes's evidence for the promoting body that this is not intended to be other than a Bill to secure the spread and advancement of architectural education and proper standards of professional conduct. Also it welcomes the broad conception of cooperative interests in architectural education and practice denoted by his recognition of the interests of those who are engaged in the practical work of building, including the operative ranks. And if these benevolent views and intentions only are truly incorporated and expressed throughout the measure, then the Institute will be glad to withdraw from an opposition which is distasteful to it. For though the Bill will still contain certain potential dangers to the free development of architectural art, the Institute of Builders believes then that the evil that might be done would be less than the good that would be gained.

The Institute, however, is anxious that the Bill should be in harmony with the evidence, and to this end submitted, amongst others, the following criticisms:—

Clause 2.—It is a defect in the Bill and a source of anxiety that "architect" is not defined. Under the Bill, the first determination of the term is to be left (*a*) to the promoting body and others granting diplomas (Clause 5); (*b*) to an Admissions Committee, representing many opinions other than those of builders and general public (Clause 5 (2)); (*c*) to the High Court (Clause 10). Definition is therefore impossible.

Major Barnes, too, in his evidence for the promoting body, has attempted a definition of "architect." This, however, is not in the Bill. It is of importance that the public and other interests should know what it is that is to be registered, and that the Bill should not grant a perpetual privilege to extend the meaning of "architect" at the expense of others.

Clause 5 (2).—Unless the architect and his function are defined, it is difficult to see how this Admissions Committee is to function or, alternatively, how it will avoid heavy cost to the public and to builders through its questionable "admissions," or heavy expense to large numbers of persons through its questionable "rejections." Its first duty will be to define "architect" if the Bill does not do it. The proposed Admissions Committee is or is not a representative and responsible body, reasonably to be entrusted with the duty of determining doubtful first claims to registration. If it is such a body (as it should be) there seems no good reason why it should not be a temporary department of and in the office of the proposed "Board of Registration," or why it should be "regulated" by the Council of the promoting body (Clause 16).

As the cases to come before the Admissions Committee are cases which the promoting body has been unable to determine either in favour of or against the candidate, there seems no good reason why the promoting body should propose to be so heavily represented upon the proposed Admissions Committee.

Clause 6 (1) *and* (2).—If the Board of Architectural Education is a representative and responsible body, there seems no sound reason why the Council should prescribe qualifications for registration. It is considered this Board should be the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," and that this body should prescribe the qualifications and should control admissions to the register upon the report of the proposed "Board of Examination" upon the result of its examinations held in accordance with the conditions laid down by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," with whom the control should rest.

Section (2).—This section throws a doubt upon whether the "Board of Architectural Education" will function at all. It is considered there should be no doubt in this matter. Together, the Sections (1) and (2) disclose indecision in the minds of the promoting body about the qualifications to be prescribed. They suggest there may be other qualifications besides examination. If any, it would be more satisfactory for them to be stated. A blank cheque should not be given to any controlling authority unless the function within its authority is defined and the composition of the authority reflects fairly in its representation and balance the interests and the weight of the interests affected.

Section (2).—There seems no reason why the proposed "Board of Examination" should not make its own administrative arrangements through its own staff. The proposal to recognise the promoting body's final examination for exemption purposes emphasises the danger of vesting registration authority in any other than an independent, truly representative and responsible body. Major Barnes expects the promoting body's final examination will probably be of rather a higher standard than the Registration Examination. Neither Major Barnes nor the present Council of the promoting body can give any guarantee of permanent value in this matter.

Under the Bill: (*a*) If the Registration Examination happened to be relatively of low standard, the relatively select promoting body would stand perpetually in authority over the great mass of architects debarred from the privileges of the promoting body's membership. (*b*) If the Registration Examination happened to be relatively of equal standard, there would be a direct encouragement to recruits to seek registration via the promoting body's membership examination, to the further advantage of that body's assets, income and membership (which advantage Major Barnes has already noted as the outcome of the agreement which led to the promotion of this Bill), and to the advancement of its power *vis-à-vis* other protection associations. (*c*) If the Registration Examination happened to be relatively of high standard, the young architect would be swept on to the register via the membership examination of the promoting body, with the same advantage to the promoting body.

This clause (6) would give to the promoting authority at any unduly protective or selfish period of its history the opportunity to enlist architects to their membership to their own consolidation and advantage as a professional protection association, or, alternatively, to reduce recruitment to the ranks of their profession, to the financial advantage of their members—whether the economic situation suggested it to be wise to discourage or to encourage youth to pursue an architectural vocation.

Major Barnes has said the promoting body would lika to have more competition in the market. They may: their successors may not. The Bill should not leave this matter open to exploitation. It is submitted this clause (6) should make it clear that the proposed "Board of Examination" will set and mark the examination and fix its pass standard, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," with whom the ultimate control should rest. Recognition for exemption purposes of other examinations via the Council of the promoting body sets up a barrier to the recognition of other examining bodies' examinations. Under the Bill there is no appeal in this matter from the Council's adverse decision. The proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration" should be a competent authority to determine partial or complete exemption, subject to report from the proposed "Board of Examination," and to the safeguard of a right of appeal.

Clause 7 (2).—There should be provision of machinery in this clause for complainants to set the proposed Board in motion by complaint and statement of case to the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration." There is no appreciation of other interests in the proposed composition of the Discipline Committee. To secure evidence and fair hearing, it is considered important that quantity surveyors, builders and the general public should be represented on the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control," which should not in its balance contain the possibility of an overwhelming vote in favour of the particular interest concerned. Major Barnes has said that this Committee might deal with such a matter as the impartial action of the architect in disputes between employer and builder. This in practice would generally mean disputes between the employer's agent (the architect) and the builder. Any committee (lacking the technical advice and assistance of builders and quantity surveyors) which proposed to sit in judgment upon the impartiality of an architect's action in building disputes or in the interpretation of the conditions of a building contract would be unrepresentative, likely to be ineffective and unjust. It is submitted that the composition of the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" should reflect in its composition and balance of interests concerned. It is difficult to imagine any case affecting the professional conduct of the architect which would not touch the interests of the building public or of one or more units of the building industry. But, in order to provide a proper control of architectural professional conduct by architects, where such conduct does not affect other interests, it is suggested there might be provision for the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" to determine by consent of its representative members the composition of their Committee of Enquiry limiting it to the interest(s) involved.

Clause 8.—Under these proposals this matter would be at the discretion of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 9.—There is no provision for redress for refusal to remove the name of an architect unwilling to remain on the register.

Clause 10.—The provision for recourse only to the High Court would seem likely to operate harshly against the small practitioner. The above remark on Clause 9 also applies here.

Clause 11.—As a drafting point, the term "registered person" might better be "registered architect." The enabling provision for authorities and persons already performing operations, etc., seems unnecessary and may lead to confused ideas as to persons' rights to carry on certain operations after the passage of this Act.

Clause 12.—This clause appears to be unnecessary, and may lead to the idea that to be safe in this matter an architect must be registered. There is already a penalty under Clause 11.

Clause 15.—Under these proposals prosecutions would be instituted by the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" through the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration." Presumably, "prosecutions" would be of such a nature as to warrant their being initiated at the discretion of the public authority and conducted at the public expense (if any) in excess of the surplus funds of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

The Institute of Builders cannot admit in the interests of the building public or of the building industry the principles that:—

(*a*) Local education authorities may be superseded or unduly influenced by a statutory Board of Architecture.

(*b*) The Board of Education may be superseded or unduly influenced by a statutory Board of Architecture.

(*c*) Architectural education can be advanced without serious disadvantage unless there is an equal and concurrent advance in the executive and administrative side of Architecture—Building.

(*d*) Universities in receipt of grants from the public purse should be represented upon a Board of Architectural Education unless the inseparable interest of Building is similarly represented.

(*e*) Technical institutions in receipt of similar grants should be represented upon a Board of Architectural Education unless the interest of Building is similarly represented.

(*f*) There should be representation in Architectural interests from the Board of Education, the Headmasters' Conference, etc., without an equal representation of other units of the industry to ensure reasonable regard to their equal interests in the common educational fund for expenditure in the common field of "Building."

(*g*) The proposed Board, which will in any event influence the expenditure of public money, should be unduly weighted with any one of a compound of interests.

The Institute of Builders is not insensitive to the special technical requirements of architectural education. These special requirements, however, rise from a common foundation. The schedule should not provide in its composition an opportunity for the architectural interest to acquire an undue share of that foundation. It should not provide an opportunity for the common educational fund to be directed unduly towards the special requirements of one interest.

The chronological order of building services is not necessarily the true order of their importance or the ultimate economic order of authority. Uninfluenced by external aid, the true and economic order will evolve and obtain. There should be no risk in the composition of the Board that evolution in this matter may be retarded or hastened by over-emphasis of the importance and the view of one interest among many—no risk that any one section may be reduced to or held in the position of appendage to another section of an important public service, by the State-aided ascendancy of fixed ideas upon its merits and needs, operating through a weighted statutory Board controlling the very root of the matter, *viz.*, education.

It is not proposed that the First Schedule should be recast to deprive architecture of a proper control of architectural practice or of proper effect in the special needs of architectural education. It is proposed that the controlling authority and its subsidiary machinery should be independent of any one interest. Also that interests in education and in practice, co-operative with and inseparable from architecture, should be reasonably regarded with adequate representation upon that controlling authority and in its subsidiary machinery. It is further proposed that the controlling authority (the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration") should be substituted for the First Schedule, nominated by recognised bodies, and be adequately representative of co-operative interests in architectural education and practice.

Also it is proposed: (*a*) That the proposed "Board of Examination" should be a committee of the above body. (*b*) That the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" should be another committee of the above body, containing in its full composition adequate representation of all interests, co-operative with architecture, which may be affected.

In reply to Sir A. Hopkinson, witness said he thought that architecture and building had a common foundation up to a certain point, after which each specialised in a different direction.

Col. Moore: I gather your objection is that there is unnecessary power in the hands of the R.I.B.A.?—That is the fundamental objection.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Would it mend matters to increase the representation of builders and others?—We would like to see a firm representation of the bodies relating to building.

Mr. Hirst: In what proportion should the various authorities interested in building be represented upon the registration authority?—I am not prepared to answer that question offhand.

The Chairman: This is, of course, an Architects' Registration Bill and not a building society registration Bill. You have no objection to the Bill as far as it promotes registration of architects?—No, not at all.

You would like to see the R.I.B.A. dropped as an entity?—As a controlling element.

This concluded the examination, and the Committee rose.

The Duke of Connaught will, on June 30, lay a commemoration stone in the entrance hall of the new Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital which is in course of erection in Broad Street, Bloomsbury. Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson are the architects of the new building.

It would appear that a considerable amount of building activity is contemplated by the different churches in connection with the northward extension of the City of Nottingham. The progress of the various schemes will doubtless be watched with interest by architects and others.

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Riverside School, Stirling.
Secondary Schools, East Grinstead.
Hulme Grammar School.
Fulham Conservative Club.
Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn.
Richmond Park Laundry, Glasgow.
Northover Factory, Glastonbury.
Effenden Factory, Wolverhampton.
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The Northern Ireland Parliament Buildings, Belfast.

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London Building Notes

Battersea.—The Borough Surveyor is to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the provision of a public wash-house at Southlands. Plans for the eighth, ninth, and tenth blocks of tenements (which are to be erected in York Road) have been approved by the B.C. Alterations and enlargements are to be carried out to the sanitary convenience in Battersea Park Road, near Christ Church, at an estimated cost of £3,974 11s. 6d.

Bermondsey Street.—A large picture theatre of the "super cinema" type is to be erected upon a site at the corner of Bermondsey Street and Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1. The new theatre will be designed to seat about 2,000 persons, and will cost about £75,000 to erect and equip. A building of brick and steel construction, with an ornamental frontage, has been designed by the architects, Messrs. Lovegrove & Papworth, 374 Old Street, E.C.1.

Bromley.—Large additions, involving an expenditure of some £17,000, are projected by the West Kent Joint Isolation Hospital Board to their hospital—the Bromley and Beckenham Isolation Hospital. The new building will be used as an administrative block, and has been designed by Mr. Percy Cold, 90 Knightingale Lane, Bromley.

Catford.—Messrs. E. Bowman & Sons are to build a church at Bromley Road, Catford.

Clerkenwell.—Work is about to be put in hand upon the scheme for the restoration of the old Sadlers' Wells Theatre in Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. The part of the scheme to be first completed consists of external work, including a new roof, the total cost of the restoration being estimated at £50,000. The architects are Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, High Holborn, W.C.

Croydon. — The B.C. are recommended to purchase a site at Hermitage Road, Upper Norwood, at £2,960, for the purpose of the erection of about 64 houses.

Croydon.—The B.C. have passed plans as follows: Messrs. Paish, Tyler & Crump, 14 shops and 7 flats, Shirley Road; Messrs. R. Kendall, Ltd., 8 garages, Lower Addiscombe Road; Messrs. G. & A. Parris, 20 houses, Stafford Road; Messrs. Paish, Tyler & Crump, 34 houses, Shirley Avenue; Mr. R. Pierson, 8 houses, Springfield Road; Messrs. North, Robins & Wilsdon, shops with billiards hall over, High Street, at Friends' Road; Messrs. A. & J. Wall Bros., 10 houses Mersham Road; Mr. A. Duckitt, 7 houses, Fairlands Avenue; Messrs. Wylie & Berlyn, sports pavilion, The Glade; Croydon Corporation, 20 flats, Upper Coombe Street; Mr. C. H. Ridge, 12 garages and 2 workshops, Whitehorse Road; Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., hotel, Purley Way.

Deptford. — The Metropolitan Water Board have prepared a scheme for remodelling the Deptford works, Kent district, including provision of machinery, £109,000; erection of buildings, £76,000; wells, headings, and working out mains, £36,000.

Deptford.—A large power station is to be erected at Deptford, S.E., for the London Power Co., Ltd., Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1. The new building will be of considerable size, and the steel framework, consisting of 7,500 tons, is to be erected by Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock Ironworks, Glasgow. The general contractors are the Foundation Co., Ltd., Aldwych House, Kingsway, W.C. Plans have been prepared by the company's engineers, Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Downham.—A large site on the L.C.C. housing estate has been acquired by the directors of the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., London Road, Croydon, where it is proposed to build a new branch departmental stores. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnsford, 16a John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Ealing.—A large site in Longfield Avenue, Ealing, W., is to be developed for building and commercial purposes. Among new premises which are proposed to be erected are a new garage and light repair works, 60 lock-up garages and 9 flats and shops. The premises will be built to the designs of Messrs. Hall-Jones & Dewhurst, architects, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Fenchurch Street.—A large block of offices—to be known as St. Katherine Coleman House—is to be erected upon the site of the old St. Katherine Coleman Church, which has now been pulled down. The new building will be of eight storeys, with a Portland stone front, and has been designed by Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, FF.R.I.B.A., Wigmore Street, W.1.

Hammersmith.—The B.C. have approved plans submitted by Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. for the erection of new buildings in Brook Green.

Hounslow.—A large site at the rear of the "Red Lion Hotel" has been purchased by the Gas, Light and Coke Co., Ltd., Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, where it is proposed to build extensive stores and other premises. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Austen-Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Ilford. — The Postmaster-General has purchased a site at Ilford, N., where it is proposed to build a block of premises, to be utilised as a branch post office and telephone exchange. Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under the direction of Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., the chief architect.

Kensington.—Large extensions are to be effected to the Kensington branch of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., at the corner of Young Street and Kensington High Street, W.8. The work is in the hands of Messrs. T. W. Heath, Ltd., contractors, 31 Christchurch Street, Chelsea, S.W.3, and is being supervised by Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.3, the Bank's surveyor.

Lewisham. — The London County Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Kimmear, Moodie & Co. for the construction of the Hither Green branch of the Lewisham storm water sewer, at a cost of £53,004 13s. 5d.

Lewisham.—Plans passed by the B.C.: 18 houses, Sydenham Hill Road, for Mr. C. E. Hanscomb; addition, Southend Hall, Bromley Road, Catford, for Mr. T. F. Ingram; six houses, Sydenham Hill Road, for Messrs. W. Wilmot, Ltd.

London Road.—The South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., have decided to put into operation a comprehensive scheme for the complete rebuilding of their large central stores and depot in London Road. The new building will cover some 300-400 ft. of frontage, and has been designed by Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnsford, 16a John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Merton.—A site on the Whatley Estate at Merton, S.W., has been purchased by the Building Committee of the Merton Baptist Church for the erection of a new edifice. The new church is designed to accommodate 400 persons and will be built of local brick. The plans have been prepared by Mr. A. C. Pickford, A.R.I.B.A., 33 Calboune Road, Balham, S.W.

New Malden.—A large area has been purchased at Motspur Park by the Senate of the University of London for equipping as a sports ground, and 2 acres of land at Chiswick has been bought as a site for a boat-house and club. About £22,000 is to be expended upon building and equipping club and pavilion premises at the sports ground.

Oxford Street. — Considerable alterations and extensions are to be made to the shops and showrooms known as Nos. 376-384 Oxford Street, W.1, prior to occupation by a well-known West End firm. The work will be carried out by Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney, S.W.15, and will include the formation of a large shopping arcade. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

Poplar. — The Port of London Authority are to construct a new bridge at Manchester Road in connection with the reconstruction of the entrance lock to the south dock of the West India group.

Richmond.—A large low-temperature carbonisation plant is to be erected at the Richmond Gas Works by the Gas, Light and Coke Co., Ltd., and a new concern called the Fuel Production Co., Ltd. About 40 retorts will be provided, the cost of the buildings and plant being estimated at £100,000. Plans have been drawn up by the company's engineers.

Southwark.—A large block of warehouse premises is to be built in Southwark Street, S.E.1, for the directors of Messrs. J. Sainsbury, Ltd., provision merchants, etc. The new building will be of five floors, and has been designed by Mr. G. Hamblin Fox, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Crutched Friars, E.C.4. Largely consisting of reinforced concrete, the

(*Continued on page* 40).

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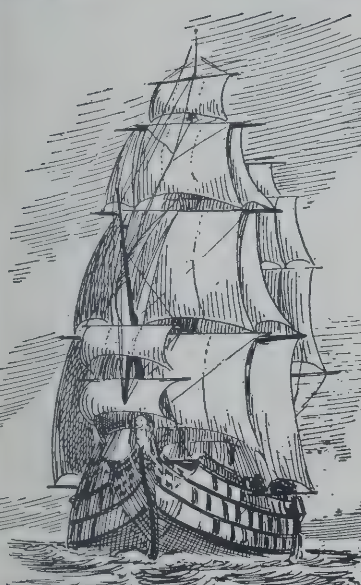

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERDEEN.—Plans passed by the Plans Committee of the Aberdeen T.C. include extensions to Robert Gordon's cottage, to the value of £45,000, and for two dwelling-houses, estimated to cost £1,380.

ABERDEEN.—The T.C. have accepted estimates for extensions at the City Hospital at a cost of £50,350.

ALFRETON.—A site has been secured of about 6,000 square yards by the Primitive Methodists for the erection of a new church. The scheme is estimated to cost £30,000.

BARNES.—The B.E. have approved the sketch plans of the Surrey E.C. for the erection on the Castelnau site, Barnes, of a junior and mixed school for 384 children.

BARNSLEY.—The Corporation propose to erect a further 500 houses in the Burton Garage district. The M.H. have approved proposals for the erection of a new casual ward at the institution, estimated to cost £1,350.

BEXHILL.—Plans passed by the Corporation: Shop premises, with flats over, Marina, for Messrs. J. Sainsbury, Ltd.; eight bungalows, Pebsham, for Mr. E. C. Allerton; two houses, Hollier's Hill, for Mr. J. Rogers and St. Peter's Parochial Church Council; two cottages, off De La Warr Road, for Mr. E. Errey; shop premises, Hollier's Hill, for Mr. G. H. Gray.

BIRMINGHAM.—A new picture theatre is to be erected upon a site in Icknield Port Road to provide accommodation for 1,500 persons. The cost of the building, which has been designed by Mr. Harold S. Scott, A.R.I.B.A., 115-117 Colmore Row, Birmingham, is £40,000. The builders are Messrs. T. Elvin & Sons, Soho Hill, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL. — The Building Plans Committee have approved plans concerning 130 proposed new houses in the borough. The Wesleyan authorities have sanctioned a new scheme for the erection of a school chapel at Highfield Avenue, at a cost of £7,000.

BLACKPOOL. — The Blackpool Corporation have a scheme on hand for the erection of a block of buildings in Rossall Road, Thornton. The plans have been prepared by the Blackpool Borough Surveyor, Mr. Francis Wood, Town Hall, Blackpool, and have been approved by the Thornton District Council. The scheme provides for buildings of brick construction, and the ground floor will be equipped for shops, bank premises and a café.

BOLTON.—Messrs. C. Prestwick & Sons, architects, of Leigh, have prepared plans for the erection of large blocks of business premises, including a shopping arcade and shops and two floors of offices, for Whitehead's Estates, Ltd.

BOLTON.—Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, architects, of Bolton, have received instructions from the Lord Provost's Committee of the Edinburgh T.C. to proceed with the preparation of the working plans for the new Town Hall and Library of Leith. As soon as these plans are completed, tenders will be invited. Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope were the successful architects in a recent competition; Sir George Washington Browne was the assessor.

BOURNEMOUTH. — It is proposed to erect a new elementary school at Charminster. The Deputy Borough Architect has prepared sketch plans.

BOURNEMOUTH. — The Corporation have now approved plans submitted by Mr. S. G. Ward for the erection of a mission hall at the corner of Malvern and Charminster Roads, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation are to seek sanction to borrow £3,000 for the provision of a new slab-making plant. The Borough Engineer has been instructed to obtain tenders.

BULKINGTON.—Plans have been submitted by the surveyor for a cinema at Bulkington.

BURNOPFIELD.—Durham C.C. are to reconstruct, from the designs of Mr. W. J. Merrett, County Surveyor, Engineer and Architect, 43 Old Elvet, Durham, the Rowlands Gill bridge at Burnopfield.

CARDIFF.—The Dean and Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral have approved plans for the chapel at the east end of the north aisle of the cathedral.

CHATTERIS.—Plans are being prepared by the County Architect for a new girls' school at Chatteris, for the Isle of Ely E.C.

CHICHESTER.—The B.E. have approved the plans of the West Sussex E.C. for the proposed secondary school for boys at Chichester, at a cost of £18,800.

CULTS.—The Aberdeen District Committee has agreed to the erection of 16 houses, designed by Messrs. Brown & Watt, architects, Union Terrace, at Cults on Deeside; 12 at Bucksburn (Donside), by Messrs. Jenkins & Marr, architects, Bridge Street; and 5 double blocks (making 10 in all) at Greenburn Road, by Mr. Wm. Park, of 7 Bonaccord Square. The Greenburn Road houses are to be built of timber.

DERBY.—It is proposed to carry out an extensive enlargement of the accommodation of the Derby General Hospital by erecting a new ward block with 42 beds and provision for a further 32 beds. An adjacent house is also to be converted into a nurses' hostel Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Naylor, Sale & Moore, Smith's Bank Chambers, Market Place, Derby.

DEWSBURY. — The foundation-stone of the £10,000 infirmary was laid recently by Sir Mark Oldroyd.

DUDLEY (WORCESTERSHIRE). — The Corporation have purchased for £77,500 a large area of land for housing sites, etc.

DUNDEE.—The Dundee T.C. have decided to build 600 tenement houses on the spare ground at Byron Street, Arklay Street, and Corse Street. The architect is Mr. George Baxter, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and Director of Housing.

EASINGTON.—Mr. Christopher Harrison, builder and contractor, of Easington, is to erect a new R.C. school at Flemingfield, Easington, Co. Durham. The architect is Mr. Arthur Harrison, 69 and 70 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees. The building, will provide accommodation for 250 scholars, and will contain five classrooms, a practical room, and a large central hall, with a covered verandah running around three sides of the school.

FLEETWOOD.—A new church is to be erected for the Reformed Episcopal Church members, at a cost of about £3,000. The edifice is to be of Gothic design, and built of concrete blocks.

GLAMORGAN. — The E.C. intend to erect a mixed and infants' school at Rhiwbina, at an estimated cost of over £13,000.

GLASGOW.—At the Corporation Markets Committee the question of the completion of the extension of Hill Street slaughter-house was considered, and the City Engineer is to prepare plans showing additional chill-room accommodation at the Hill Street slaughter-house, and a loading bank adjoining the meat market in Armour Street.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee are seeking power to borrow £1,800,000 for housing schemes.

GLASGOW.—An important scheme for the erection of an auxiliary hospital has been proposed by the governors of the Victoria Infirmary. A site has been selected at Thornton Hall, and plans show an administrative block, nurses' home, and several one-storey ward blocks, the cost being estimated at £60,000. The architects are Messrs. Watson, Salmond & Gray, 224 West George Street, Glasgow.

HAM.—The District Council has approved plans by Mr. E. J. Partridge, F.R.I.B.A., for a new street and 40 houses in connection with the Fernhill estate development.

HASTINGS. — Messrs. Elgood & Hastie, architects, have prepared plans for additions to the Fairlight Sanatorium at Hastings.

HULL.—The Public Libraries Committee have approved a scheme for the extension of the Central Library, estimated to cost £14,000. Mr. D. Harvey, City Architect, Guildhall, is responsible for the designs.

WAKEFIELD.—The Corporation have passed a lay-out plan for 60 houses in Thornes Road. Mr. Percy Morris, Town Hall, Wakefield, is the architect.

WAKEFIELD. — Plans have been passed by the Corporation for a public-house in Batley Road, for Messrs. Massie & Holdsworth, architects, on behalf of the Springwell Brewery Co., Ltd.

WORCESTER.—The Watch Committee approved plans for the reconstruction of St. John's Picture House.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT

Drawn by W. M. Keesey, A.R.C.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Historical data by George Bankart.

ANTONY TOTO, "Sergeant Painter" to King Henry VIII, working on the coloured stucco relief panels between the gilt-headed posts and framing of the Quadrangle, Nonesuch Palace, 1539-1550. On the King's side were the Labours of Hercules; on the Queen's side were life size nude figures derived from heathen stories. Described by Pepys and Evelyn in 1666. The Palace was sacked by Cromwell's men.

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Building Contracts Open

⁂ *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2* P.M. *on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BEAUMONT.—For enlargement of a farmhouse at Beaumont, Essex. Particulars, Mr. C. Lock, F.S.I., 69 Duke Street, Chelmsford.

BEIGHTON.—July 11.—For the restoration of the organ in the Parish Church, Beighton, near Sheffield. Particulars, Mr. James Barker, 1 School Road, Beighton.

BELFAST.—July 5.—For the erection of boiler-house at Union Workhouse. Plans by Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, chartered architects, Belfast. Particulars, Messrs. M'Carthy & Liburn, quantity surveyors, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Deposit £3 3s.

BELFAST.—July 4.—For the erection of 176 kitchen houses and demolition of Seaview House and office houses, Shore Road, Belfast. Particulars, Mr. A. Brookes, F.S.I., 17 Chichester Street, Belfast.

BELFAST.—July 8.—For alterations and additions to the Women's Samaritan Hospital, Belfast. Particulars, Messrs. R. B. Roe & Sons, surveyors, 17 Wellington Place, Belfast. Mr. T. Houston, Wellington Place, Belfast, architect.

BIRMINGHAM. — July 19.—For alterations and additions to the Midland telephone exchange, Birmingham. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BOLTON.—July 9.—Erection of a super cinema in Churchgate, Bolton. Architects, Messrs. Tonge & Holt, 1 Hill Street, Southport. No deposit.

CHESTER.—July 11.—For extensions to the county school, Hyde. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Browne, county architect, Newgate Street, Chester. Deposit £2 2s.

CULTER.—For the mason, carpenter, slater, plumber, plaster and painter works in connection with the Culter housing scheme. Particulars from Messrs. Walker & Duncan, C.E. and architects, 3 Golden Square, Aberdeen.

DUBLIN.—July 6.—For the provision of workshops at Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. Particulars, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

DUNDEE.—For the erection of 432 tenement houses at Arklay Street. Offers are required for alternative materials: stone, artificial stone, and brick. Particulars from Mr. George Baxter, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer, 91 Commercial Street, Dundee.

DUTOCHER.—For all trades in erection of a clinic at Duntocher. Particulars from the county architect, Mr. J. Weekes, F.R.I.B.A., 88, College Street, Dumbarton.

EALING.—July 8.—For the construction of roads and sewers on the Framfield housing estate. Particulars, Mr. W. R. Hicks, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ealing, W.5. Deposit £1 1s.

FARNHAM.—For the erection of 36 houses on a site at the rear of East Street, Farnham. Mr. R. M. Sargeant, Council Offices, Farnham. Deposit £2 2s.

GLASGOW.—For all works in construction of enteric-carriers' block at Hawkhead Asylum, Crookston. Particulars, Mr. J. Taylor, 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, architect.

GLASGOW.—July 4.—For the construction of a steel plate-web bridge of three spans. Particulars, Mr. D. A. Donald, 271 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow. Deposit £3 3s.

HATFIELD. — July 25.—For the erection of twelve cottages at Little Heath, near South Mimms. Particulars, Mr. H. T. Sidwell, M.Inst. M. & C.S., Priory House, Hatfield. Deposit £2 2s.

HILLSBOROUGH.—July 5.—For the erection of 59 workmen's cottages. Particulars, Mr. S. J. Crail, Lisburn. Deposit 5s.

HYDE.—July 11.—For the erection of extensions to the County School, Hyde. Particulars, Mr. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Chester. Deposit £2 2s.

ILFORD.—July 14.—For the erection of a post office and telephone exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

IPSWICH.—For the erection of additional offices at the County Hall for the East Suffolk C.C. Apply Mr. H. Munro Cautley, A.R.I.B.A., The Thorofare, Ipswich.

KILKENNY.—July 12.—For the erection of 17 cottages at Kenny's Well and 13 cottages at Stephen Street, Kilkenny. Particulars from the architect, Mr. R. C. Murphy, borough surveyor, City Hall. Deposit £2.

KINGSCLERE.—July 4.—For the erection of 4 houses at Ashford Hill. Particulars, Mr. W. A. Cooper, Council Offices, Kingsclere, Berks. Deposit £1 1s.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — July 14.—For the erection of a new domestic subject centre at Bonner Hill Road School, comprising laundry, cookery, woodwork and metal work-rooms, together with teachers' house and the usual cloakrooms, etc., for the E.C. of the B.C. Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Kingston-on-Thames. Deposit £1 1s.

KIRKSTALL.—For the erection of new pavilion and dressing-rooms. Particulars for all trades, apply to Mr. W. F. Dawson, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 129 Albion Street, Leeds.

LAKENHEATH SEDGE FEN.—July 4.—For the erection of a school at Lakenheath Sedge Fen, Suffolk. Particulars, Mr. A. Ainsworth Hunt, county architect, 51A Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds. Deposit £5.

LEEDS.—For the erection of additions to Dewsbury Road Congregational Church. Applications to be made to F. W. Rhodes & Son, architects, 131 Upper Wortley Road, Leeds.

LEEDS.—July 12.—For the erection of 112 houses on the York and Selby Road housing estate, Leeds. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL.—July 13.—For the erection of 260 tenement dwellings and six shops on the Melrose Road estate. Particulars, Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

LLANDUDNO.—July 9.—For the erection of 23 houses on a site between Trinity Street and King's Road. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Ward, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Llandudno.

MALDON.—For the erection of houses for the R.D.C. as follows: Southminster, 12; Cold Norton, 10; Althorne, 6; Purleigh, 6; and Mundon, 1. Apply Mr. W. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

MANCHESTER, CLAYTON. — July 6.—For the erection of a caretaker's house for the Ravensbury Street Municipal School, Clayton. Particulars, Education Office, Deansgate, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

NOTTINGHAM. — July 12.—For additions to cloak and staff rooms, and erection of gymnasium, at Mundella Secondary School, The Meadows, Nottingham. Particulars, Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall. Deposit £1.

NENAGH.—July 20.—For the extension of waterworks. Particulars, Mr. S. T. O'Neill, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Nenagh.

PLYMOUTH. — July 9.—For the supply of 120,000 creosoted deal blocks, 7 in. x 4 in. x 3 in. Particulars, Mr. J. Wibberley, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Architect, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth.

PONTYPRIDD.—July 11.—For the construction of a covered reinforced concrete service reservoir near Tygwyn Farm, Pontypridd. Particulars, Messrs. G. H. Hill & Sons, Civil Engineers, 40 Kennedy Street, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

RISHTON.—July 9.—For the reconstruction and widening of Norden Bridge. Particulars, the County Surveyor and Bridgemaster, County Offices, Preston.

RUFFORD.—July 19.—For the demolition of the Old Rectory, Rufford. Particulars, Mr. J. Radcliffe, Hesketh Arms Hotel.

SHEFFIELD.—July 25.—For the erection of new offices and alterations to existing buildings at Kiveton Park, near Sheffield. Particulars, Mr. J. Haslam, Council's Architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Street, Worksop. Deposit £4 4s.

SKIPTON.—July 9.—For the erection of 84 scullery houses on the Carleton Road housing site. Particulars, Mr. A. E. W. Aldridge, Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Skipton.

SWANSEA.—July 4.—For the erection of a new elementary school at Llansamlet, Swansea. Particulars, Mr. E. E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3 Prospect Place, Swansea. Deposit £3 3s.

Medusa Waterproofing Compound

¶ Mixing is a vital point in the use of any Waterproofing Compound, thorough distribution being essential.

¶ We can supply our Cement already Waterproofed, the mixing of the Compound being done by machinery.

¶ This ensures thorough mixing, and no charge is made for mixing beyond the cost of the Compound used.

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"THE STORY OF MEDUSA"

G. & T. EARLE (1925) LTD.

Cement Manufacturers,

Hull

Tenders Accepted

ABERDEEN.—Mr. Alex. Adamson, building contractor, Laurencekirk, has been successful in obtaining a contract amounting to £18,000 in connection with the building of the new examination hall of the King's College, Aberdeen.

ABERLOUR.—The following are the successful contractors for the new Masonic Temple and hall to be erected by the St. John's Lodge at 29 High Street, Aberlour: Mason, Mr. J. Lawrence, Craigellachie; carpenter, Messrs. A. & R. Dumbar, Craigellachie; slater, Mr. J. M'Adam, Rothes; plasterer, Mr. Hume, Dufftown; plumber, Mr. R. Morrison, Aberlour; heating, Mr. E. Annan, Aberlour; and painter, Mr. J. Milne, Aberlour. The architect is Mr. Wittet, Elgin.

ABINGDON.—For erection of 8 houses at Cunmor. Messrs. Collett & Rogers, £3,462.

ARNOLD.—For the erection of 20 houses. Messrs. J. Herring & Son, Ltd., £6,856.

ASHFORD, KENT.—For works at housing site in Beaver Lane. Mr. W. Terrill, 5 North Street, Ashford, surveyor. Messrs. Roads and Public Works, Ltd., 180 Clapham Road, London, £4,769.

BARNET. — The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Pettengell & Clark, for the erection of a block of shops. The tender amounts to £5,470.

BIRMINGHAM.—The E.C. have accepted a tender, amounting to £6,449, for the erection of a camp school for boys at Bell Heath.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.—For erection of three blocks of three-apartment houses. Successful tenders: Digger and brick works, Messrs. J. Murdoch & Co., Larbert; carpenter and joiner works, Messrs. Robertson & Ramsay, Bridge of Allan; plumber work, Mr. R. Frater, Stirling; plaster and cement works, Messrs. Milne & Co.; slater work, Mr. R. Williamson, Bridge of Allan; glazier work, Messrs. G. G. Kirk & Co., Stirling; painter work, Mr. J. D. Smith, Causewayhead.

BRIGHTON. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Sir William Prescott & Sons, Ltd., £95,496, for the erection of 184 houses on the North Moulsecomb estate.

BRIGHTON. — The Corporation Electricity Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Heenan & Froude, Ltd., £3,823, for the erection and supply of constructional steelwork in connection with the extension of buildings at Southwick works.

BRIGHTON. — The Corporation Electricity Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Limpus & Son, £15,700, for the erection of an extension to the Southwick power station.

BRIGHTON. — The tender of Messrs. Sir William Prescott & Sons, Ltd., London, for 184 houses on the North Maulscombe estate, to cost £95,496, has been accepted.

BURY.—For the extensions to the Bury Grammar School, the architect is Mr. C. R. Cooper, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 20 Market Street, Bury, Lancs., whose plans provide for the erection of additional classrooms at the college. The successful contractors are Messrs. John Tinline, Ltd., builders and contractors, Parker Street, Saw Mills, Bury.

CROYDON.—For the erection of the first block of flats in Upper Coombe Street, for the B.C., the tender of Messrs. G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon, at £11,349, has been accepted.

CROYDON.—For the erection of a two-storey sub-station in Lower Coombe Street, for the B.C., the tender of Messrs. G. Poulton & Sons, 11 Wesbrook Road, Thornton Heath, at £1,523 17s., has been accepted.

CROYDON.—For the erection of 16 houses in County Road, on the Norbury Estate, the B.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Thoroughgood Bros. & Son, of Surbiton, at £8,178.

DERBY.—The tender of Messrs. G. Walker & Slater, Ltd., has been accepted for the erection, at a cost of £71,746, of a secondary school for boys on the Elm Tree House estate.

DROITWICH.—For the erection of 6 houses at Fernhill Heath, the R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. & A. Brazier for £2,522.

ECCLES.—The Monton Cinemas, Ltd., are to erect a new cinema at Monton Road, Eccles; contract placed with Messrs. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., joiners, builders, etc., Eccles New Road, Salford. Plans by Mr. S. Menin, 6 St. Mary's Gate, Manchester. Brick building for 950 people and 6 shops, verandah, large foyer, cloak-rooms, etc. Heating and lighting installations.

HALIFAX.—The tender of Messrs. R. Le Hane, Mackenzie & Shand, Ltd., 37 Iron Gate, Derby, has been accepted for the construction of two reservoirs and allied work for Halifax Corporation at Gorple, at a cost of £731,225.

HARPFIELD.—Messrs. Hollins & Jones, architects, have prepared plans for the lay-out of the Crescent site, Harpfield, Staffs.

HASLINGDEN.—For the alterations and extensions of the Nurses' Home, for the Haslingden B.G. Mr. H. Trickett Turnton, Hollow Road, Crawshawbooth, nr. Waterfoot, is the successful contractor, subject to the approval of the M.H. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Hemingway, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Union Offices, Higher Pike Law, Rawtenstall, near Burnley.

HYDE.—The proprietors of the Hyde Hippodrome are proposing to make extensions to their buildings. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Dew, architects and surveyors, Market Chambers, Market Square, Hyde, Cheshire. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Fowden, Mottram & Smith, Union Street, Saw Mills, Hyde, Cheshire.

KILNHURST.—For the erection of 54 houses. Messrs. Leadley, Firth & Whittington, Ltd., Carlton Works, Lockwood Road, Doncaster, £21,995.

LEWES.—For the erection of 20 non-parlour houses on the Nevill Road housing estate, Lewes. Concrete construction, Messrs. Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth (completion within 15 weeks), £8,280.

LEICESTER. — The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of 500 houses on the Braunstone Estate: Leicester and District Building Trades' Employers' Association, 14 houses, £6,921 10s.; Leicester, etc., Association, 286 houses, £141,444 15s. 3d.; Messrs. Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., 98 houses, £48,480; Messrs. Browing Bros., 74 houses, £36,358; Messrs. F. Garner & Son, 28 houses, £13,785.

LUTON.—The R.D.C. have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses: Messrs. A. & E. Tensane, 4 pairs of parlour type, £888 per pair; Messrs. Matthews & Welsh, 4 pairs of non-parlour type, £759 per pair; Mr. C. H. White, 2 pairs, non-parlour, £780 per pair.

LYMINGTON.—For the erection of 30 non-parlour and 4 parlour cottages, with roads, paths, sewers, etc. Mr. C. T. Webb, Beaulieu, Hants, £15,099.

MELBOURNE, DERBY.—For the erection of waterworks. Messrs. Elliott & Brown, Burton Buildings, Nottingham, engineers. Messrs. J. & J. Warner, Mickleover, near Derby, £9,400.

NANTWICH.—For the erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange at Nantwich, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Drawings and specifications prepared by H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. The contractor is Mr. L. Vaughan, contractor, 90 Hospital Street, Nantwich.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — The new concert hall being built in Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is to be provided with an organ, the cost of which is estimated at £9,000. Messrs. Harrison & Harrison, of Durham, have submitted a tender, the acceptance of which is to be recommended to the City Council by the Estate and Property Committee of the Corporation. Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon Spain, FF.R.I.B.A., are the architects for the concert hall.

NEW DEER.—The successful contractors for the erection of the new police-station at New Deer, Aberdeenshire, are Mr. Alexander Ogston, Fyvie, mason work; Mr. J. B. Leslie, Cuminestown, joiner; Mr. William Eddie, Fyvie, slater; and Mr. William Crichton, New Deer, plumber.

NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS. — For the erection of church institute, Norton-in-the-Moors. Mr. W. H. Walley, Burslem, architect. Messrs. S. Jolley, Leek Road, Melton, Staffs., £1,140.

NOTTINGHAM.—For the erection of a school for 800 pupils on the Ba Lane site, the tenders of Messrs. Quarton & Williamson (£13,200 for the girls' block and £12,516 for the boys block) have been accepted.

Trade Note

In referring last week to the folde issued by Messrs. The National Radiator Co., Ltd., giving hints on the car of boilers during the summer months the term "domestic boilers" wa meant to include boilers used for central heating as well as those for ho water supply, and more especiall those boilers manufactured by th National Radiator Co., which are installed in office buildings, churche chapels, schools and factories, as we as in private houses.

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PORTLAND

A service which means economy

Are you taking full advantage of the improvement in quality of " Blue Circle " Cement ?

Do you realise that to-day it is possible to reduce your cement content considerably and yet get as strong a concrete as was given a few years ago when the full proportion was necessary ?

Are you still basing your calculations on the quality of cement of pre-war years ?

Do you realise that the present British Standard Specification for Portland Cement calls for a 60% stronger cement than that of 1915, and "Blue Circle " cement more than meets this specification in every respect ?

Why not approach our engineers stating the purpose for which the concrete made with " Blue Circle " cement is to be used and let them suggest the correct proportions for you to adopt?

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This is but one of the free services placed at the disposal of " Blue Circle " users.

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Selling Organisation of The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd.
Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1

lephone: Victoria 9980 (20 lines). Telegrams: " Portland, Parl, London."

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
¾in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	680/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/8	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices.		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	48/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24in.	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 n.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝n.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	28/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—												
Thicknesses	3/16 in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28¾%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/10½	2/1	2/6	2/11½	3/5	5/6
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/0¾	2/3½	2/8½	3/2	3/7½	5/10
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/3¼	1/5½	1/11¼	2/2	3/11
Bends (each)	1/3¼	1/5½	1/9¾	2/2	2/7½	4/8½
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/8	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction .. each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/3¾	1/4½	1/5¾	1/10½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/8	1/8	1/9½	2/4½
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8½
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

Brickwork

The charming effects of Brickwork, whether old or new, were brought into existence by the skill of both the master mind and the craftsman, but the

Facing Brick

was the essential unit upon which the finished beauty depended.

If adorned with a roof of

Hand-made Tile

the building presents a picture complete in every detail which time alone, with his mellowing tints, can improve.

The Bricks and Tiles shown built up in the showrooms of

W. T. LAMB & SONS,
Brick and Tile Manufacturers,
43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (Holborn Circus)
Telephone: Central 9091 (5 *lines*)

provide the Architect with almost every colour, shade, tone and texture with which to create works unequalled by the masters of past generations.

Architects and Builders are asked to call and bring their clients if desired.

GRANITE
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SCANDINAVIAN
Polished & Fine Axed
BROOKES LTD
Quarry Owners.
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THE PERFECT DECORATIVE MEDIUM FOR
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Made in 12 Artistic Metallic Colours, dries hard in half an hour, stands heat, will not tarnish, can be washed.
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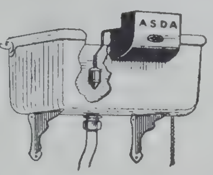

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AUTOMATIC
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DISINFECTOR
Attachment
For Flushing Cisterns

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Patentee: E. GRIFFITHS, MACHULL, LIVERPOOL.
Indispensable for all Public and Private Lavatories. Cannot get out of order and will last a lifetime.
No Cutting or Boring of Pipes.
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CROYDON, SURREY

BELLS
Founders of the world's two greatest Carillons:
NEW YORK 53 bells, bass bell 9¼ tons. OTTAWA 53 bells, bass bell 10 tons.
Recent contracts include the recasting of the bells for MANCHESTER and COVENTRY Cathedrals, and the restoration of numerous ringing peals throughout the country.

TOWER CLOCKS
WEIGHT DRIVEN AND ELECTRIC.
Over 13,000 have been supplied throughout the world, including those at the
Law Courts, London *Manchester Town Hall,* and
Royal Exchange, London *Bradford Town Hall.*

SYNCHRONISED ELECTRIC CLOCKS
As fitted to County Hall, London (800 clocks) and numerous Hospitals and Institutions ALL OVER THE WORLD.
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Telephone: Royal 1177-1178.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	33/-	33/6	36/6

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	3/1	3/7	4/3½	4/8½	5/2½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/3½	3/9½	4/6	4/11	5/5
Bends	each	2/2¾	2/5¾	2/8¾	3/4¾	3/9¾
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/8¾	3/1¾	4/3½	4/11½	5/9
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/-	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz
Clear ..	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	5½*d.*	8¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½
Ground ..	4¾*d.*	6½*d.*	7¾*d.*	10½*d.*	5¼*d.*	7¾*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7¼*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1¾	1/5	8½*d.*	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7½d.	10½d.
	⅛ in.	³⁄₁₆ in.	¼ in.	⅜ in
Rolled plate glass	4½*d.*	6½*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6½*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9½*d.*	
Wired cast	—	—	9½*d.*	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

London Building Notes.

(*Continued from page* 28).

building will be erected by Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

Stoke Newington.—The B.C. Baths Committee recommend approval of the scheme prepared by Messrs. Hobden & Porri, architects, 37a Finsbury Square, E.C.2, for the conversion of premises in Albion Road into covered swimming baths. The estimated cost is £20,720.

Strand.—The site of No. 125 Strand, W.C., is to be let on building lease for a period of 99 years, at a rental of £800 per annum, subject to an expenditure of at least £15,000 upon a new building by the lessee. The negotiations are now being completed by the Merchant Taylors' Company, Merchant Taylors' Hall, E.C.2.

Thames Ditton.—It is proposed to develop for residential purposes the large area of the Greenwood Lodge Estate at Thames Ditton. Plans have been prepared showing the erection of 80 proposed houses. The scheme will be carried out by Messrs. Thorne & Thorne, Ltd., builders, 14 Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill.

Tottenham.—Preliminary work has commenced upon the site of the new Post Office which is to be erected at Tottenham, N., for H.M. Postmaster-General. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Henry Knight & Son, 16 Bruce Grove, Tottenham, N., whilst the steelwork will be supplied by Messrs. Archibald W. Dawnay & Son, Ltd., Steelworks Road, Battersea, S.W.8. The plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under the chief architect, Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

Twickenham.—Large additions are to be made to the Twickenham Rugby Ground on behalf of the Rugby Union. The work includes a new double-decked stand, 440 ft. long, holding seating accommodation for 6,000 persons under cover. The contractors are Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W., whilst the architect to the Union is Mr. Archibald Leitch, 18 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Victoria Embankment.—A large addition is to be made to the accommodation of the Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. The work, to cost about £7,000, will be carried out by Messrs. L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., Portland Place North, Brixton, S.W.8. The building has been designed by Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., Guildhall, E.C.2.

Wapping. — The London County Council have accepted the tender of the Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., for the erection of blocks containing 96 tenements at the Wapping estate. The cost is £38,661.

Wembley.—Mr. A. Marcus, proprietor of the Coliseum at Harrow-on-the-Hill, has purchased a large site at High Street, Wembley, where he proposes to build a " super cinema " which will provide seating accommodation in the auditorium for 2,000 persons.

Whitehall.—Plans are nearing completion for the reconstruction of Harrington House, in Craigs Court, Whitehall, S.W.1, which has been acquired by H.M. Postmaster-General for telephone exchange purposes. The building will be completely reconstructed, but the façade will remain as at present existing. The work will be under the direction of Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., chief architect to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Wright's Lane.—Steelwork is being erected by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., 3 Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C.4., for the new Church of Christ Scientist, to be erected in Wright's Lane, Kensington, S.W., at a cost of about £50,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. P. Phipps, architect, 2 Boyle Street, W.1.

British Standard Specifications for Paint Materials

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued eight new standard specifications for blanc fixe lead chromes, Prussian blue, carbon black, bone black, vegetable black lamp black, and mineral black. They contain clauses regulating the composition, together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of these materials. These specifications have been prepared at the request of paint manufacturers by a committee representative of both the buying and manufacturing interests, and, as in the case of all British standard specifications they will be revised from time to time. Copies of these new specification (Nos. 281-288) can be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28 Victoria Street, London S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. each, post free.

50 TONS OF WATER

Roof of Mr. J. LEALE'S Factory at Guernsey, holding 50 tons of water, waterproofed with VULCANITE.

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No need to fear rain dripping through a roof covered with a material that will stand that strain !

Vulcanite Roofing is absolutely water-tight and weatherproof. It is Fire Resisting, too, when covered with sand and gravel or ½ inch of tar macadam. Low in first cost, its long life makes it not only the best but the most economical roofing on the market.

Roofs covered with Vulcanite are safe for years. This is why Vulcanite has been used during the past 30 years by Architects who want the best and who study their clients' expenditure as well as their own reputation.

VULCANITE FLAT ROOFING

Complies with the London Building Act and Building Bye-Laws of all Borough and Urban District Councils requiring an incombustible exterior roof covering, and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as a full Tariff Roof.

WIN THE FIGHT AGAINST DAMP BY USING VULCANITE DAMPCOURSES

Easily Laid—will not squeeze out, fracture or rot. We make a variety of Dampcourses for all types of Building.

May we send you our Catalogue ? Detailed drawings and estimates willingly submitted.

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DURESCO WASHABLE WATER PAINT

The FIRST in the Field. The FOREMOST ever since.

FIFTY Years' Experience has stamped

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CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

As permanent as the Pyramids.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	¼%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced — In small quantities	Per Ft. Super reduced — In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube — 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/– „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced — Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
„ „ cement mortar	640/–	850/–	1080/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super — Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super — Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	¼*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/3

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super — 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube — Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square — Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 20/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. — 2 Panel	1½ in. — 4 Panel	2 in. — 4 Panel	2 in. — 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings each	9*d*.

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BUILDERS EXHIBITION
BINGLEY HALL BIRMINGHAM SEPT. 5TH-17TH 1927

THE greater part of available space having been booked in advance by Exhibitors in 1925 EARLY APPLICATION IS ESSENTIAL.

Full particulars from The Exhibitions Director, The Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), Birmingham.

President: The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of B'ham (Ald. A. H. James, C.B.E.).

MIDLAND BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION

(including Public Works and Road Making Section)

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 5 to 17, 1927.

IN RESPONSE TO the general requests of Exhibitors at the first Exhibition two years ago, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (Inc.) has arranged to hold a similar display, on a still larger scale, in the coming autumn.

ALL ASPECTS OF Modern Building will be represented. The following is the Schedule of Exhibits:—

Building Materials.
Builders' Ironmongery and Hardware.
Architectural and Ornamental Work.
Constructional Steelwork.
Ferro-Concrete.
Sanitary Apparatus, Appliances and Fittings.
Contractors' Plant.
Shop, Bar and Restaurant Fittings.
Municipal Engineering and Equipment.
Road Making Plant and Materials.
Paints, Varnishes, Colours, Enamels, Stains, Polishes, Lacquers, Metal Powders, Wood Preservatives, Glues and Adhesives.
Mechanical and Hand Painting, and Spraying Apparatus.
Decorating Materials, Wall-papers and Coverings.
Electrical, Gas, Oil and other Illuminating and Heating Plant and Fittings.

UNDER THE AUSPICES of the leading Architectural and Trades Associations, Conferences on technical subjects and problems of the day will be held throughout the Exhibition in a Conference Pavilion specially erected for the purpose. Arrangements have also been made for the entertainment at Luncheon, day by day, of influential trade delegations.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

[COPYRIGHT].

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/–	69/–	53/–
***Add* if ramped**	120/–	100/–	80/–
***Add* if wreathed**	240/–	200/–	160/–

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/–	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	 2 in.	 4 in.	 6 in.	 9 in.	 12 in.	 14 in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	 Flush Bolts	 Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	 Mortise	 Cupboard	Casement Stays	 Fasteners	 Grip Handles	 Springs Catches
1/–	2/–	1/–	2/–	4/–	1/3	1/–	1/–	1/–	1/–

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	 Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/–	27/–
Chimney bars	36/–	34/–	32/–
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/–	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/–	40/–	35/–
Handrail and balusters	55/–	50/–	48/–
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/–	21/6	21/–

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	 3 in.	 4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4	1/9
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/–	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/–	4/1
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8	2/1
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/–	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	 Flats	 Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	45/–	54/–	57/–

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	 Soldered Angles	 Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	 Cesspools	 Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/–	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/–

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3½ in.	 4 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/–	5/2	—	
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/–	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/3
	Each							
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/–	3/3	3/9	6/–	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/–	3/3	3/6	4/–	6/6	7/–
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/–	3/–	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/–	1/3	1/9	2/–	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/–	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/–	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/–	1/1	1/5	2/–	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/–	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/–	44/–	100/–	—	—
Ball cocks	8/–	10/–	16/6	30/–	42/–	93/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot Run 2 in.	 4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	8/–	13/–

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 Steam Tubing ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	 Rounded Angle	 Quirk	 Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/3
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/6
Do. do. Portland ..	4/–	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2 in.	 2½ in.	 3 in
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/–	5/6	6/–

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	 From 25 to 50 ft.	 From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	 ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/–

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	 *Once* Distemper	 *Twice* Distemper	 Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	 If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	 Medium Panels	 Large Panels	 If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	 2	 3	 4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/–
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/–	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/–	2/–	2/8	3/4	1/–	0/4	1/3	1/6
Do., on large, do., do.	1/–	1/6	3/–	4/–	5/–	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	 French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	 Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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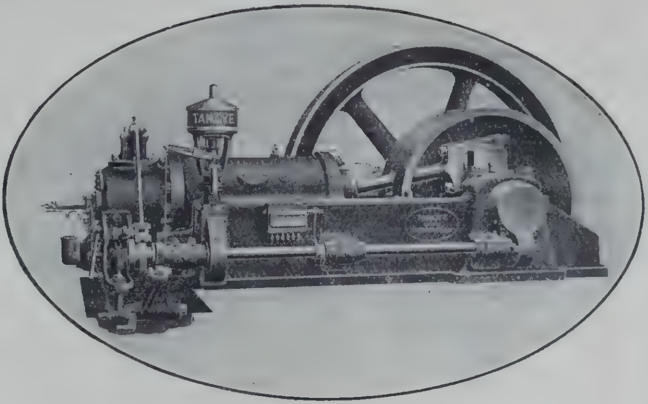

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BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	**A**	**A1**	**A2**	**A3**	**B**	**B1**	**B2**	**B3**	**C**	**C1**
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¾

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; painters, 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromsgrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh-on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon.)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Camborne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Annes	A
St. Helens	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend-on-Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke-on-Trent	A
Stoney Stratford	B3
Stourport	A2
Stowmarket	B3
Stratford-on-Avon	A3
*Stroud	B1
Sunderland	A
Sutton Coldfield	A
*Swanage	B2
Swansea Valley	A
Swanwick	A
Swansea	A
*Swindon	B
Tamworth	A1
Taunton	B1
*Tavistock (Town)	C
Teeside District	B2
Tenterden	B3
Thame	B1
Thetford	B3
Thirsk	B3
Thornton	A
Tonbridge	B1
Torquay	A2
*Totnes	B2
Towcester	B3
Tring	B2
*Trowbridge	B3
Tunbridge Wells	B1
Uckfield	B3
Uttoxeter	B1
Wakefield	A
Wallsend-on-Tyne	A
Walmer	B3
Walsall	A1
Wantage	B3
Ware	B1
Warrington	A
Watton	C1
Warwick	A3
Wednesbury	A1
Wellingborough	B
Wells (Somerset)	C
Welwyn	B1
Welwyn Garden City	A3
Wendover	B3
West Bromwich	A
Westcliffe-on-Sea	B1
Westgate	B3
Westerham	B2
West Hartlepool	A
Weston-super-Mare	B
Weybridge	A3
*Weymouth	B2
Whitby	A2
Whitechurch	A3
Whitehaven	A3
Whitstable	B3
Widnes	A
Wigan	A
Wimborne	B
Winchester	B2
Windsor	B
Wisbech	B3
Witney	B3
Woking	B1
Wolverhampton	A
Woodstock	B3
Worcester	A3
Worksop	A3
Worthing	B2
Wycombe	B
Yeadon	A
*Yeovil	B
York	A

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge	1	3½
Westbury	1	3½
Weymouth	1	4
Yeovil	1	4

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness:	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	A
Peebles	A2
Perth and District	A
Peterhead and District	A1
Port Glasgow	A
St. Andrews	A
Selkirk	A2
Stirling	A
Strathaven	A
Troon	A
West Lothian	A

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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THE ARCHITECT & THE LAW

A solicitor, of the good old family type, once remarked to us, apropos of the law's uncertainties, that if a man snatched his watch and bolted he would certainly run after the miscreant and endeavour to get his property back. But if the man had, in some devious way, got possession of the watch and challenged him to go to court to prove his ownership and recover the article, he would take no further steps in the matter. He adduced in support of his view the fact that, however good one's case might be, everything depended on the temper of the judge and jury, and possibly also of the counsel entrusted with the case; and that, even if one succeeded, there were always costs that could not be recovered from the other side, and the amount of these might outweigh any financial advantage that a favourable decision would, otherwise, bring. The other party might, too, prove to be a man of straw, in which case one would eventually have to pay all one's costs in fighting him. His advice was never to take action if it could possibly be avoided and, from what we knew of him, he had an amazing faculty of getting round, over or under a difficulty without going to the extreme length of taking process. It seems a biting commentary on the administration of justice in this country, but our solicitor's view is so gaining ground among business men generally that lamentations from the Inns of Court are becoming frequent, and there are rumours from time to time of commissions that are to enquire into the matter and ascertain whether justice cannot be dispensed more cheaply, speedily, and certainly than it is at the present time. It is not, unfortunately, the happy fate of all of us to avoid litigation. An architect may, indeed, cut his losses over an unjust client, but if he happens to be sued over some matter connected with his work he cannot well compromise without possibly grave injury to his professional reputation and probity. And even if his defence succeeds, he may yet find the cost of establishing it almost ruinous. It behoves him, therefore, to take any reasonable precaution to prevent such a calamity, more especially as architects do not readily get justice in our law courts. Lawyers are pretty clear when it comes to their own charges for giving advice, but are not so certain about charges for advice given by men of other professions. Our memory goes back over many years, but we remember few cases in which architects recovered the fees to which they were entitled. Even when the client had agreed to payment on the R.I.B.A. scale, it has been more usual for the judge to award a sum that he thought sufficient, probably only a fraction of what the unfortunate architect had a right to recover.

The dangers from litigation that beset architects may, however, now be provided against. The idea that Mr. Edmund Wimperis submitted to the Practice Standing Committee of the R.I.B.A., in 1913, has come to maturity in the formation of The Architects', Engineers' and Surveyors' Defence Union, Ltd., and these classes of professional men come into line with members of the medical profession in having a defence union to watch over their interests. The bases of the protection afforded by the union is a policy of insurance taken out with the Cornhill Insurance Company; and the annual subscription from members has been fixed at £3 13s. 6d. It will be money well invested; but it is necessary to enable the Defence Union to secure the very valuable benefits outlined in the prospectus that it should have the co-operation and support of at least 1,000 members per annum.

The architectural profession alone should be able to furnish several times this number, and we would strongly advise architects, therefore, to communicate with Mr. C. McArthur Butler, the secretary of the union, at 28 Bedford Square, W.C.1, for particulars of the scheme, which came into force on July 1. Few architects, however careful, can hope to escape legal difficulties that may arise through faults of contractors, use of bad material, etc., and insurance against such troubles should be as general as it is against fire, or for provision in old age, or for dependents at death.

LONDON NEWS

Last week brought two cheering pieces of news for lovers of London. The first was the announcement by the Minister of Health that the Government had decided to set up a Royal Commission, as requested by the London County Council, to examine the best method of preserving the squares and open spaces of Greater London. Cynics have had it that a Royal Commission is a Governmental method of shelving an awkward problem. But those who care for the amenities of the Empire's capital may take heart, we think, from the fact that the Royal Commission is to enquire not into the question of whether or no the squares shall be preserved, but into the best method of doing so. And we can pay this tribute to the present Minister of Health, that in matters like town and regional planning, open spaces, and more seemly building, he has shown greater vision and breadth of mind than most of his predecessors; and is fully aware that a vast amount of building work does not necessarily make for national progress and welfare unless it is carried out on well thought out and enlightened lines. It is welcome evidence that the Ministry recognises that it does not exist merely to deal with disease, slums and squalour that may, and often do, follow reckless, selfish, or misguided development; but that its greater function is to prevent these evils occurring, and, in adopting the tenet that prevention is better than cure, it is following the teachings of modern medical science.

The other piece of news leads one to hope that the Bush House design may yet be carried out, so far as the vista down Kingsway is concerned. It was a great disappointment to all lovers of London architecture when the Bush House Company found itself unable, on account of the financial requirements of the L.C.C., the ground landlords, to complete the fine scheme of buildings designed by Mr. Harvey Corbett for the island site. The Bush House Company has now made offers for parts of the Aldwych frontage east and west of the existing building, and it is understood the L.C.C. has approved these proposals. On the west side, this will link up the present Bush House with the new India Government Office, which is to occupy the corner of the Aldwych front against Marconi House; and if the scheme goes through the wing will, in course of time, be balanced by a similar wing on the east side. The erection of these two balancing blocks will, however, still have much of the Aldwych site on the east and Strand fronts to be dealt with, and it is a thousand pities that the original Bush House scheme did not go through, especially as it is reported that the L.C.C. now subscribe to the centre courts which were such a noteworthy feature of that scheme.

Another item of London news is the projected sale of the Grand Hotel for future use as offices. This is dependent on the proprietors, the Gordon Hotels, Ltd., securing the freehold of the premises, which belongs to the L.C.C., but as it is stated that terms have been agreed with the Council, the sale may be regarded as settled. It is to be hoped, however, that the L.C.C. will insist on some provision in the conveyance which will prevent this very prominent corner from being defaced with letters and electric signs which have already appeared on many buildings on the south side of Trafalgar Square, to the great detriment of its amenities.

ESSAYS BY THE WAY

III.—Town v. Country

By "SCRUTATOR."

One of the most hallowed subjects for debating societies of the more ingenuous sort is that of the contrasting advantages and disadvantages of Town and Country Life.

Indeed, the subject pursues us into our maturer years, and we alternate through dreadful periods of futile indecision between the voice of the city and the call of the land. For the most part we compromise, in coward-like fashion, with some magnificent outer suburb, if our fortunes are in the ascendant, or with some not quite so magnificent a suburb of the more interior kind if fate has been showing us the dark side of diminishing receipts. The present century has witnessed a definite movement back to the countryside, a movement that was in the earlier years aristocratic or semi-suburbanly-aristocratic. We desired to move from that desirable outer-suburb to that more remote village where we were so certain that life, with the help of an acre plot and a gardener-chauffeur, would take on a deeper and a richer meaning. Our cottage-cum-farmhouse residence, with sleeping porch and loggia, replete with labour-saving devices, had an air of wealthy humility which did credit to the taste of our architects, and was not too antagonistic to the spirit of the countryside. We may have had a few uneasy doubts when the Brown-Smiths, the Smith-Browns, the Robinson-Jones, and the Jones-Robinsons were also infected with the virus of the "return to nature," and left *their* outer-suburbs and built in or around *our* village. Sons and daughters who went to the Slade murmured complainingly of "how suburban the place was getting," but the architects did their best, and things did not seem too frightfully bad. Secretly we rather enjoyed the society of our peers, for, though we never confessed it, there were moments before the arrival of our friends when we felt the country was a little dull—we missed the friendly game of bridge, the tennis, the amateur theatricals, and the other kindred societies of our former life. The moral uplift of the great wide uplands required a certain amount of living-up to, and did not always compensate sufficiently for the more prosaic, even if Philistine, amusements. As I have said, things were not too frightfully bad. The architects who built our pleasant and fanciful houses or parish churches were duly elected to the Academy and retired to out-of-the-way corners of Chelsea and St. John's Wood, whilst their brethren who eschewed art and the domestic practice, devoting themselves to the big building of the big business, quickly made their little pile. They not infrequently joined us in our rural retreat—sometimes even architecting their own houses, but this we all felt to be a mistake. Thus, in those halcyon days before the war, as I believe I have already said, things were not too frightfully bad! After the war all this was changed. Demos entered on to the scene, and the Sabbatical calm of the countryside was broken.

First came the great arterial roads, then the motor omnibus, and in their wake followed a thin trickle of little anæmic pink-and-white bungalows and villas, very pink as to their asbestos tiled roofs, and very white as to their woodwork against the light cream or oatmeal coloured roughcast. Sometimes they appeared singly and sometimes in swarms. But whether singly or in groups they showed forth as a dreadful portent, there was a leak in the industrial compounds, the great proletariat had discovered the country, and in addition to paper bags they left their little houses behind them, two forms of very undesirable litter.

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects was very seriously disturbed; Professor Abercrombie sat up late at night writing long letters to *The Times* about it, and still the little pink-and-white horrors grew apace. On the Sussex Downs, in the Lake District, in the more precious and remote parts of the Home Counties, in the most beautiful parts of Devon and Cornwall and on the sides of the Welsh hills, everywhere was to be observed symptoms of what has been called "bungalowitis." Then, amidst the plaudits of the elect, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was brought into being. Now let me say at once that this society has my sincerest wishes for its success; it has a very

SKETCH AT BISKRA. By E. B. O'Rorke.

valuable mission to perform, and if and when that job for my rich uncle-by-marriage eventuates, I intend to send them a modest donation.

But " bungalowitis " is characteristic of more than a spoiled countryside, it is typical of spoilt and ruined towns, of cramped and diminished lives of mean aims and sordid aspirations.

I believe it is Wilde who says " What we love we kill," or, lest someone should accuse me of a misquotation, I hasten to add—or words to that effect—and we certainly seem during the last fifty years to have been singularly successful in that respect with our towns.

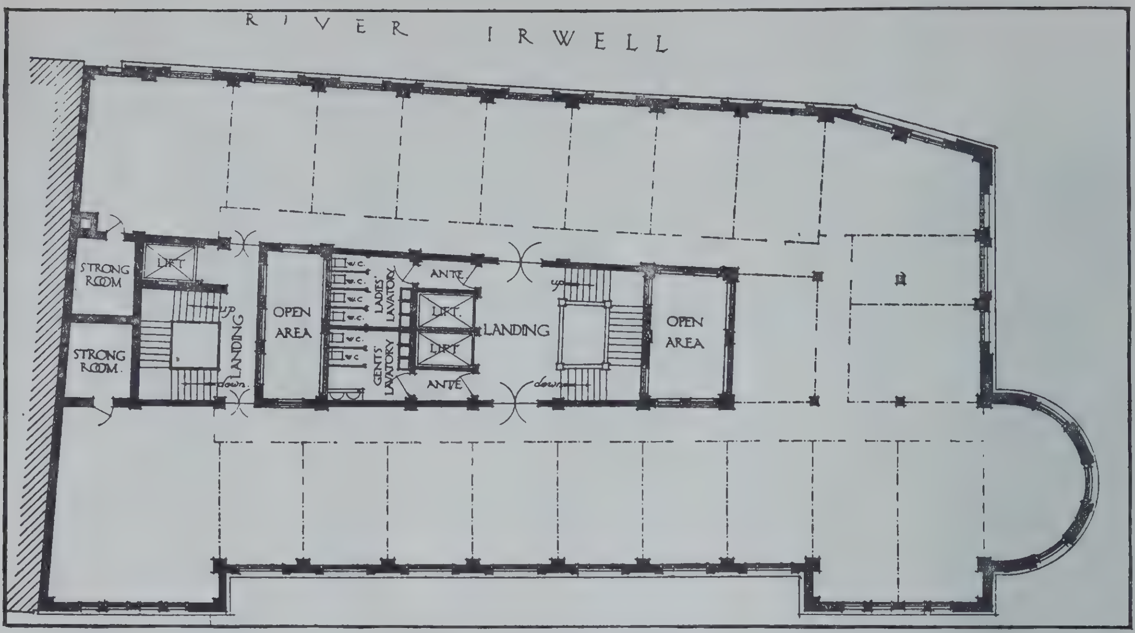
The growth of the English town during the industrial era is the story of " From the bad to the worse," Like Topsy, they were not born, they grew, and for the most part they grew very lopsidedly and singularly ugly. There has never been anything like it in the history of building before.

Previous to the 19th century to build was to enhance and to beautify, a joyous undertaking to be rewarded with praise accompanied by many cakes and much ale. The emancipated creators of our industrial civilisation soon changed all that; they were the supremely practical people who believed in the utilitarian value of ugliness.

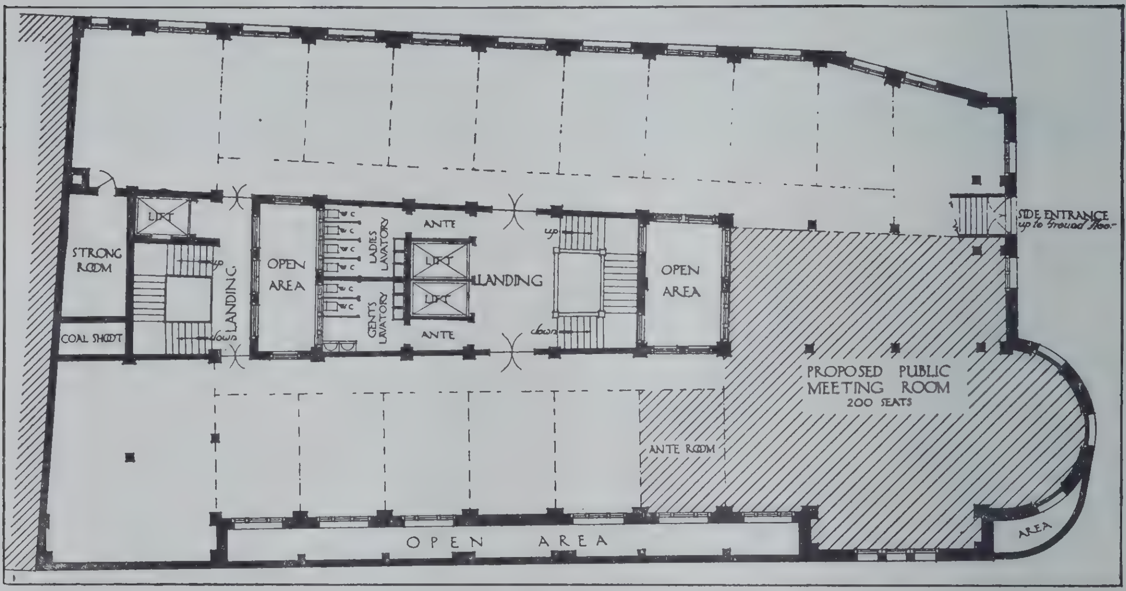
" We are the most urbanised people in the world," if one is to trust the statement of a Cabinet Minister who apparently had no ulterior purpose in making it, and our towns are the ugliest; yet such is the mystery of the human heart that we have an affection even for the worst of them. I remember once saying to a Loyal Son of Bootle (before, of course, I knew he was a son) that Bootle, in my opinion, was not so much a town as a blunder. (I used Bootle as an example: it is, of course, no worse and no better than many other of the cruder manufacturing towns of the North.) The L.S.B. got quite heated in his reply, and delivered an impassioned defence of Bootleism which did more credit to his heart than his head. Now all this goes to prove that the problem of the protection of rural England will be solved not in the country, but in the towns. The newly inaugurated society can do a lot of useful preventive work, can attempt to coral the contagious in the compounds, but the real work of conversion must be carried out in the towns. To use a medical comparison, you can't have the towns full of disease without in the end infecting the country. Some of my critics will at once reply, " But what of our garden cities? " Quite so—what of them? I admire our garden cities immensely and the men who made them, and I at once admit that they are an honest and courageous attempt to solve the problem; but—the little ungracious " but " that will intrude—aren't they rather too much garden and not quite enough city? Don't they, in effect, correspond to the ideal of the educated middle class who live in the more exclusive outer-suburbs, rather than to the ordinary lover of cake and ale?

Man is a gregarious creature, he likes to live in hoards like the ant; he doesn't much mind tenements and terraces along as he feels neighbourly, and is it beyond our power to devise a town that shall give him the feeling of oneness with his fellows without it being too ugly and too unhealthy? Most of the 19th century towns will have to be rebuilt during the 20th, and it is up to those that do the rebuilding to have a proper understanding of the problem.

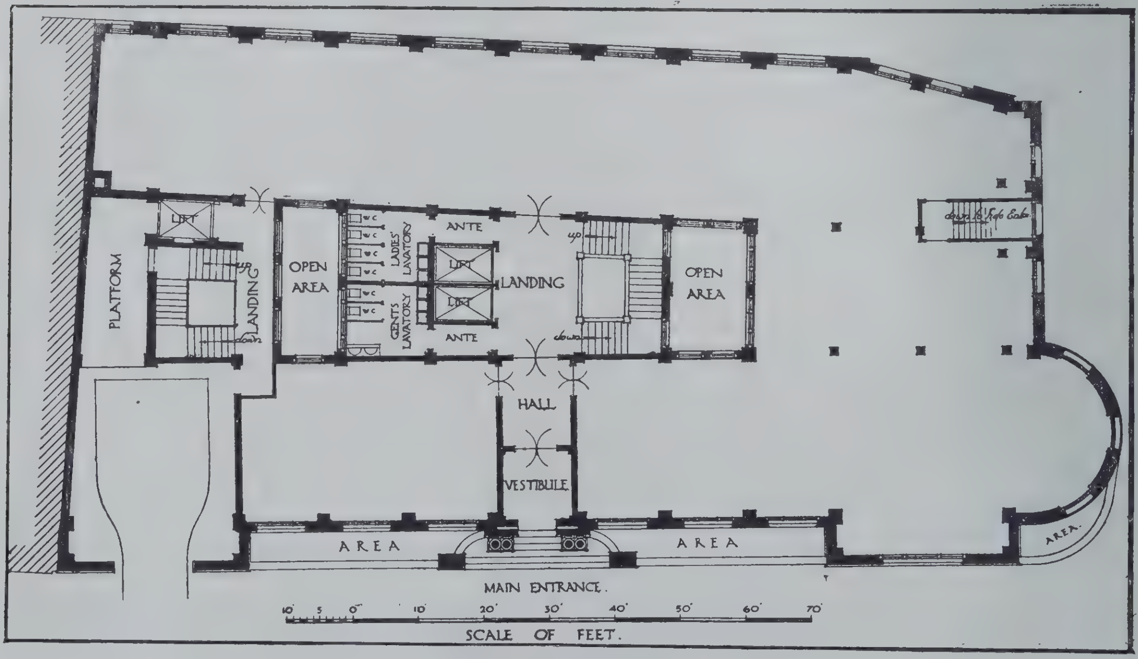
What man loves he beautifies, and the Loyal Sons of Bootle will end by rebuilding a beautiful Bootle. It is only a question of time, and when England is full of beautiful Bootles there will be no longer any need to worry about the preservation of rural England, though a little worrying about it now will not be amiss. In the meantime, whilst you are waiting to join that new society of mine which I shall never start, " The Society for the Regeneration of Urban England," what about sending that small subscription to the other society? Half a loaf is better than no bread!



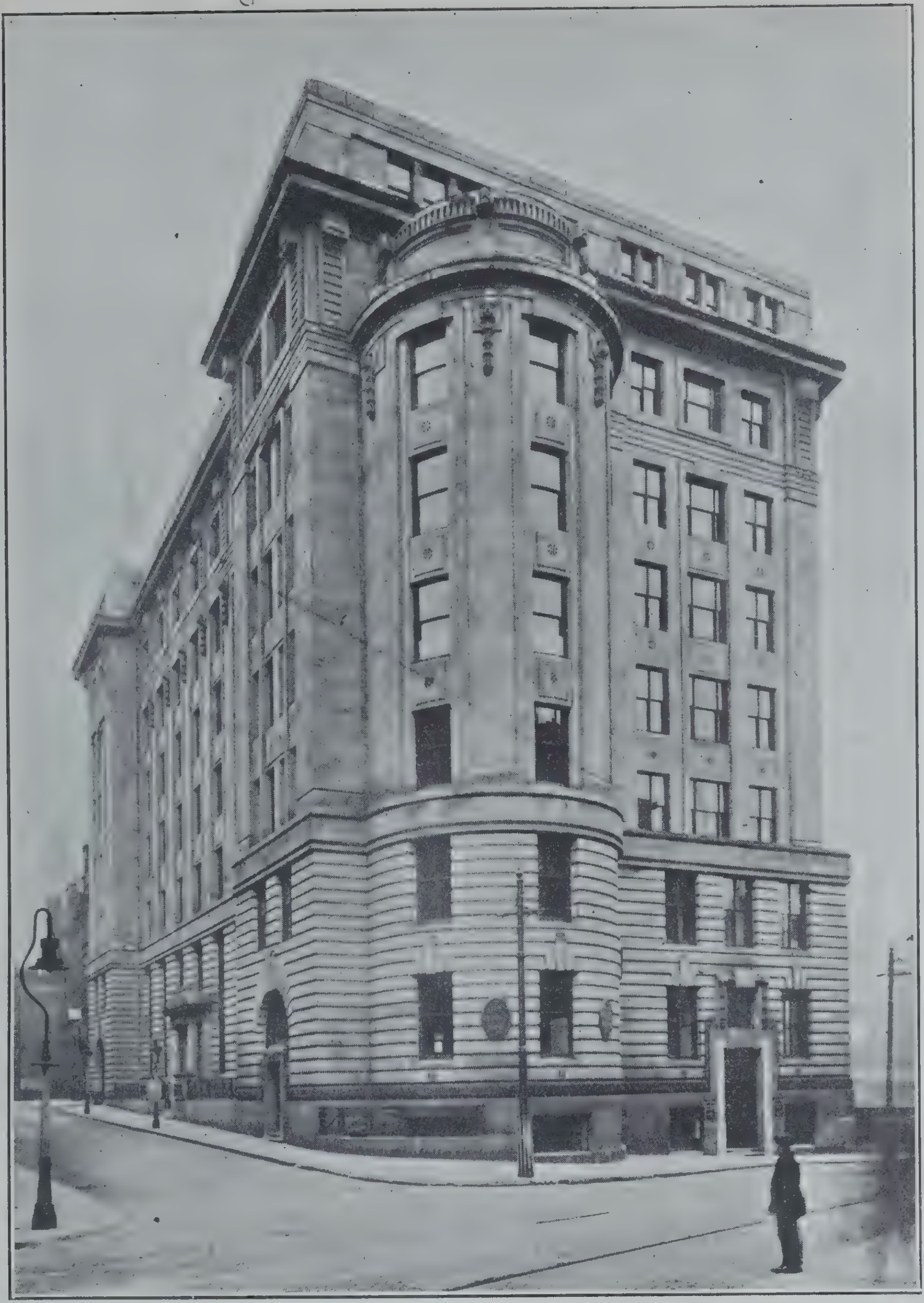
TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN.



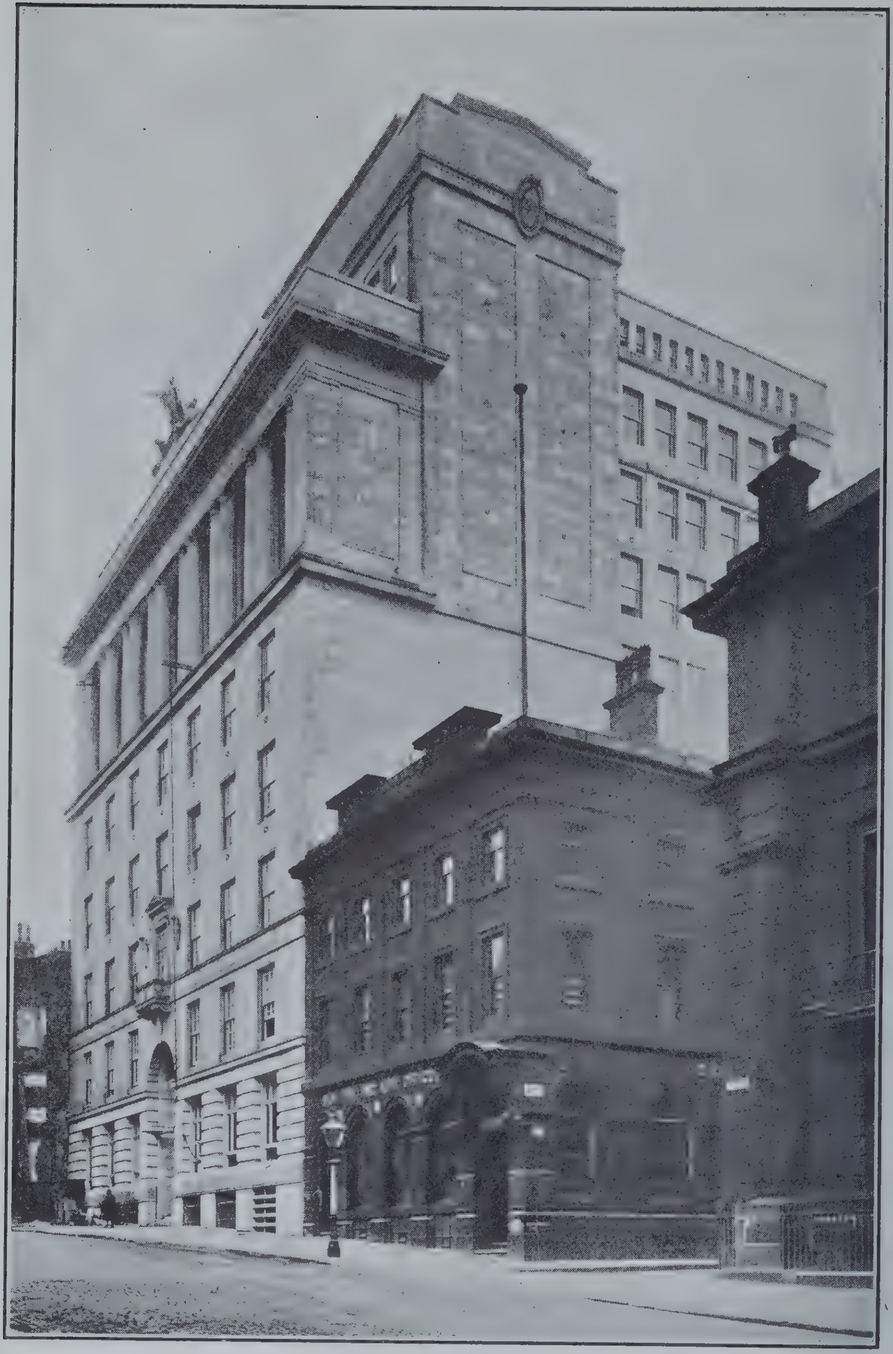
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, PARSONAGE, MANCHESTER.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, PARSONAGE, MANCHESTER.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

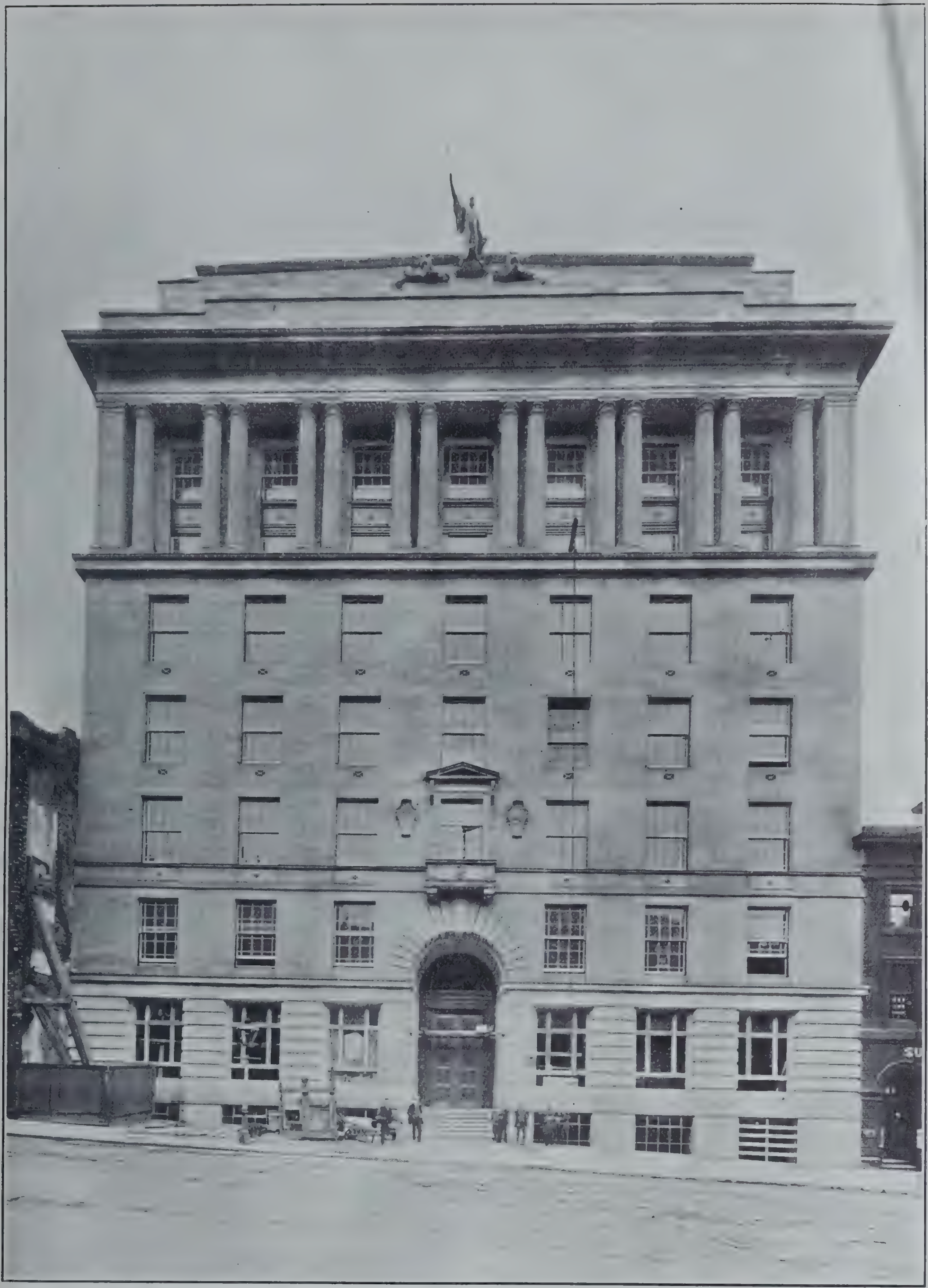
SOME NEW MANCHESTER BUILDINGS

In Manchester, as in other great cities, the scale of the buildings is rapidly increasing, and some of the newest structures will appear almost as intruders until such time as the buildings adjacent to them will have been replaced by others more in keeping with our modern standards. The handsome block erected by the Manchester Ship Canal Company to the designs of Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., is no exception to this rule. In this case, however, there appears to be an unusually good justification for the imposing height of the structure, inasmuch as the Manchester Ship Canal Company has almost the character of a public institution. It is noteworthy that in this instance a particular Act of Parliament had to be passed in order that the building regulations in respect of the heights of street façades of the City of Manchester could be set aside. The building has nine storeys in addition to the basement, the topmost two storeys being set back from the main frontage. The principal elevation, as seen from King Street, however, scarcely shows this attic at all, and all that is visible of it is the top of the parapet, which acts as a satisfactory background to the group of statuary surrounding the central portion of the collonade. This latter, comprising seven bays divided by coupled Roman Doric columns, is well designed, and forms, with its entablature, a fine crowning feature to the composition. The great cornice, although immediately associated with an Order of comparatively small dimensions, is yet related in scale to the building as a whole. The main horizontal position of the façade comprises three rows of seven windows enclosed in plain rectangular reveals, the only departure from the repetitive pattern being in the window immediately above the entrance doorway, which is elaborated by the addition of a stone balcony, archi-



SHIP CANAL HOUSE, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

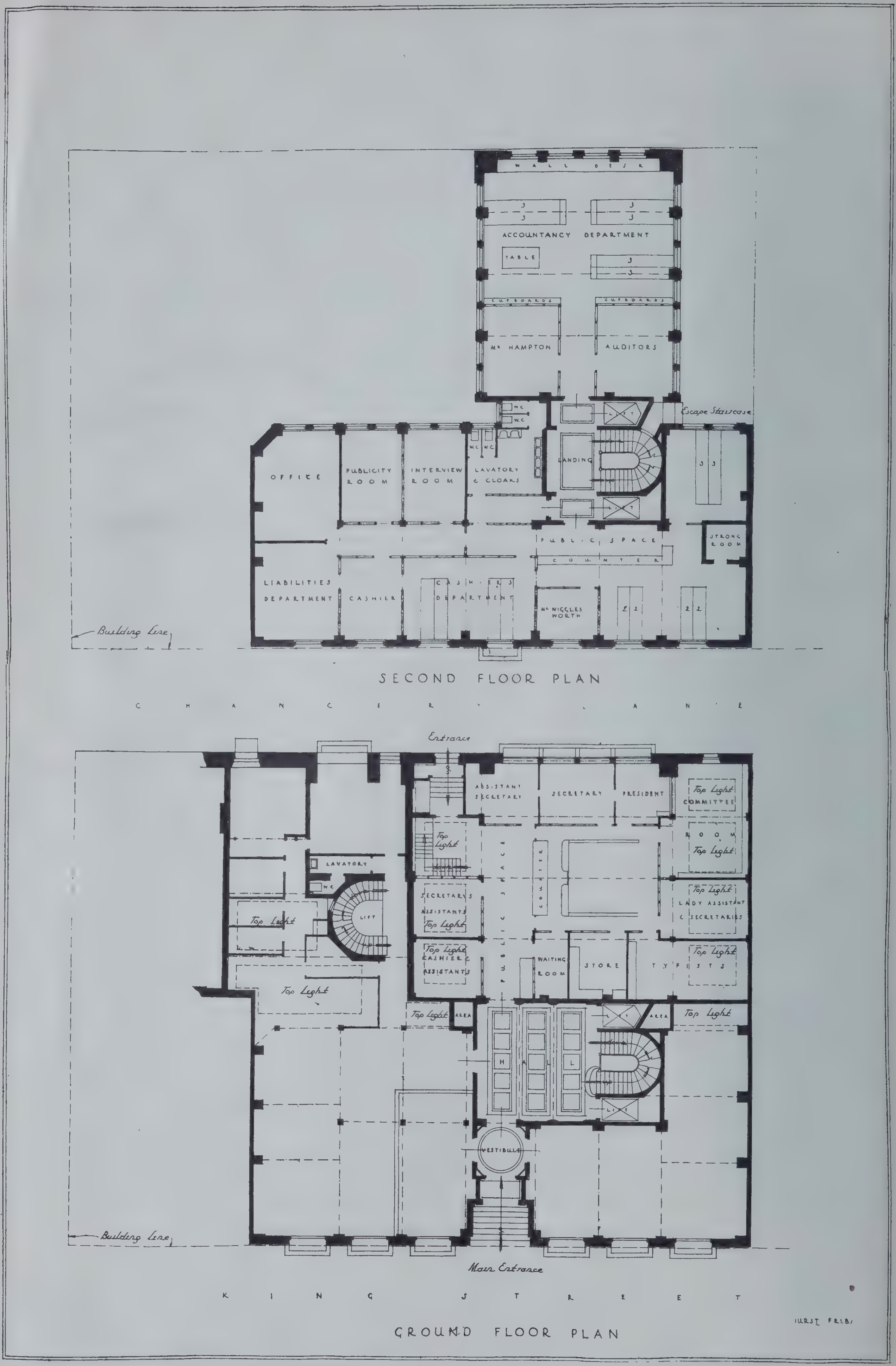
trave and pediment supported on consoles; two shields are also affixed on the wall spaces in between this window and those on either side of it. It must be confessed, however, that although it might have appeared necessary for the façade above the doorway to take some cognisance of that feature, the device chosen to attain this end is somewhat unhappy, inasmuch as the main pattern of the windows in the central horizontal division of the façade in no way prepares us for the elaboration of one particular window opening exactly the same size as the remainder. In fact, if in imagination we do away with this balcony and pediment, the façade appears complete without it. This is as much as to say that the feature is an afterthought, and was not prepared for in the original conception of the design. This difficulty, however, is always present when the entrance to a great building assumes the form of a single narrow opening cutting the basement in two, and there seems no way out of it except to place the entrances at the sides of the building, emphasising that portion of the façade immediately above them, or else widening the entrance feature so that it extends over a considerable part of the total width of the basement storey. The side elevation, which is also here reproduced, shows the set back of the attic, and is especially to be commended, inasmuch as the blank wall is decorated by a panel treatment, and has a graceful terminal in the form of a shaped parapet surmounting a flat cornice with shield. Presumably, this façade will one day be hidden by an adjacent building, but until this event takes place the Ship Canal Company's block will present a decorous exterior towards this side. Of the plan, little need be said except that it is an example of good arrangement of office rooms, well lit and with excellent communications. The building is of entirely fire-proof construction, the walls up to the ground floor level being ferro-concrete. Above this level the main elevations are in Portland stone, and the elevations to the areas in terra-cotta. Two high-speed passenger lifts are by Waygood-Otis; the central heating is low-pressure hot water; vacuum cleaning plant is installed. The main entrance doors are in bronze; the hall is in marble; while the staircase is of marble terrazzo with tiled walls and bronze balustrade, and the landings are finished in mahogany



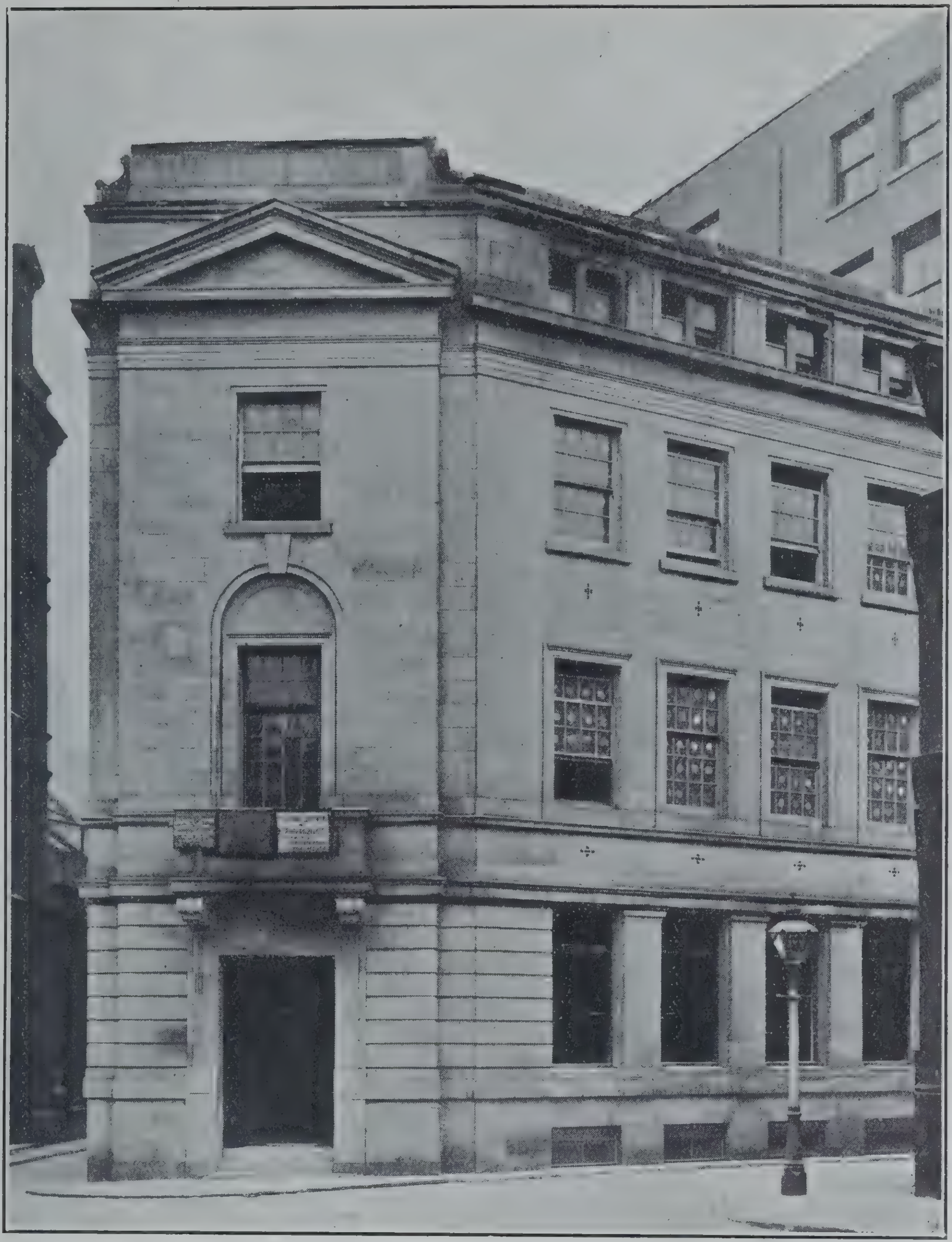
SHIP CANAL HOUSE, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

panelling. The general finishing to the important offices is in mahogany, the chairman's room being panelled in walnut.

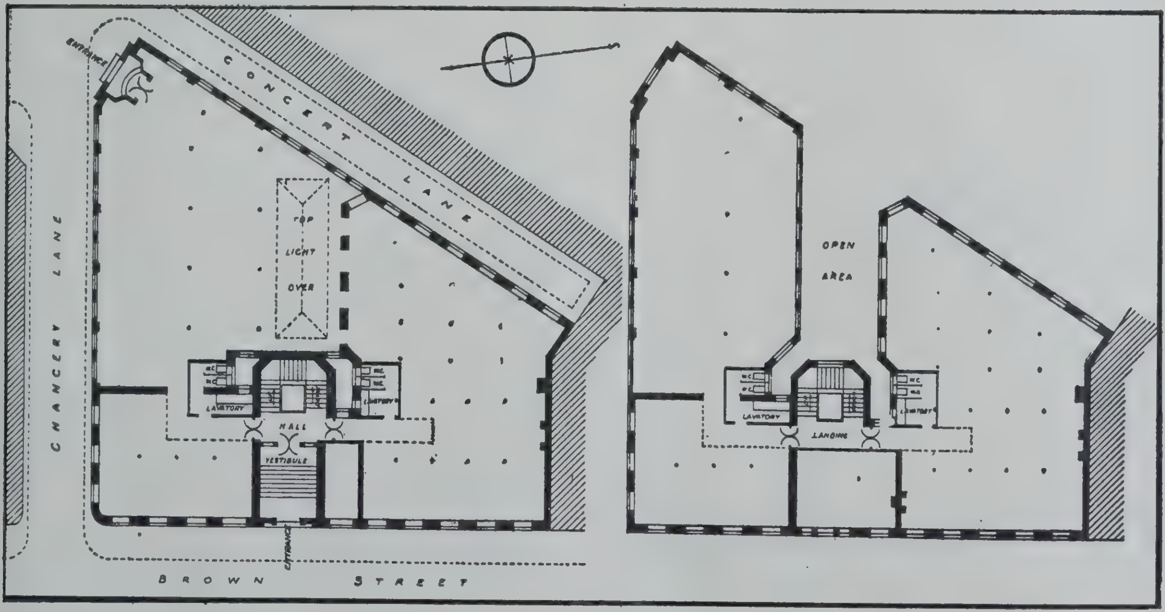
The same qualities of efficient planning are present in two other buildings designed by the same architect, namely, Blackfriars House and a new block of offices at the junction of Concert Lane and Chancery Lane. The former is distinguished for a very elegant treatment of a great semi-circular bay, extending for six storeys of the building. The illustration shows a highly interesting grouping of architectural features; the lateral projections of the longer façade close it in admirably, while the grand cornice with its attic above, and especially marked storey beneath, form a most satisfactory terminal to the structure. It is noteworthy that the group of mould-



SHIP CANAL HOUSE, KING STREET, MANCHESTER: GROUND AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



MAIN ELEVATION.



GROUND AND TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR PLAN.

BUSINESS PREMISES, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.
Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ings beneath the windows of the top storey take up the cornice below, which feature is thus well tied in to the main building. Most of the accommodation is for commercial and professional offices, but in addition a large public meeting-room is provided in the basement.

The third office building also has a corner site, and shows a highly satisfactory treatment of a classic façade on traditional lines. Here, again, the planning is excellent, an open area giving adequate light even to those parts of the building which are farthest away from the street frontages. The plans of both the buildings last mentioned illustrate the modern tendency of providing as much as possible of unobstructed floor space for office quarters, the idea being that any sub-divisions of floor area can best be introduced subsequently by means of glazed partitions or otherwise, in accordance with the desires of the particular firm occupying the premises. Mr. Fairhurst is to be congratulated upon these three buildings, which form a notable addition to the architecture of Manchester.

Messrs. J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., were the general contractors for the building, and the following firms carried out the special works mentioned: Messrs. Edward Wood & Co., Ltd. (steelwork); Messrs. F. M. & H. Nuttall, Ltd. (masonry); Messrs. William Kirkpatrick, Ltd. (granite base course and steps); Messrs. Ship Canal Portland Cement Manfs., Ltd., Ellesmere Port (cement); Mr. R. H. Lord, Pendleton (asphalte); Messrs. Royles, Ltd., Irlam (patent calorifiers); Mr. J. Lightfoot, 94 Oxford Road (electric lighting); Mr. H. Patterson, Oxford Road (marble); Messrs. Conway & Co., Bridge Street (tiles); Messrs. Faulkner & Co., Ltd., Strangeways (lightning conductors); Mr. Alex. Lees, Blue Boar Court (pavement lights); Mr. W. J. Roberts, Green Lane (plastering); Messrs. Earp, Hobbs & Miller, Lower Mosley Street (sculptors); Messrs. Waygood-Otis, Ltd. (lifts); Messrs. Bromsgrove Guild (hand railing); Messrs. Birmingham Guild (bronze door); Messrs. Crittall Manfg. Co., Ltd. (window frames); Messrs. British Luxfer Prism Synd. (windows); Messrs. Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd. (vacuum cleaning installation); Messrs. G. N. Haden, Ltd., London (heating installation); Messrs. Shanks & Co. (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Pilkingtons, Ltd., St. Helens (glass); Messrs. Brookes & Co., Princess Street, Manchester (railings for roof); Messrs. John Hall & Son (Oldham), Ltd. (fire escape); Messrs. Mather & Platt, Ltd. (fire hydrant).

National Mural Paintings

The Prime Minister unveiled last week the eight mural paintings which complete the scheme of decoration of St. Stephen's Hall, in the Palace of Westminster. The underlying idea of the scheme of these paintings, which Mr. Baldwin said gave effect to the workings of a union of artists and historians, was to represent cardinal points in the building-up of Britain. There has been no undue haste in the execution of these works, and there was a substantial period of thought before they were begun. Probably much of the credit for the artistic unity which is now disclosed is due to Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., under whose direction and control the scheme was carried out. Sir George Clausen, R.A., who receives his knighthood as representing the artists engaged, is responsible for "English People reading Wycliffe's Bible." The other panels are "Queen Elizabeth," by Mr. A. K. Lawrence; "Sir Thomas Roe," by Professor William Rothenstein; "King Alfred's Long Ships," by Mr. Colin Gill; "King Richard the First," by Mr. Glyn Philpott, R.A.; "Sir Thomas More," by Mr. Vivian Forbes; "The English and Scottish Commissioners," by Mr. W. T. Monnington; and "King John Confronted by His Barons," by Mr. Charles Sims, R.A. At the formal unveiling, Mr. Monnington's panel, which has yet to be fixed, was represented by a photograph. The critics seem to vote for Mr. Lawrence's panel as the finest individual work in a fine collection, although the manner in which Mr. Colin Gill has contrived to introduce breadth of treatment and energy of action in his depiction of King Alfred's ships, without breaking through the restrictions of a wall painting, is also much admired. Mr. Sims' "King John," showing the thwarted monarch glaring at the famous charter in the midst of a violent thunderstorm, is reckoned a fine painting, but less in harmony with the general scheme than the rest. Professor Rothenstein has given a colour scheme of great beauty to his "Sir Thomas Roe," and the whole series constitutes a notable addition to our national art treasures. The success of this effort will, it is hoped, give much needed encouragement to mural painting for the decoration of our public buildings.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20 and 21, 1927. Applications for admission to the examinations accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3, 1927. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the secretary.

Competition News

Herne Bay Urban District Council

Designs are invited for the erection of municipal buildings and business premises on a prominent site at Herne Bay. The President of the R.I.B.A. has nominated Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor. Premiums, £150, £100, £50. Printed conditions can be obtained from the Clerk to the Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. A deposit of one guinea is required for a set of the printed conditions, which will be returned upon the submission of a bona-fide design.

Coming Events

July 9.—Opening of the Annual Exhibition of Architectural Drawings, under the auspices of the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, by Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge. The Exhibition will be open free to the public from July 11-23.

July 9.—Visit of Hertfordshire Craftsmen to Hampton Court.

July 11-16.—Royal Sanitary Institute. 38th Annual Congress at Hastings.

July 12.—Architecture Club Dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.15 p.m. Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Sir Lawrence Weaver, Mr. Michael Sadleir, and Mr. J. C. Squire.

July 13.—Visit of members of the London Society to see the section of the Roman and Mediæval City wall, nearly 100 feet long, that forms one side of the bottling vaults of Messrs. J. Barber & Sons, in Cooper's Row, E.C.3.

September 21-October 15.—The Seventh Housing and Health Exhibition, promoted by the Corporation of Glasgow, in the new Kelvin Hall of Industries.

The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors has now moved to its new headquarters at 1, Wilbraham Place, Belgravia, S.W.1.

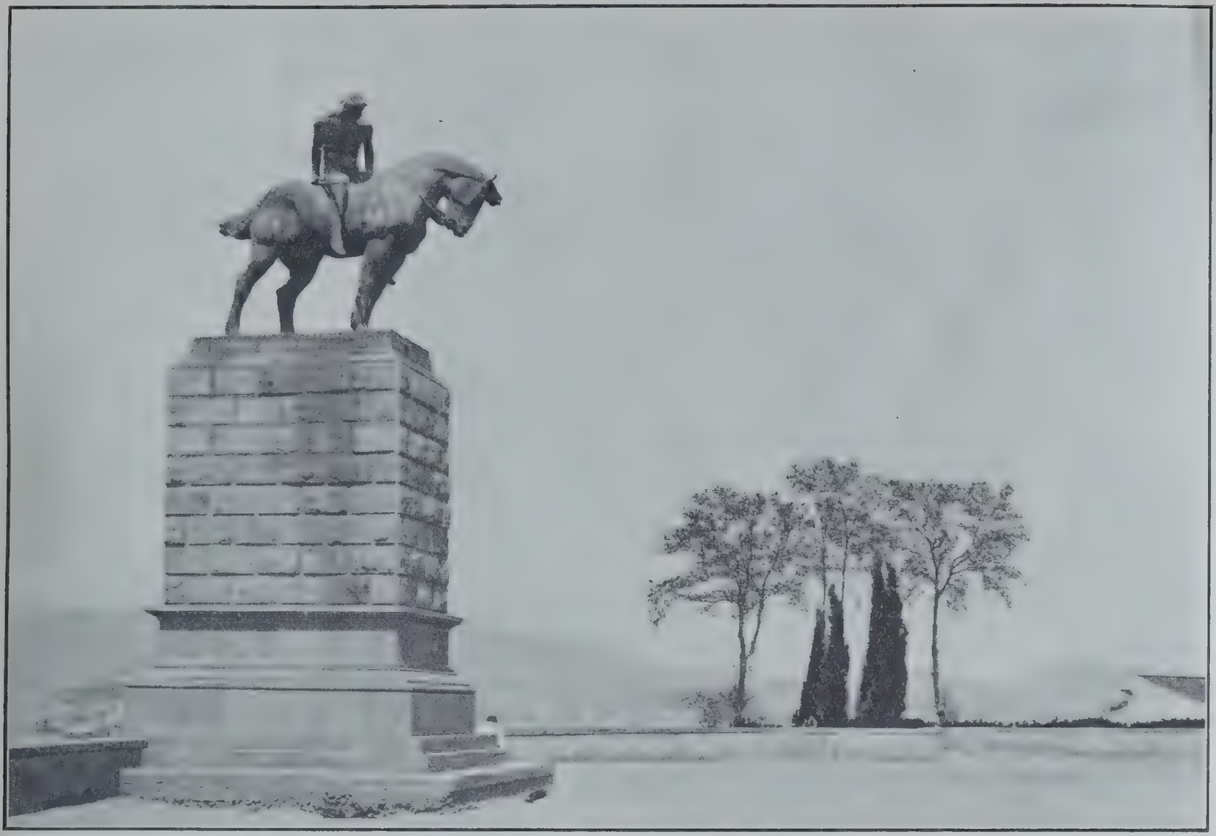


Fig. 1.—BARCELONA. A STATUE OF A BULL-FIGHTER ON THE PLATEAU OVERLOOKING THE CITY.

THE TRADITION OF THE GRAND MANNER

Some Modern Examples from Southern Spain

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. Yerbury.

Louis Mumford, the American writer, in his book entitled " Sticks and Stones "—one of the best critical essays on architecture written in recent years—has deplored the cult in American building of the " Imperial " manner, but in doing so he exhibits no prejudice against the grandeur of classic architecture, but only against the parade of classic elements for their own sake. He has stressed these instances where the splendours of Greece and Rome have been pillaged for adaptation to buildings whose function and utility they hinder, where the façade has become an inexpressive and grandiose mask ill-adapted to conditions of daily use, obstructive of effective planning, and where the desire for magnificent interior effects has outweighed those considerations of suitability which constitute the real problem which the architect is first called upon to solve. He has cited such buildings as the Columbia Library in New York, generally considered as a work in all ways worthy of the reputation of the great firm of McKim, Mead & White, but which he condemns on the score of adaptability to its purpose as a library. In this building says Mumford, " there is room for everything but books."

It is a case, amongst others, where a too close devotion to magnificence and pomp has shown the weakness of adherence to a manner which for many purposes must be acknowledged bankrupt, but that is not to say that the lessons of the grand compositions of the past are to be ignored, and it is interesting, therefore, to turn for a moment from these stark and cubish tendencies which are the hallmark of our present grim conditions of economy towards architecture of another type, dedicated to a fuller purpose, responding to needs which will always persist for designs which transcend the limitations of individuals, and is representative of the grander aspirations of collective effort.

To civic architecture is permitted the pomp and circumstance which in recent years has so unfortunately become the attribute of commercial and private buildings. The ancients, and even our immediate forefathers, were aware of this; there are comparatively little known men, such as Cuthbert Brodrick in Leeds and Dobson in Newcastle, who had the sense of civic design to a greater extent than many of our present-day architects and who worked in the grand manner with a sure sense of the scale and generous proportions which are fitting in buildings which have the duty of architectural leadership. Bigness of the spirit is a necessary tonic and antidote to the counting of pence which is so apt to rule our present conceptions, and any examples of effort in this direction are worthy of attention, if not of something more.

As belonging to the inspiring category of what Gromart calls " les grandes compositions " is the long-term undertaking which is being gradually carried to fulfilment by the Municipality of Barcelona in the form of laying out the area of a beautiful hillside and plateau which stands like a great natural bastion overlooking the ancient and modern quarters of the town. The whole of this vast site is being laid out on a carefully studied plan, which provides for a very fine ultimate development of its rich natural possibilities, and at the same time it is being prepared for an immediate practical employment as a location for the Barcelona Exhibition, which it is hoped to open some time in 1928. It would be a temptation in these times for any municipality to aim at the immediate effects which might be achieved if work were hurried and skimped and the layout developed without considering the future. But evidently the authorities of Barcelona have confidence in the ultimate destiny of their city, for quality of thought and permanence of

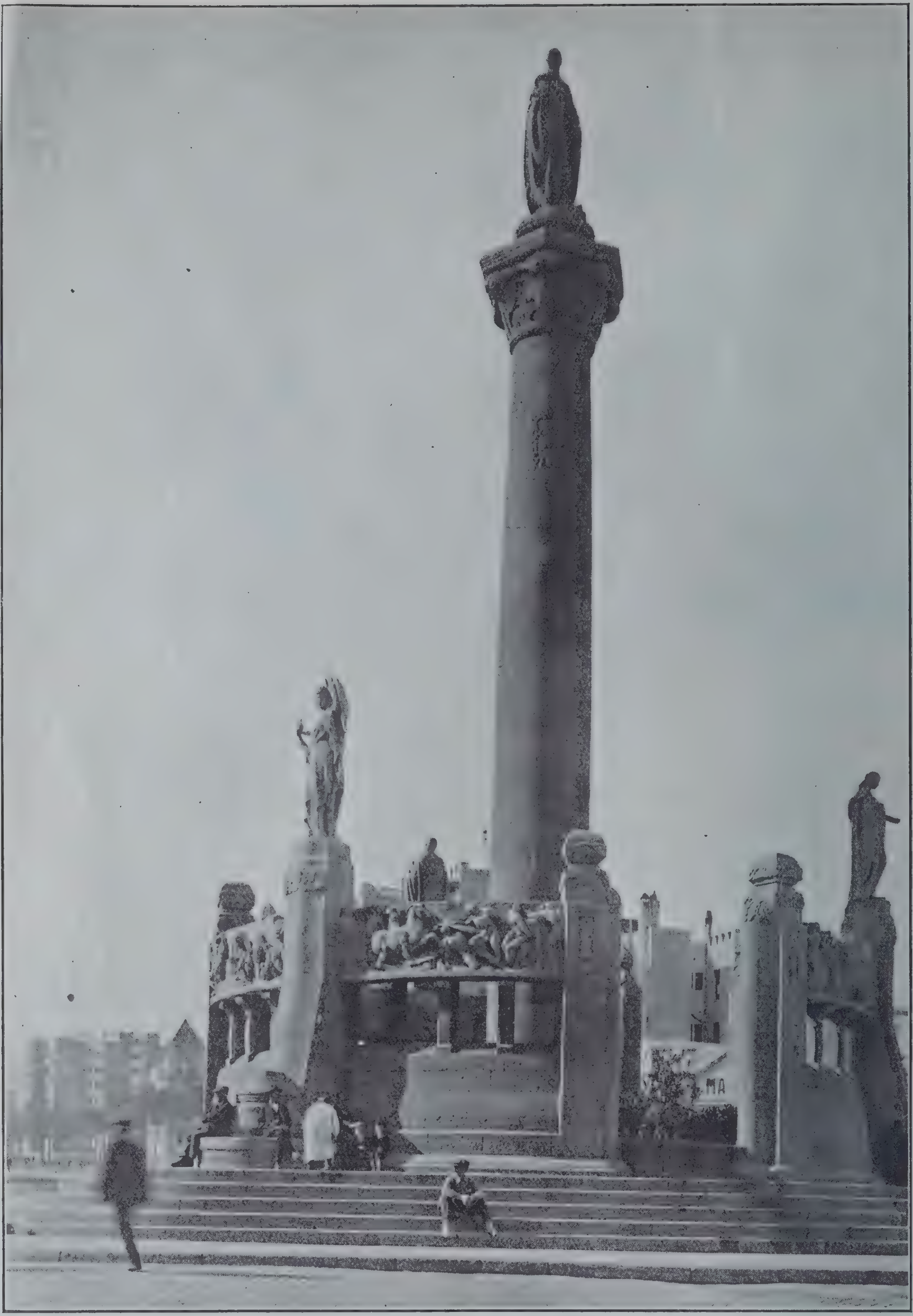


Fig. 2.—BARCELONA. THE MONUMENT TO THE POET JACINTO VERDAGVIR.

building have taken precedence, and the layout of roads and terraces is on a scale which justifies the epithet of " imperial " in its best sense of grandiose undertaking.

The exhibition site is developed on the slope of the hill girdled by a magnificent boulevard which on one side opens on to a vista in which the whole of Barcelona lies unfolded like a gigantic map, while against the slope are terraces and steps, the fine scale of which can be judged from the typical example which we illustrate (Fig. 5). The tradition of bigness of scale and breadth of treatment which places old Spanish work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in a unique position in the architecture of Europe has not been lost in this modern development, and the sculpture, which has been sparingly introduced at points of dramatic interest, is worthy of the conception as a whole (Fig. 1). From this picture can be judged something of the splendid situation which, of course, is so largely responsible for the dramatic impressiveness of the architectural accompaniment.

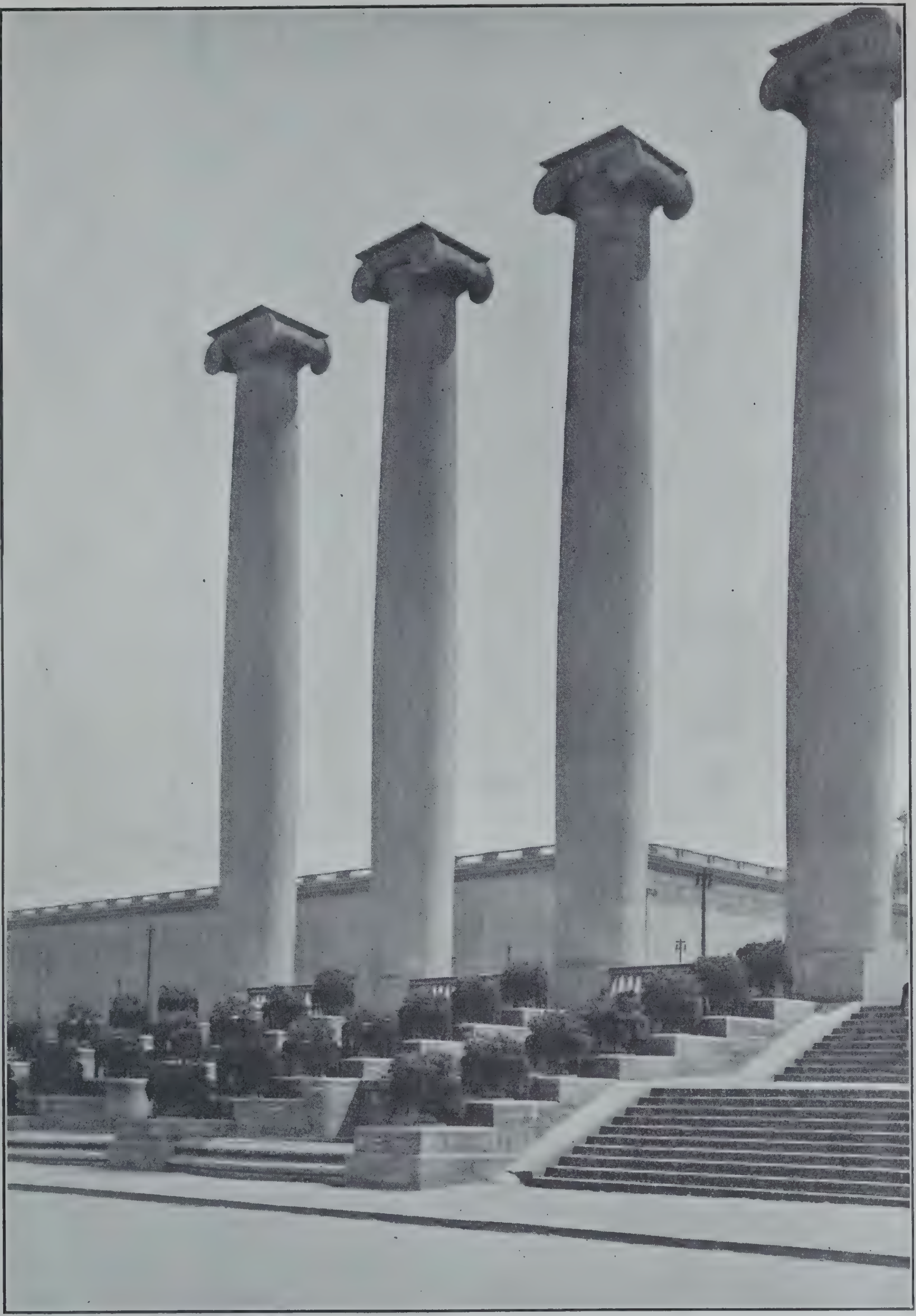


Fig. 3.—THE ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS AT BARCELONA.

The entrance to the exhibition will be at the foot of the hill, in the form of a vast semi-circular place from which a wide avenue leads up towards the entrance, a grandiose and daring conception of a spacious terraced flight of steps from which soar upwards four huge Ionic columns standing isolated like the pylons of some gigantic portal (Fig. 3). Between the flights are fountain basins and vast planted urns of concrete.

Beyond the entrance gates are visible the long unbroken walls of the palaces of modern art and industry, with at each end airy cupolas handled in a free and graceful treatment which borrows alike from Spanish tradition and the opulent intricacies of China.

It is instructive to compare the strong and simple sculptural effects of the exhibition entrance with those of another interesting monument (Figs. 2 and 4), the memorial to the Spanish poet, Jacinto Verdagvir, a conception in which the possibilities of stone as a medium for plastic effects are carried to the extreme of its limitations. This monument also bears the stamp of a bold and temperamental designer, for, in spite of lack of restraint and a softness of contours which disturb the vigour of the central idea, there is an absence of petty sentiment and that sort of detail which so often debases memorials of this kind.

THE REPAIR OF RURAL COTTAGES—II

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

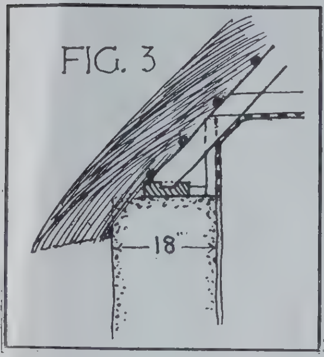


FIG. 3

Earth Walls. — In those parts of the country where the various forms of mud walling are encountered there will be many ancient buildings which give little indication of such construction externally, but which, on the commencement of alteration or repair, soon disclose that their original mass is of clay or chalk. Only too frequently the immediate consequence is so great a shock to the discoverer that he hastily decides that an inferior structure has been found and must be removed.

The most careful consideration should be given before coming to any such decision. Earth walls—whether cob, chalk cob, pisé de terre, or clay lump—are necessarily massive, and therefore good resisters of heat and cold; they also have a greater tendency to stability than the thinner walls which are now more usual. Disrepair and dampness can often be traced to such obvious causes as defective eaves or the rise of external ground or pavings above the original base of flint, rubble or brick which was the equivalent of the modern dampcourse. Mr. Williams-Ellis has recorded a Devonshire saying applied to cob—" Give un a gude hat an pair o' butes an her'll last for ever " —and this pithily describes the problem of all rammed earth structures. The roof must be sound and leakage into the wall from above prevented, and the earth structure must be raised at least 18 in. clear of the external level. Other points which want careful notice are the manner of support of roofs and floors. It is not sufficient to spring rafters off a narrow wallplate on one or other edge of the walling; a wide central wallplate—say, 6 in. by 3 in., or 7 in. by 2 in.—is best, to resist a tendency of the walling to spall off. If the old walls are already spalled or friable, it is a good plan to level them up in fine concrete cast between temporary boards, burying a strip of wire netting or similar reinforcement therein.

Floor beams or principal rafters require a wooden pad or bond-timber to receive and spread their load and tie their ends to the bearing. Old bond-timbers or pads for fixing, which occur constantly in cob or pisé walls, are not subject to the defects which attach to their use in thin brick walls, since they form so relatively small a proportion to the total sectional area that even if they rot the bulk of the walling remains stable, whereas a decayed $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. plate in a 9 in. or 14 in. wall would reduce the effective sectional area of its course by one-half or one-third respectively. The internal plate in the 2-ft. cob wall is, moreover, less likely to rot, as it is further removed from the weather and surrounded by less porous material than brick or lime mortar.

In effecting local repairs to cob or pisé, methods rather akin to the dentist's filling may be followed, the old loose material being carefully picked away with the aim of forming a cavity slightly greater internally than on the face. Probably the best material for filling is a weak concrete, lightly packed in, and plastered on the exposed face in line with the original surface. It is tempting to suppose that clay and straw, or puddled chalk cob, or whatever the original structure was, should be used for repair, but insertions of such material will shrink on drying and so become loose. Claylump walling, which was used a great deal throughout a large portion of Cambridgeshire and the adjoining counties, and still persists at Attleborough (Norfolk) as an everyday method of building, is repairable with brick.

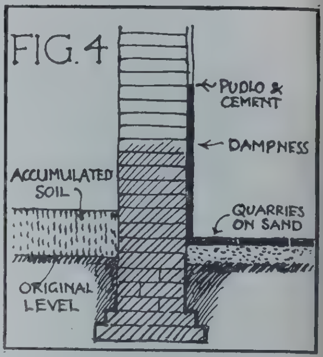


FIG. 4

Brick Walls. — The repair of brickwork is less strange to the average workman than is either of the alternative forms of walling likely to be met with in ancient cottages, but there are, nevertheless, many mistakes made in connection with this work. Firstly, never accept " condemnation " by a local authority as a fact with a positive meaning. An instance is fresh in my memory of a local Council " condemning " a group of old cottages, which were forthwith sold by their owner at site and old material rates. They were bought by an architect, who alone realised that the original structure was sound and good; the condemnation referred mainly to inferior internal partitions and botched adaptations executed some hundred or so years later. A plan, if only a roughly measured sketch plan, is useful to elucidate facts such as this.

In buildings earlier than the middle of last century a dampcourse is unlikely, though the above-named building, about 100 years earlier in date, possessed one. (When is the historical birthday of the dampcourse as such?) It may be found relatively simple to insert one if wholesale adaptation or major repair is carried out, but if difficulty arises I have found that by stripping internal plastering from external walls to a height about 1 ft. above the level to which evidence of dampness shows, and replastering in cement with Pudlo as an undercoat, finished in porous lime plaster, soil dampness can be excluded. The removal of accumulated surface soil, as in the case of earth walls referred to above, is of almost equal importance.

Old brickwork should never be pointed with cement mortar, which tends to destroy the face by the salts which arise. If the old joints are friable or porous they may be raked out and sprayed with silicon-ester, and subsequently pointed up with lime mortar, not pressed or key-jointed in, but lightly struck off flush, the ideal being to obtain an equal rate of absorbency for both brick and joint. Anything in the nature of colouring up or rubbing down of old brick surfaces is a crime (or ought to be), and black mortar should be a capital offence. If chimneys or oversailings are rebuilt, special regard should be given to the scale of the work—oversailing courses which project more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. are seldom agreeable; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. is usually sufficient.

Brickwork which is bad in colour, or from repeated cobblings has reached the condition of an untidy patchwork, can usually be redeemed by several rich coats of limewash.

St. Augustine's Parish Hall, Haggerston, London, was formally opened last Saturday by Miss Sybil Thorndike. The new building, which has been designed by Mr. J. Harold Gibbons, F.R.I.B.A., is constructed of reinforced concrete, contains twelve clubrooms, a small theatre and a dancing floor, and has an asphalt roof playground providing room for a tennis-court, football and hockey goal posts, a cricket pitch, and a bandstand. The total cost of the building is £8,000.

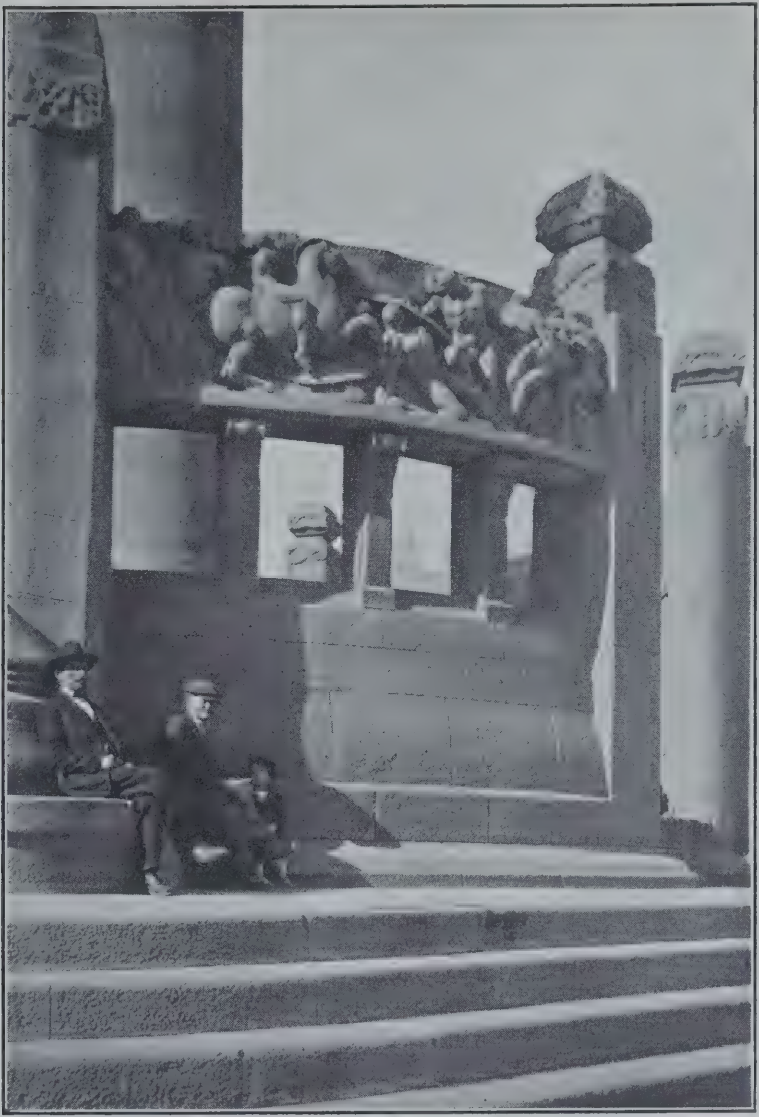


Fig. 4.—DETAIL OF THE VIGOROUSLY MODELLED FRIEZE IN THE MONUMENT TO THE POET JACINTO VERDAGVIR, BARCELONA.

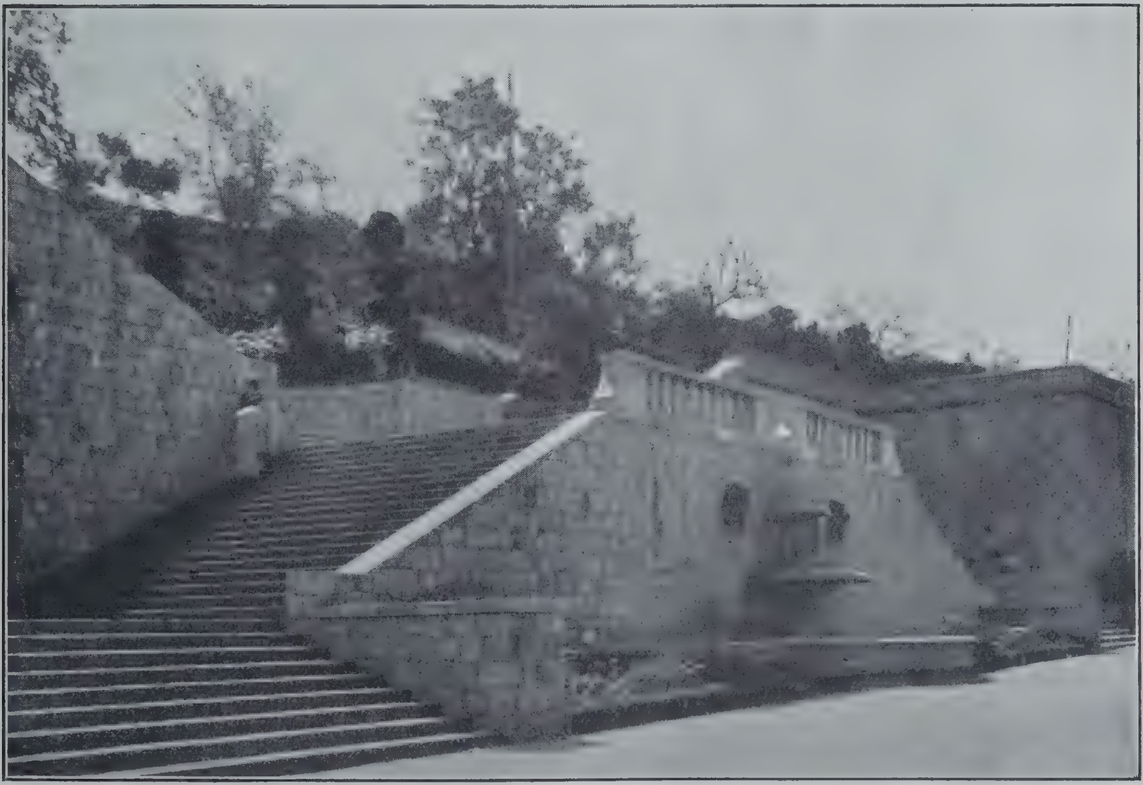


Fig. 5.—NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENTS IN BARCELONA. THE STEPS AND TERRACES FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1928.

MALADIES AND REMEDIES

I.—Efflorescence on Brickwork

Although a certain amount of care is now exercised in the selection of the raw materials used for brickmaking, epidemics of efflorescence are still prevalent. This blemish needs no formal introduction, for architects and builders are familiar with its general appearance, if not with its cause. When the walls are comparatively new, it comes into evidence in the form of greyish-white blotches which are scattered indiscriminately over the surface as and where the conditions for their formation are most favourable. These blotches are found chiefly near the eaves and rainwater heads, beneath window sills, and in other places where the rain is afforded an opportunity for soaking into the brickwork. They appear at their worst on red bricks, but both yellow stocks and blue Staffordshire bricks are also affected. When the bricks are of the same quality throughout, the individual blotches are liable to spread over the entire wall surface, but will slowly decrease in intensity by the weathering of the bricks, although rich red facings will ultimately be reduced to a permanent faded pink.

When efflorescent bricks are examined with the aid of a pocket lens, it will be seen that the " whiteness " or " scum " is due to the presence of a network of minute crystals filling up the pores at the surface of the brick. This film is composed of " salt-like " materials, which are more or less soluble in water, and have been leached from the interior of the bricks by the rain, and subsequently deposited at the surface during the evaporation of the rain-water. In many cases these salts are primarily derived from the clay of which the bricks are made, for all clays contain soluble earthly salts in larger or smaller quantities. Similar impurities, however, are also present in the water used for tempering the clay and in the ashes which are added to reduce the plasticity of the clay.

In the manufacture of bricks of fine quality care is exercised in washing the clay before moulding it, in order to remove some of the impurities which are present, but with low-priced bricks this procedure is commercially unpracticable, and the clays are therefore exposed to the weather in order that the rain may be utilised as a cleansing agent. Efflorescence due to the presence of soluble salts still remaining in the clay, or which may be introduced by the water, is then often inhibited by mixing precipitated barium carbonate or barium hydrate with the clay before the latter is made into bricks. These materials convert any soluble " salts " which are present into insoluble forms, so that they are unable to reach the surface of the bricks under the action of the rain.

A Test for Sample Bricks.

With this simple remedy at hand, efflorescence due to the brick alone should be comparatively rare in all but the cheaper grades. It is therefore left to the architect to determine whether the bricks which he specifies are susceptible to it. Sample bricks may be tested by standing them on end in a shallow trough of water, with half the brick immersed and the other half exposed to the air. Water is then sucked up through the body of the brick, evaporating on the exposed surface, so that if soluble salts are present the dry end of the brick will show signs of efflorescence after the lapse of three or four days, or at least within a week. Distilled water must always be used for this test, as other forms of discoloration can be produced by the impurities in ordinary tap water.

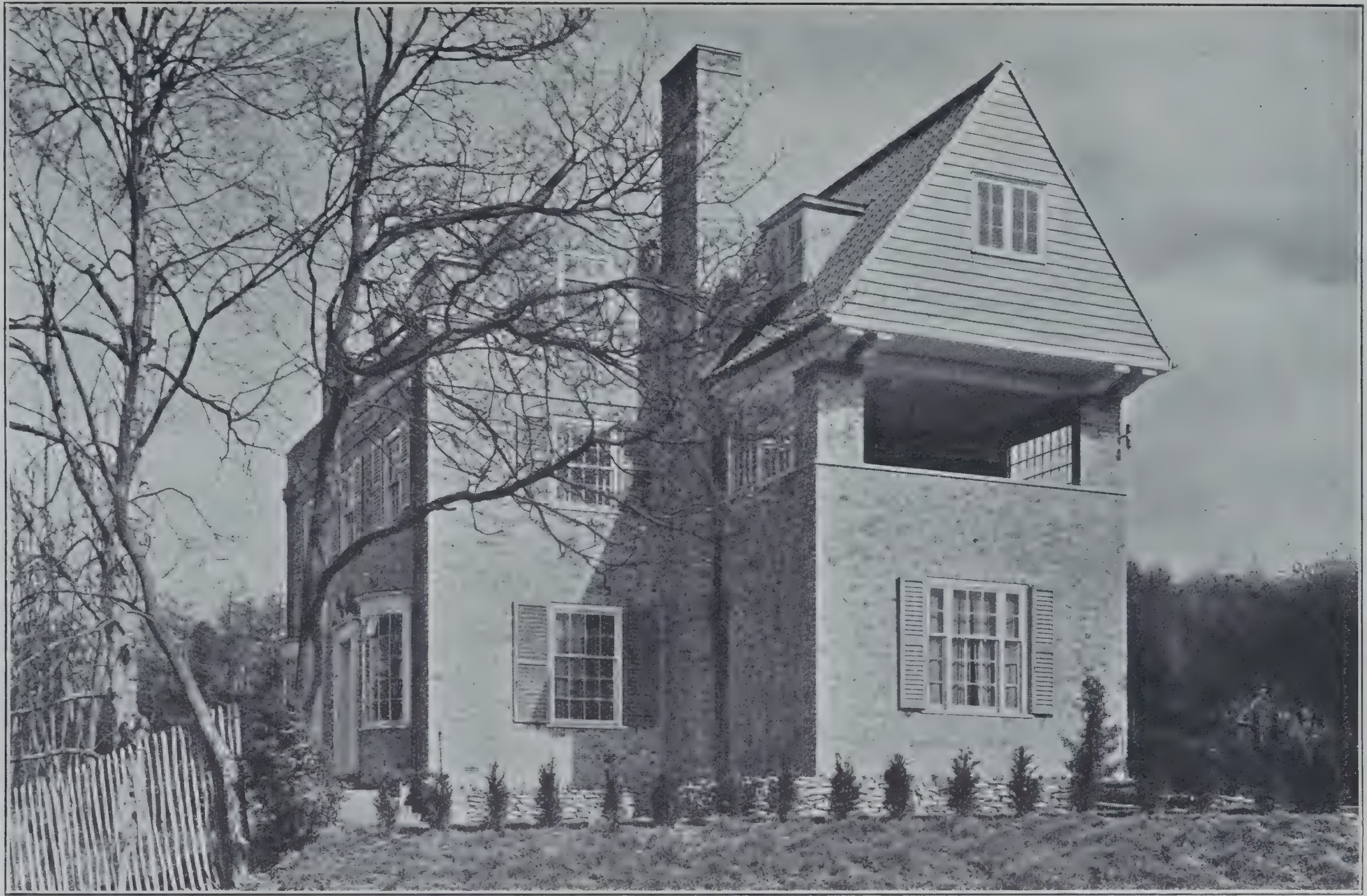
Efflorescence, however, must not be wholly attributed to the brick where lime mortar is used, for lime mortar is slightly soluble in rain-water, and any impurities which are present are easily carried into the body of the brick, only to be brought to the surface at a later date. Such blemishes from impurities in the mortar need not show at the joints, although present on the face of the brick. To obviate this, precipitated barium carbonate or barium hydrate may be added to the mortar to the extent of 1 per cent. by weight, but even so it will be difficult to prevent efflorescence arising in cases where common salt has been used to keep the mortar from freezing in cold weather. Discoloration is also caused by stacking the bricks on ground which has been covered with ashes, or on damp soil or damp concrete. In the former case no harm is done so long as the ashes are dry, for it is only in the presence of moisture that soluble salts can be carried into the bricks. Ordinary soil is also harmless, unless it has been under cultivation and has become charged with soot or fertilisers.

Some Methods of Treatment.

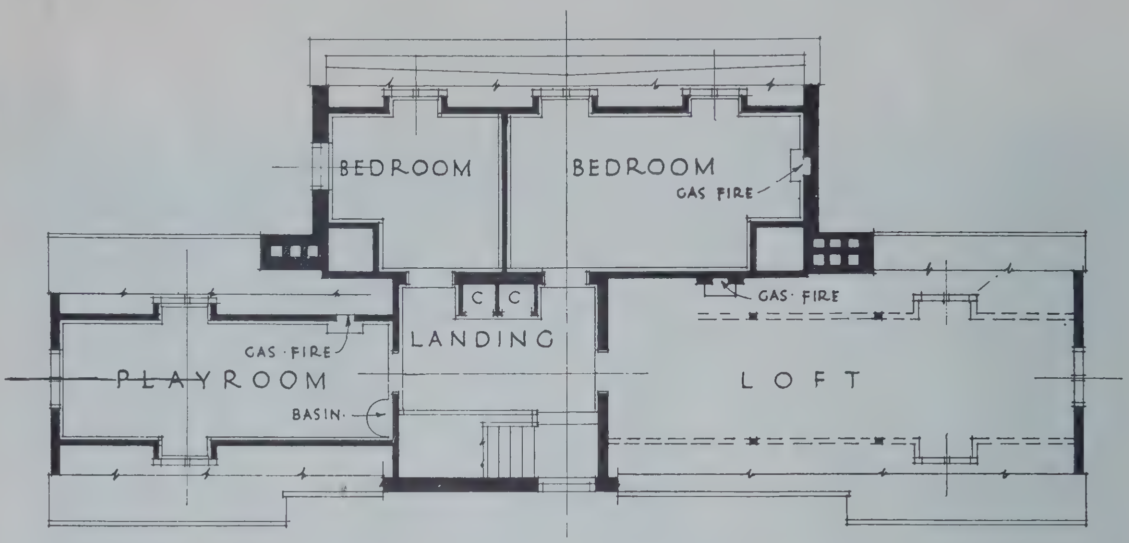
Although wire brushing has been advocated as a means of removing efflorescence, it only gives temporary relief, for the film invariably reappears as soon as the bricks have been drenched by the rain and are just beginning to dry out. The application of molasses, diluted with water, is likewise only a preventative measure (for bricks which are particularly susceptible to efflorescence), rather than a remedy for the removal of the film. In the very worst cases, where the film has already established itself, the brickwork can be scrubbed with hot water containing 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, following a preliminary scrubbing with hot water alone. For this treatment *pure* hydrochloric acid, and not the commercial " spirits of salts," must be used, all traces of acid being subsequently removed by washing down the treated surface with a plentiful supply of water from the hose. Even so, there is some liability for traces of acid remaining in the pores of the bricks to cause temporary trouble, whilst caution must be exercised in the use of acid upon red facings on account of the bleaching which may be exerted.

As an alternative remedy, the walls should be scrubbed with common bar soap dissolved in water (2.2 lbs. of soap per gallon), and then washed with common alum dissolved in water. This treatment proves to be more effective where aluminium sulphate is used in place of common alum, the solution being prepared with 1 lb. of crystals to each gallon of water. Aluminium sulphate is easily procured from any wholesale chemical merchant in minimum quantities of 14 lbs., and in many towns it can be obtained from the local chemist.

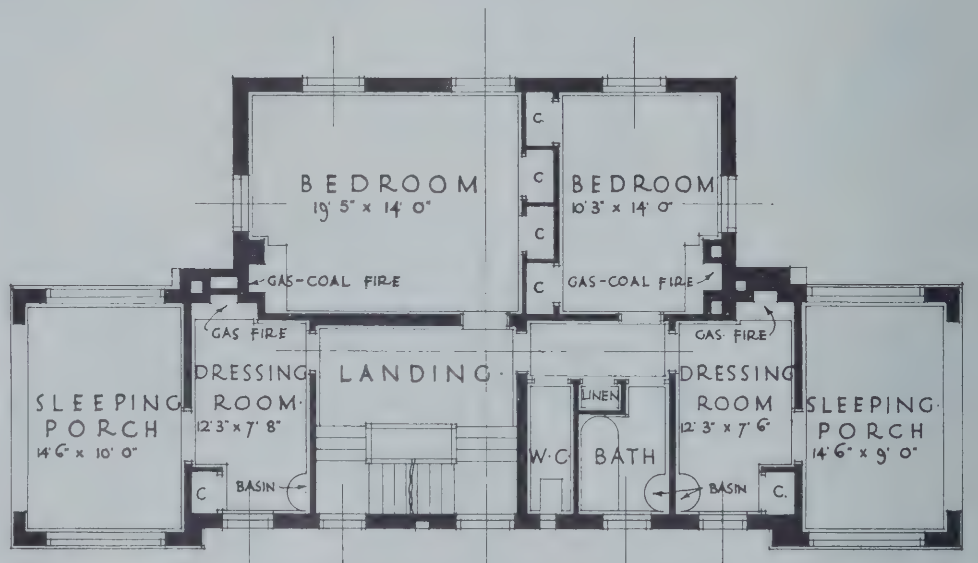
Bricks which effloresce usually show early signs of a peculiar form of weathering, which subsequently gives rise to a more or less rapid crumbling at the surface, due to expansion and contraction during the crystallisation of the salts forming the efflorescent film. During the past two or three years this has been very noticeable in bricks of Belgian manufacture which have been fired at a very low temperature. A fat mortar, *i.e.*, one containing a high percentage of hydrate of lime, should therefore be used in laying such bricks, otherwise there is no alternative but to reject them if immunity from efflorescence is to be assured.



HOUSE IN BROCKSWOOD LANE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, SHOWING ONE OF THE SLEEPING PORCHES.
C. M. HENNELL, F.S.I., AND C. H. JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.



ATTIC PLAN



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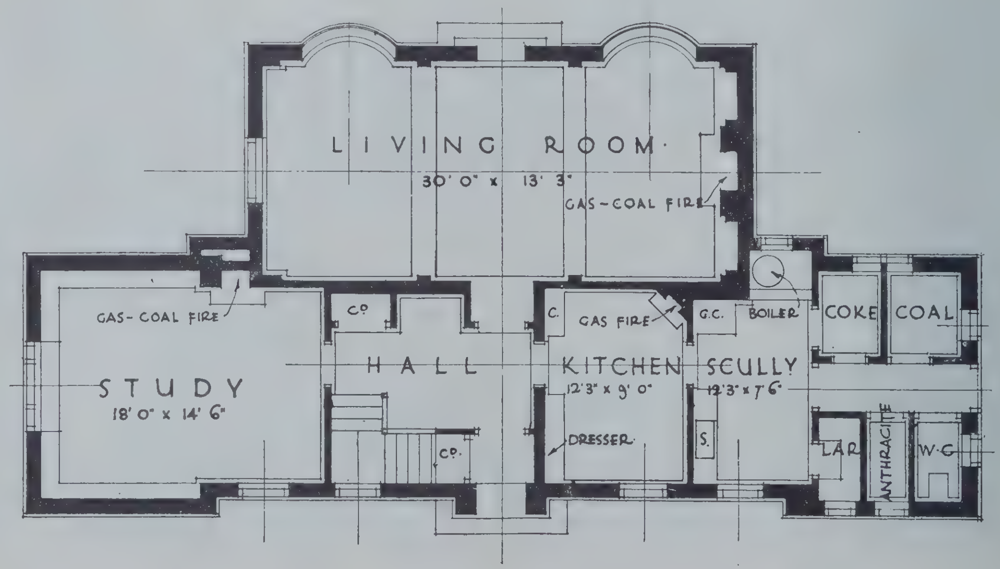
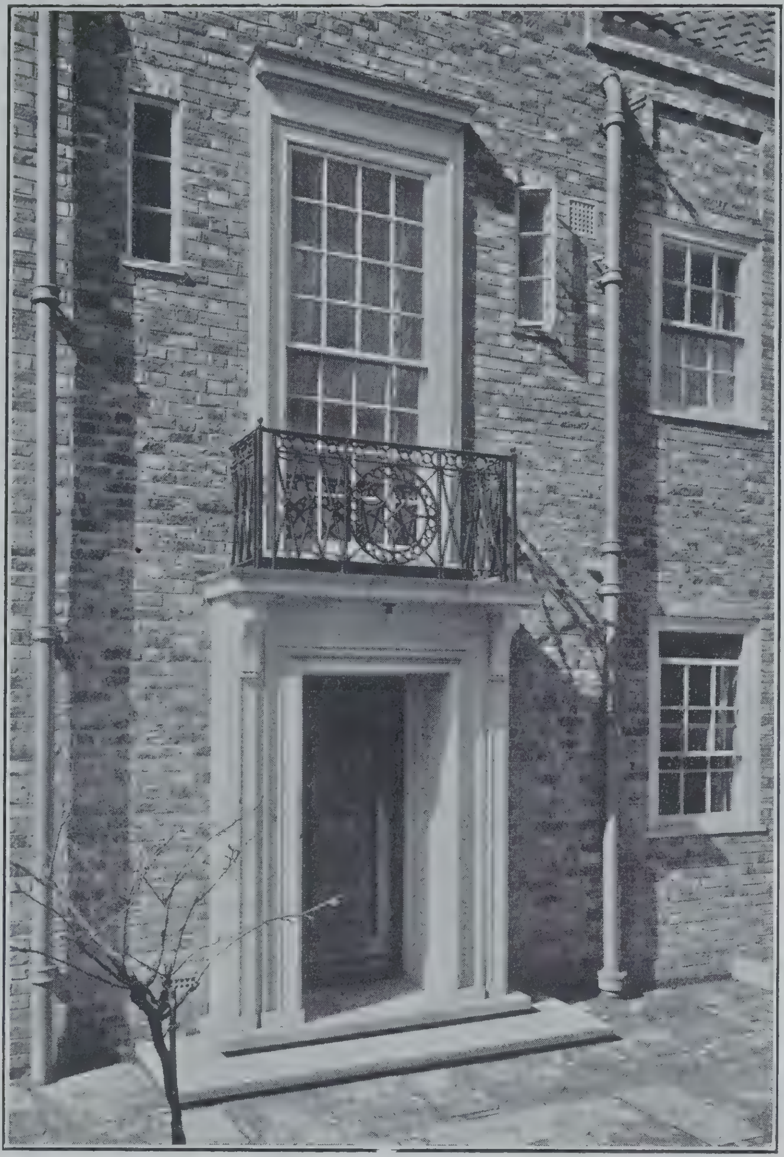
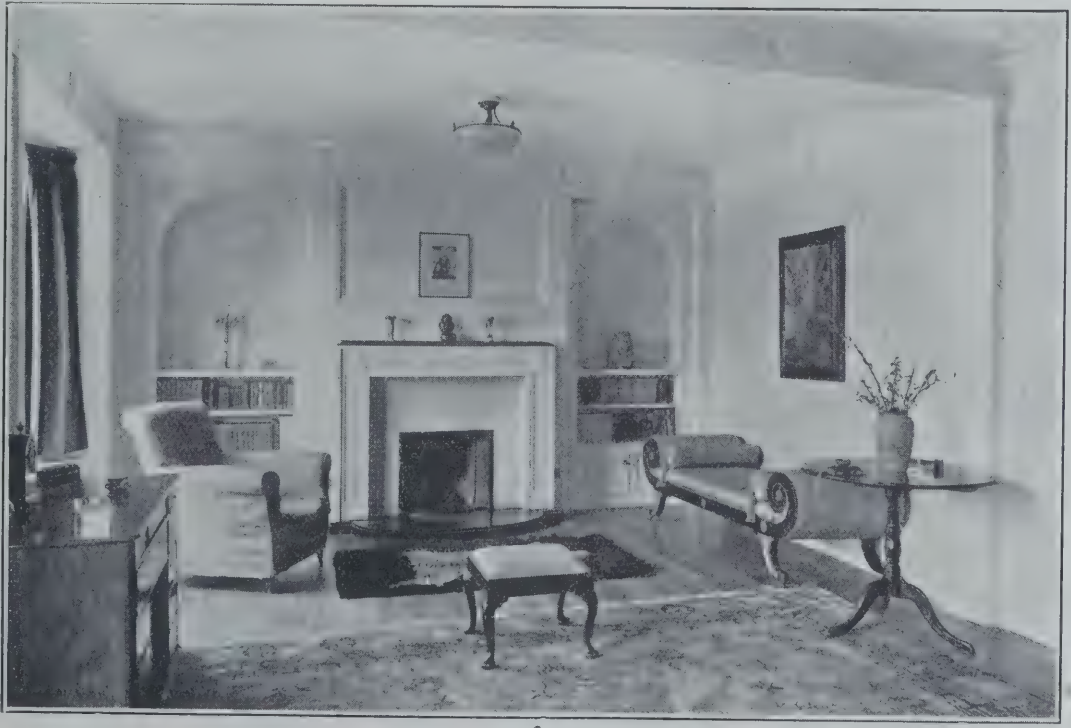


GROUND · FLOOR · PLAN

HOUSE IN BROCKSWOOD LANE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY.
C. M. HENNELL, F.S.I., AND C. H. JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

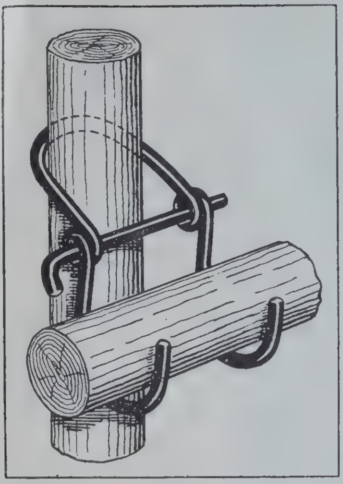




HOUSE IN BROCKSWOOD LANE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY.
C. M. HENNELL, F.S.I., AND C. H. JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Quick" Fix" Scaffold Grip.
(The Scaffold Fix Co., Ltd.).

A New Scaffolding Device

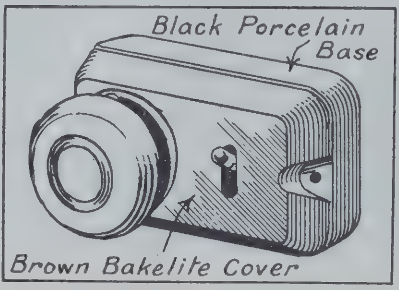
An improved means for fixing scaffolding without the lengthy procedure of lashing has been placed on the market by Messrs. The Scaffold Fix Co., Ltd., of 83 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. This device, which is protected by patent, is claimed to effect a saving of 90 per cent. in scaffolders' time, and to overcome the expense of renewing cords. In use the collar is first placed round the standard or vertical pole and the pin is pushed in; the collar is then jerked downwards so that it binds upon the standard, when it is ready to carry the ledger or horizontal pole. Using this "Quick Fix" Scaffold Grip, it is an easy matter to tie up a ledger to a couple of standards in less than two minutes, whereas in the ordinary way (using lashings) a skilled scaffolder will take at least fifteen minutes to do this work.

A New Radiator Fitting

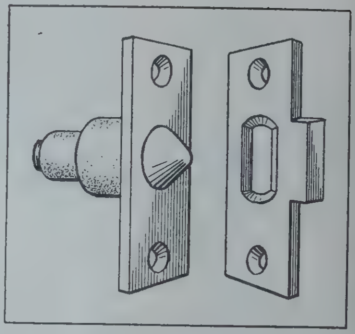
A new type of trap for steam-heating systems has recently been introduced by Messrs. The Drayton Regulator and Instrument Co., Ltd., of West Drayton, Middlesex. This trap is of the "bellow" type, the operating element consisting of a bellow chamber which expands or contracts according to whether it is surrounded by water or steam, but its particular feature is that it is so filled that the difference in pressure inside and outside remains constant no matter what the actual pressure outside the chamber may be. The trap is therefore self-adjusting and is equally suitable for low pressure, atmospheric or vacuum steam-heating systems. It is also claimed to give a dead "shut-off" in the absence of condensate, and should the bellows fail, the trap will remain shut and the radiator to which it is attached will cool, thus indicating that the trap is out of action. The bellow chamber, moreover, is attached to the cover of the trap to form a single unit, which can be removed and replaced when necessary, whilst the spiral corrugations of the bellows have been designed to cause a slight rotation of the valve so that any wear on the valve and valve seating will be ground out as it occurs.

An Improved Electrical Switchplug

To meet the demand for a foolproof control for use with small electrical domestic appliances, Messrs. "M.K." Electric, Ltd., of Wakefield Street, Edmonton, N.18, have just introduced a new type of interlocking switchplug. This switch, which is rated at 5 amps., has been specially designed for heavy loads, with provision for the earthing of all metallic parts other than the connectors to ensure immunity from shock under all conditions. The action of the interlocking mechanism is such that the switch cannot be "on" when the plug is out; neither can the plug be withdrawn when the switch is "on." For the standard finish a brown bakelite cover and a black porcelain base has been adopted, this combination having been found to harmonise with almost any decorative scheme, besides being one which will neither fade nor tarnish under unfavourable climatic conditions. The overall dimensions of this switchplug are under 4½ in. x 2½ in., and a horizontal mounting has been used so that the plughead and the flexible leads are out of the way of the sweep of the switch knob. "M.K." Patent Spring Grip Sockets have also been incorporated. These sockets are provided with a series of flexible tongues to give perfect contact with almost any make of plug pin—notwithstanding the large commercial variations which are unavoidable in the manufacture of these component parts—but at the same time will prevent the insertion of plug pins which are too large or out of alignment.



The "M.K." Interlocking Switchplug.
("M.K." Electric, Ltd.).



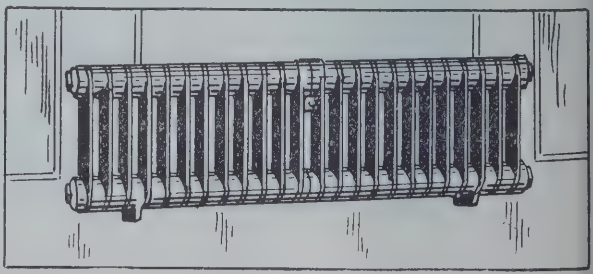
"Kaye's" Patent Cone Catch.
(Joseph Kaye & Sons, Ltd.).

An Improved "Ball Catch"

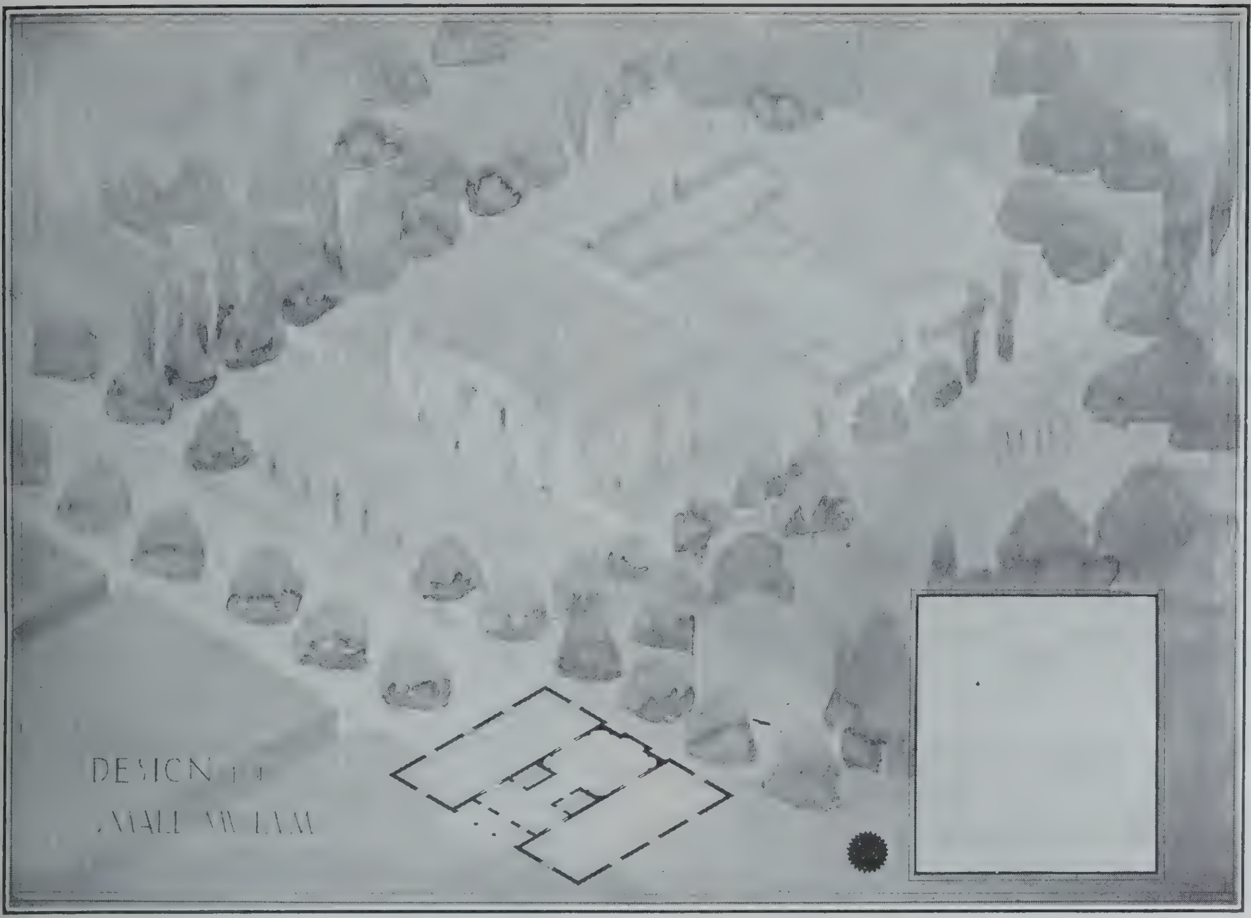
The advantage of the "ball catch" illustrated lies in its cone-shaped plunger, which allows the door to close and fasten more easily than one equipped with a ball catch of the ordinary type. Once the apex of the conical plunger has passed into the recessed portion of the striking plate the door is held secure against the tendency to "rebound," which is so noticeable in the case of ball catches provided with truly spherical plungers. This fitting has been introduced by Messrs. Joseph Kaye & Sons, Ltd., of 93 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

A Wall Radiator of Unlimited Length

A new wall Radiator, which is only 3 in. deep from back to front and only 13 in. in height, is now being made by Messrs. The Beeston Boiler Co., Ltd., of Beeston, near Nottingham. This radiator is supplied in sections each 21 in. in length, giving a total heating surface of 7⅓ sq. ft., which can be increased as desired by coupling up the requisite number of sections. In this way radiators with an overall length of 15 to 18 ft. can be provided without any difficulty, the joints between the sections being made with right and left-hand screwed malleable nipples. From our illustration, which shows a two-section unit, it will be seen that the heating columns of this radiator are well proportioned, and that the air space between the columns is wide enough to allow the radiator to be kept clean, both of which are important points so far as radiating efficiency is concerned.



The New "Beeston" Wall Radiator.
(The Beeston Boiler Co., Ltd.).

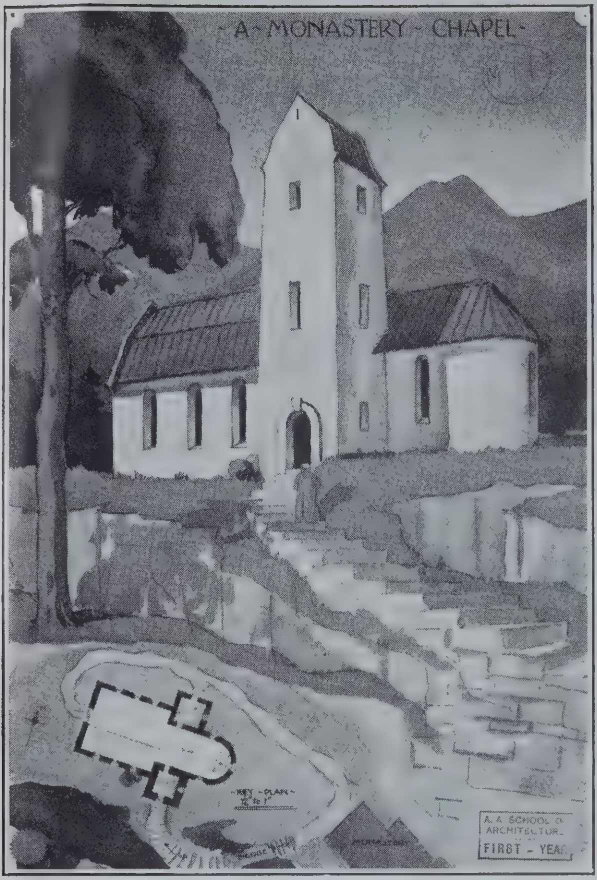


DESIGN FOR A SMALL MUSEUM.
J. V. NISBET (A.A. School of Architecture 2nd Year Student).

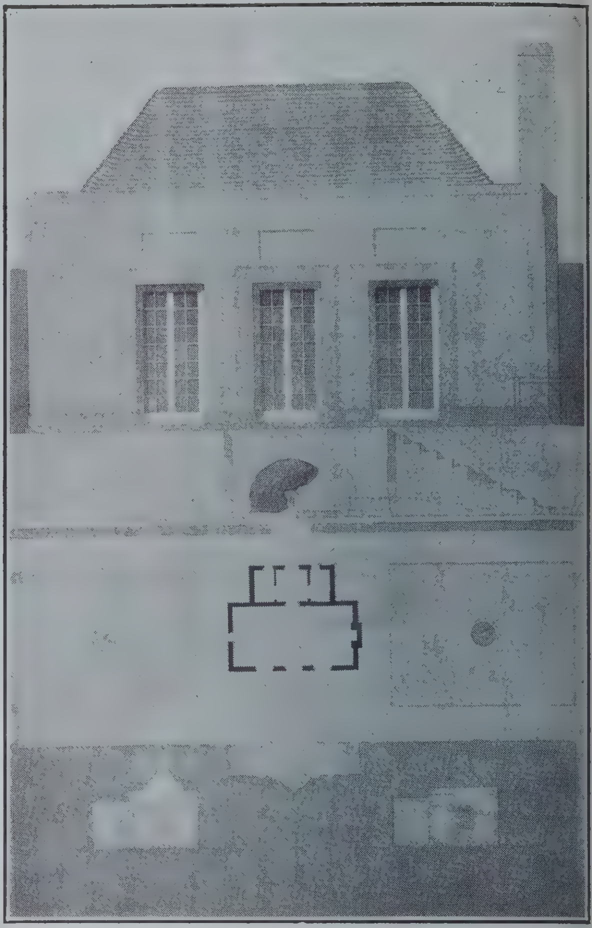
THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK

To an architect belonging to the generation about twenty years' senior to that of the students here exhibiting, it comes almost as a shock to discover what a high standard of accomplishment has already been achieved by his juniors. The modern school system is certainly justifying itself, and in particular the Architectural Association School, which has the advantage of a metropolitan position and a larger number of students than attend any of the other schools, is distinguished for the thoroughness and variety of its curriculum. The training is both intensive and extensive, and one cannot help being struck not only by the carefulness and finish with which nearly all the drawings were rendered, but by the wealth of imagination which was displayed in their conception. This latter quality is especially stimulated by the " esquisse " system, whereby the students are required to produce twelve-hour sketches developing a number of architectural themes. The esquisse provides a very severe test of a student's ability, and some of the most brilliant work of the past session is included in this category. Great pains are taken to maintain the student's interest at a high pitch, and a considerably inventive capacity needs to be displayed in finding so many novel and topical subjects for design. A horticultural college, a national sports centre, a seaside music pavilion, labour headquarters, a scientists' studio, a small town hall, and the civic centre to a garden village, to mention only a few of the subjects, all provide excellent opportunities for originality and resource. (One may even admire the designs for a Campo Santo, though it may be hoped that this particular subject, which, with its still more obscurantist cousin the Valhalla, was a hardy annual even twenty years ago, may henceforth be given a rest). Particular attention is paid to the teaching of building construction, and many of the exhibits illustrative of this are models of what working drawings should be. The measured work is good, although not shown in very large quantity. It is understood, however, that with the lengthening of the summer vacation to a period of three months, which has recently been decided upon, the volume of measured work will be increased. The methods of architectural presentation here taught are excellent, and the student is encouraged to envisage plan, section and elevation simultaneously. The orthogonal perspectives, accompanied by plans similarly projected, included in the first year's work are of special interest. Mr. Robert Atkinson, the director of elevation, Mr. Howard Robertson, the principal, and his staff are to be congratulated upon the results of their instruction. There is no doubt that the Architectural Association continues to flourish, and practising architects, however busy they may be, will do well to spare a few hours for a visit to the Exhibition of Students' Work at Bedford Square.

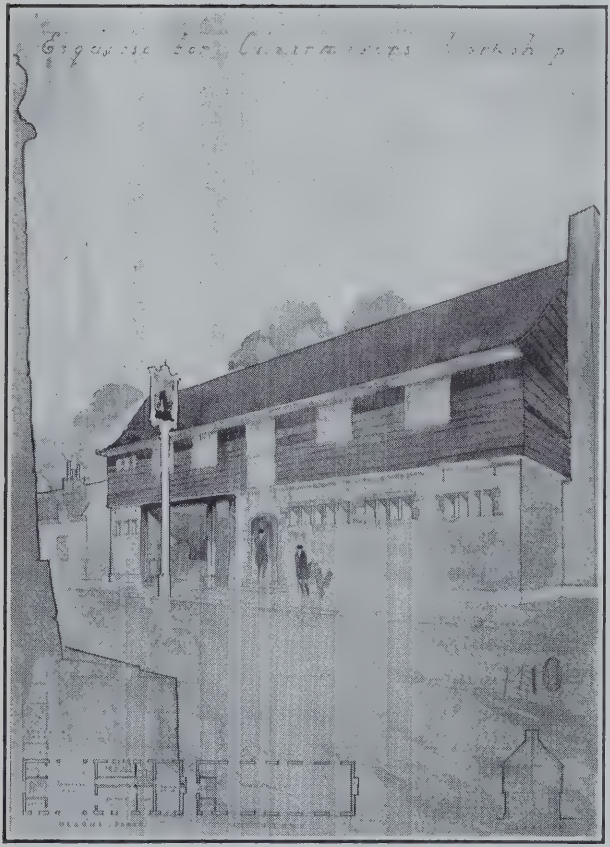
The Consistory Court of London has part heard an application of the City of London Electric Light Company, Ltd., for a faculty to enlarge their existing transformer station underneath the disused churchyard of St. Edmund King and Martyr, Lombard Street. On behalf of the Company, it was stated that the amenities of the churchyard would not be interfered with, and that they would undertake to lay it out with flower-beds and shrubs.



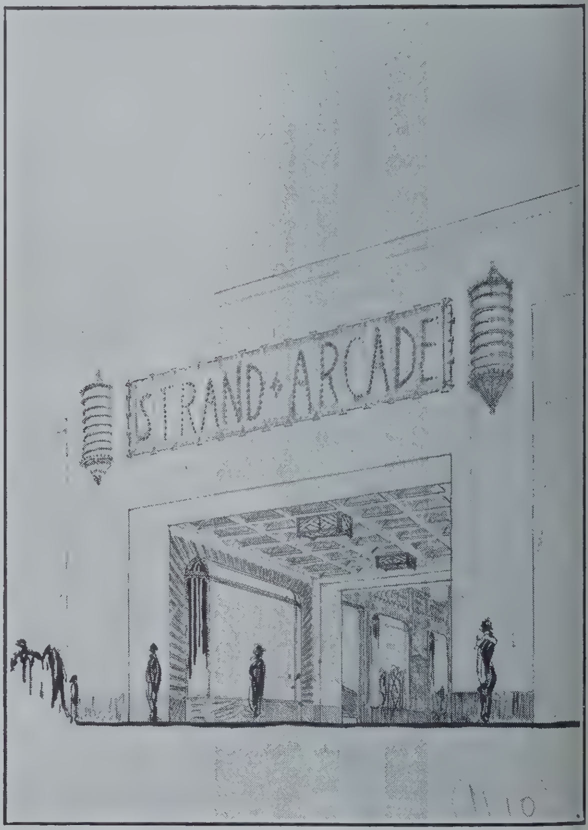
A MONASTERY CHAPEL.
A. G. GIBSON (1st Year Student).



A GARDEN PLAYGROUND.
M. H. EGAN (2nd Year Student).

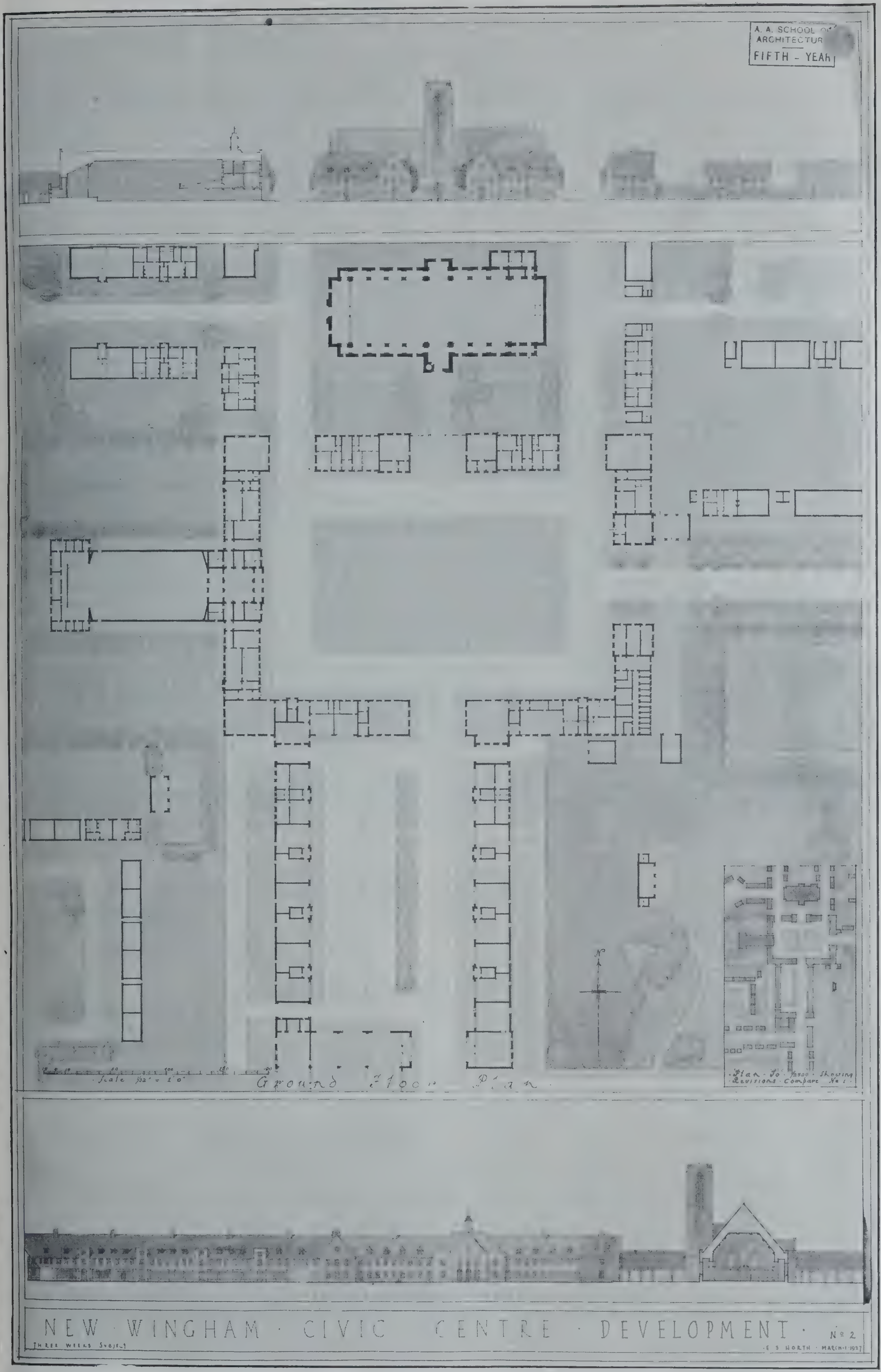


ESQUISSE FOR CHAIRMAKERS' WORKSHOP.
S. E. T. CUSDIN (3rd Year Student).



STRAND ARCADE.
J. M. ASHFORD (4th Year Student).

A.A. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.


A. A. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
FIFTH - YEAR
Scale 1/32" = 1'0"
Ground Floor Plan
N
· Plan · To · 1/2500 · Showing
· Revisions · Compare No 1 ·
NEW · WINGHAM · CIVIC CENTRE · DEVELOPMENT · No 2
THREE WEEKS SUBJECT
· E S NORTH · MARCH · 1927

NEW WINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE DEVELOPMENT.
E. S. **North** (A.A. School of Architecture, 5th Year Student.)

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

Proceedings of the Select Committee

The Select Committee have now heard the evidence, in the first place, of Mr. W. G. Percy (Faculty of Architects and Surveyors) and Mr. H. B. Whitfield (general secretary of the Faculty). Witnesses stated that the Faculty was incorporated as a professional centre and educational body in May, 1926. It had, from the commencement, expressed complete sympathy towards, and support of, the principle of compulsory registration of architects, subject to adequate representation and safeguards for all architects.

The Faculty feels strongly that due regard should be given to the claims of newer architectural bodies, and every possible safeguard introduced into the Bill to protect the interests of the large number of practitioners, who, for various reasons (in many cases purely financial), are outside the privileged confines of the Institute.

Among the suggestions put forward by the Faculty were that the Discipline Committee should include a representative of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, or, alternatively, that, in cases where a member of the Faculty is appearing before that Committee, a representative of the Executive Council of the Faculty should be temporarily co-opted.

While the Faculty appreciates the right of the Institute to a larger representation on this Committee than any other individual professional body, it feels that its proportion of members should not be so high as 50 per cent. of the entire *personnel.* It is suggested that an independent Chairman should be included, and that the number of R.I.B.A. representatives should be reduced by, say, three members, and that these should be substituted by a "leaven" of three entirely independent individuals.

The Faculty shares with the Royal Institute of British Architects the feeling that by the amendment of the word "architect" to "registered architect" the object of the Bill will to a large extent be nullified, and it would urge strongly that the measure be made compulsory. With regard to the question of registration fees, it is hoped that the Committee will ensure that such fees (if any) are kept at a minimum, in order that the small practitioner may be in the same position to take advantage of the register as the man with an extensive practice.

With regard to the amendments proposed by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, the Faculty has the following comments to make:—

The Faculty, in view of the safeguards already introduced or proposed to be introduced into the Bill to protect the interests of architects belonging to societies other than the Royal Institute of British Architects, sees no objection to the actual administration of the register (subject to such safeguards) by that Institute, as being the oldest and numerically strongest architectural organisation, but should the Committee adopt the principle of a representative Council, the Faculty would press for representation on such a Council.

If the Committee agreed to the acceptance on the register of all members of the Institute and architect members of the Incorporated Association *en bloc,* the Faculty would strongly urge that architect members of the Faculty be similarly treated.

Sir Charles Allom, senior partner in the firm of White, Allom & Co., 15 George Street, Hanover Square, then gave evidence. His business is that of a decorative designer and architect, but by reason of his being a member of a contracting firm as well as an architect he is debarred from becoming an Associate or Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in spite of having practised architecture continuously for a great number of years.

There are other decorative designers in the same position, who like him are seriously affected by the Bill even if amended as proposed. His training commenced in the office of his father, who was one of the first Vice-Presidents of the Architectural Association and Gold Medallist of the Royal Academy for Architecture. His (Sir Charles's) first work was on Westminster Hall, upon which his father was engaged with the late Mr. James Ferguson, F.R.I.B.A. He also studied architecture in the London University and abroad, and took the highest prize of the year in anatomy and the two prizes given for painting by the President of the Royal Academy for subject pictures; in addition to this he had a course of sculpture with an eminent sculptor. His training had been spread over a wide field, much wider, in fact, than that of the vast majority of members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Having specialised in the decorative side of architecture, he had established a reputation for design and workmanship second to none, which has found employment for hundreds of highly skilled craftsmen, but, by reason of executing his own work, he had not received the general support of the architectural profession. In France there was no bar to decorative experts, who are recognised as highly specialised architects.

The public will attach importance to the term "registered architect," and witness and those associated with him desired to come within the provisions of the Bill and to become registered architects. His submission was that there are a number of decorative experts at least equal to the very best architects in the Kingdom, and it was unfair to them to refuse an amendment to Clause 5(c) of the Bill making it clear that persons who have practised as an architect in conjunction with the carrying on of another profession or business should have the right to be registered under the Bill.

It was possible for an architect to become registered, thus being entitled to describe himself as a registered architect, and subsequently follow the line adopted by witness. Under the Bill as it now stands the anomaly would then arise that of two architects, both contracting to carry out work they had designed, one would be entitled to describe himself as a registered architect because he had become registered before contracting, whereas the other could not register or be entitled to describe himself as a registered architect. The question is one of *bona fides,* and the interpretation of the term by the registering body. The amendment suggested would remove the possibility of such an anomaly, and, as a natural corollary to that amendment, the Institute of British Decorators should be included in the Second Schedule to the Bill.

Witness supported any object which had in view improvement in the training and exercise of the art of architecture. He was speaking not only for himself, but for many others placed in the same position as himself, and he hoped the Committee would appreciate that in giving his own experience he was only using it as an example of one among many others who would be seriously injured by the Bill.

The Chairman: Your main objection is that you are not included in Section "B"?

Witness: The word *bona fide* is the question. The addition I wish to make is to qualify the expression. The Royal Institute naturally objects to my carrying out work on my own, and it would be very unfair if I were in any way barred by them from practising.

Mr. W. Ernest Lord, of the firm of W. Turner, Lord & Co., 20 Mount Street, W.1, was the next witness. He said he appeared in support of the amendment proposed to Clause 5 (1) (c), *viz.,* the addition at the end of that clause of the words "either exclusively or in connection with, or as part of his ordinary business. The promoters of the Bill were seeking power to undermine the position which was held by witness's firm and others. He therefore contended that in doing so they were acting *ultra vires* to the accepted practice and custom of the country, and were seeking to prejudice men who by their conduct and work ought not to be placed in any inferior position to members of the Institute. If Clause 5 was amended as suggested the objections raised would be considerably modified.

At a subsequent meeting of the Select Committee the first witness was Mr. Alfred Herbert Dykes, hon. secretary of the Association of Consulting Engineers.

Witness stated that the Association was formed in 1913, and its membership comprised the majority of the leading consulting engineers in the country. While some members are engaged principally on a comparatively small number of very large and important schemes of docks, harbours, drainage or electric power supply, the practice of others comprised a very much larger number of smaller works in connection with the engineering equipment of public build-

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REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

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ings, factories, etc. It was inevitable that a civil engineer, whose practice involved the carrying out of such structural work as that usually implied by the term "civil engineering," was, and must be, frequently called upon to carry out minor works which were undoubtedly of an architectural nature or are on the border line.

It is found, for instance (witness continued), that members of the Association engaged on water and sewage schemes frequently have to design buildings in connection with these works, such as valve towers, machinery houses, pumping stations, caretaker's cottages and similar works. Other members whose practices deal with docks and harbours frequently have to carry out buildings of a *quasi* architectural nature, including dock warehouses and sheds, store houses, workshops, engine-rooms, etc., all forming part of, or ancillary to, main schemes or groups of works of a predominantly civil engineering character.

It is quite impossible to draw any hard and fast line between the professional services rendered as an architect and those rendered as a civil engineer, as the two classes of services merge one into the other. Who can decide what is architectural work and what is civil engineering work? There are, for instance, the piers and abutments of a steel bridge, the whole structure of a masonry or reinforced concrete bridge, brick, masonry or reinforced concrete water tower, the parapet, valve houses, gauge shelters of a reservoir; docks and harbour buildings, light-houses and factory chimneys.

It is evident, therefore, that any consulting engineer who has hitherto been accustomed to carry out buildings and architectural work (usually of a simple description) as part of, or in connection with, other schemes of a civil engineering nature, will, if Clause 12 of the proposed Bill is passed in its present form, be in a position analogous to that of an unqualified or unregistered medical practitioner. If he should by chance have any dispute with his client with regard to the amount of his charges or to the payment of them, the client could, if he availed himself of the provisions of the Act, plead Clause 12 and avoid payment of so much of the charges claimed as would be applicable to that classified as building or architectural work.

The crucial test in the interest of the public should be: "Is the man competent to carry out the work which he undertakes." If it is desired to restrict work of an architectural nature to architects registered under the Bill, then it would logically follow that engineering work should be restricted to engineers registered under a similar Bill.

My Association (witness added) have no objection whatever to the registration of architects as such, but they do object to any attempt to prevent qualified consulting engineers carrying out civil engineering work because it may be deemed to be of an architectural character.

Examined by members of the Committee, witness said the particular clause to which his Association objected was Clause 12.

The Chairman then showed witness the amended Bill, and asked him whether the amendments made to the clause covered the points of objection.

Witness replied that the objections were met to a considerable extent.

Professor Arthur Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., was the next witness. He said he was past president of the Architectural Association, member of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education from its foundation until 1923, Professor of Architecture, Royal College of Art, Director of Architecture, L.C.C. School of Building, 1905-27, and member of the Board of the Faculty of Fine Arts, Cambridge.

Witness stated the qualifying examinations for registration under the Bill were not specified, but it could be assumed that they would follow the precedents established by the existing examinations for admission to the R.I.B.A. These examinations and the educational course that had come into existence dealing with the syllabus were replacing the old apprenticeship system, which had fallen into disfavour in recent years. The examinations were designed to establish a level of professional status in education, and assumed a public school education of about fifth form standard as a preliminary qualification. Thus the elementary education standard had to be supplemented by advanced education, a foreign language being required, etc. This was a bar to easy entrance to architectural education proper. His experience for many years, on the one hand, in the cases of talented art students at the Royal College of Art, and, on the other, among students of the L.C.C. School of Building, indicated that if architecture was regarded as a gentleman's profession, demanding general education rather than as a practical occupation dealing with the building crafts, the lower rungs of the ladder were missing. Educationally the art of architecture was the art of building. Building was concerned primarily with handicrafts. The architectural ordering and design of buildings needed this basis of practical training.

In reply to a question, witness said he wanted to urge the importance of a greater practical acquaintance with the arts and crafts. He added that the well-trained builder had the fundamental qualification for an architect. It would be a hardship if one could only be registered as an architect after passing the test of personal opinions in matters of taste. He was a little afraid of Parliament interfering with artistic taste.

BUILDING NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday, July* 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, scored a Parliamentary triumph last week when he submitted the estimates of his Department in relation to housing. Everybody knows what a change has come over the situation as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's policy and administration. A mere statement of the growth of house building during the last few years was in itself the most impressive tribute to the Minister's success. In the five years preceding the war the average number of houses built in this country every year was 61,000, whereas in the last three years the numbers were:—1925, 137,000; 1926, 173,000; 1927 (year in each case to end of March 31), 217,000.

Mr. Chamberlain made it plain that he is still determined to use every effort to reduce the cost of house building, which, he said, appears to be far too high. He intends to approach it by two different methods. One is to encourage the building by the local authorities of houses of a smaller size which shall provide all the necessary amenities at moderate cost. The local authorities, he declared, were finding that they were getting towards the end of that section of the community who could pay the rents of houses such as are now being erected.

The other method of reducing cost was to reduce the amount of the subsidy, and he indicated that there was to be a further progressive reduction.

The Minister then turned to the question of the London Squares, in regard to which, he said, considerable anxiety was felt in view of what had happened recently. The House cheered his announcement that he intends to comply with the request of the London County Council and to appoint a Royal Commission to examine the whole question. He hopes to be able, before long, to announce the names of the Commission and the terms of reference.

A sequel to the announcement that Sir Frank Baines is to resign in September from his position as Director of Works at the Office of Works was the statement which was made on behalf of that Department that it has been decided to abolish that post. It will be remembered that the announcement of Sir Frank Baines' resignation followed questions which were asked in the House of Commons as to the work which he was performing in his private capacity as architect for a very extensive undertaking for Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited.

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London Building Notes

Becontree.—A large site at the junction of Chequers Lane and New Road, on the L.C.C. housing estate, has been selected for the building of a group of 32 shops and flats. The builder is Mr. George Smith, East Ham, whilst plans have been prepared by Mr. Edward Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., 7 Goodmayes Road, Goodmayes.

Bloomsbury.—A block of business premises is to be put up on a site in High Street, W.C.1, to the plans prepared by Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon-Spain, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Hanover Square, W.1. The builders are Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Son, Ltd., 36 Tyson Street, E.8.

Brixton. — A large rebuilding scheme is being carried out at Nos. 472-488 Brixton Road, S.W.9, where a large block of drapery showrooms is to be provided. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W.8.

Brixton. — Preliminary operations are in progress upon the site of the old Freemen's Orphan School at Brixton, S.W.9, where it is proposed to build a large block of flats for occupation by married members of the City of London Police Force. The work upon the foundations is in the hands of Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., 19 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., Guildhall, E.C.2. The cost is estimated at £177,000.

Bromley. — A large bakery and flour store is to be erected at Bromley. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Dunsford, 16a John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Edmonton.—The large Churchfields estate at Edmonton, N., is to be developed for residential purposes, and plans have been prepared by Mr. F. A. Ling, architect, Talbot Road, Winton, Bournemouth.

Finchley.—The U.D.C. are to erect a pumping station in Broughton Avenue at a cost of £5,500.

Finchley Road.—A large block of residential flats is being erected upon a site in Finchley Road, N.W., to the design of Messrs. A. and D. Ospalak, architects, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. William Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, whilst the steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Lambourne & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.

Gray's Inn Road. — Preliminary plans have been sanctioned by the governers of the Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. The scheme includes new outpatients' clinics, wards, staff quarters, etc. Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., are the architects.

Greenwich.—Plans have been considered by the L.C.C. E.C. for the erection of a new open-air school on a site in Charlton Park, S.E. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

Grosvenor Square.—On a site of 6,350 square feet in North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1, a block of flats and shops are to be erected. Messrs. George Head & Co., architects, 40 Baker Street, W.1, and Messrs. Folkard & Hayward, surveyors, Baker Street, W.1, have the scheme in hand.

Hoxton.—At last week's meeting of the Gaumont-British Picture Co., Ltd., it was stated that the Palace Theatre, Hoxton, N., would be closed in the middle of July for extensive interior decorations and improvements under the direction of the company's architect, Mr. Frank Verity, F.R.I.B.A., 7 Sackville Street, W.1.

Kingsbury Road.—A large hospital, consisting of administration block, three ward blocks, observation wards, laundry, boiler house, etc., and providing for 60 beds, is to be built on a site at Kingsbury Road, N.W.9. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. O. Knight, The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4. Quantities have been prepared by Messrs. L. A. Francis & Sons, Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, W.C.

Malden.—Large extensions are to be erected at the Springfield Mental Hospital at a cost of about £12,000, including new heating and lighting systems. The builders are Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Son, Ltd., High Street, Kingston-on-Thames. The buildings have been designed by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., 87-91 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Marylebone. — Plans have been passed by the B.C. for buildings at Seymour Place, Harrowby Street and Brown Street, for Messrs. Hoare & Wheeler, architects, and for buildings at Oxford Street, Hereford Gardens, for Messrs. Boodle, Hatfield & Co., 53 Davies Street, W.1.

Newington. — Various alterations and improvements are shortly to be put in hand at the Newington Institution in Westmoreland Road, S.E.17. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. A. Saxon-Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Peckham High Street. — The Crown Picture Theatre, Peckham, S.E., is to be reconstructed and the seating capacity of the hall greatly extended. Plans are being prepared by Mr. Frank Verity, F.R.I.B.A., 7 Sackville Street, W.1.

Poland Street. — New offices and showrooms are being erected upon the site of Nos. 58-59 Poland Street, W.1. Messrs. S. Clifford Tee & Gale are the architects. The builder is Mr. H. V. Clogg, 159 Hanbury Street, E.1.

Portland Place.—A large block of flats is to be built on the site of No. 73 Portland Place, W.1. The new building will be erected by the Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., 57 Ashburton Grove, N.7, to the plans of Messrs. Wills & Kanla, 3 Southampton Street, W.C.1.

Princes Street. — The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.3, propose to put in hand the projected rebuilding of their large branch premises at No. 2 Princes Street, E.C.2. The new building has been de signed by Mr. W. Curtis Green A.R.A., 5 Pickering Place, St. James' Street, S.W.1.

Putney. — The new Whiteland Training College for Clergy, to b built at Putney, S.W.15, is estimate to cost £180,000. Sir Giles Gilber Scott, R.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C. is the architect for the new college.

Southwark.—Messrs. W. H. Wood roffe & Son, architects, 5 Bedford Row W.C.1, are to erect a hall in Hanke Place, Southwark.

St. Paul's.—The City of Londo Electric Light Co., Ltd., Falcon Hous Aldersgate, E.C.2, propose to enlarg their electricity sub-station, and t build on part of the site of the church yard of St. Nicholas Acons. The ne building will cost about £4,000, an has been designed by the company engineer.

Tower Hill.—It is proposed t proceed at once with the erection o the projected memorial to the missin dead of the Mercantile Marine on site in Tower Hill, E.C.3. Th memorial will take the form of vaulted hall, 64 ft. long and 33 f high, in Portland stone and bric designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A Queen Anne's Gate, Westminste S.W.1.

Wembley.—Foundations are bein constructed for the proposed new el mentary school which is to be erecte in East Lane, Wembley, at a cost o £20,000. The new buildings will a commodate 400 scholars, and hav been designed by Mr. H. G. Crotha F.R.I.B.A., 87 Tufton Street, Wes minster, S.W.1. The builders a Messrs. C. J. Newby & Bros., Cha Road, N.14.

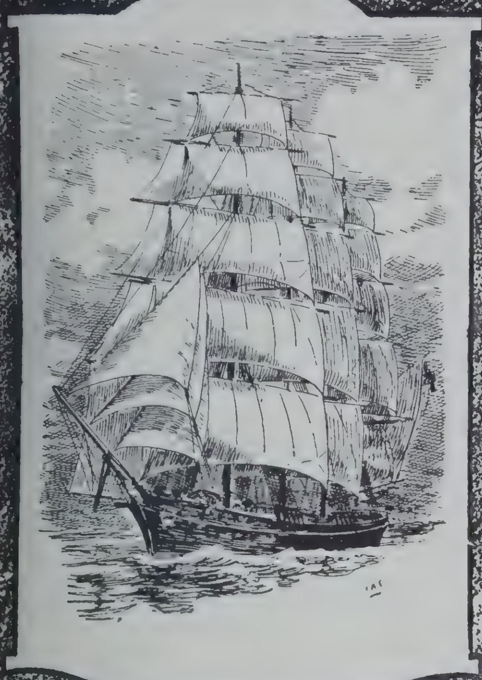
Westminster.—A large site Petty France, S.W.1, has been a quired by the United Women's Hom Association, Ltd., 439 Oxford Stre W.1, where it is proposed to build block of premises, six storeys height, for use as headquarter offic Plans have been approved by t L.C.C., the architects being Mess Searle & Searle, Paternoster Buil ings, Paternoster Square, E.C.4.

Willesden.—Plans have been pr pared for the rebuilding of the lar Willesden Empire in Church Ro N.W.10. The cost is estimated £100,000. The architect is Mr. Ce Masey, L.R.I.B.A., 19 Devereux Cou Strand, W.C.

Trade Note

An interesting set of models showi the practical application of "Pudl" Brand cement waterproofing pow for damp-proofing old buildings being exhibited at the Municipal Bui ings, Royal Hill, Greenwich, on occasion of Greenwich Health We which comes to its close on Saturd July 9. In this borough it has b found possible to save many of buildings, which have been schedu for demolition because of their dam ness, by applying renderings of s and cement, waterproofed by the action of "Pudlo" Brand Powder.

The Development of an Ideal in Craftsmanship



THE evolution of the famous Tea Clippers may be said to be a milestone in the history of Ship Craftsmanship, for it marked a stage when beauty in design was combined with a high standard of efficiency. The necessity for speed in this type of vessel brought with it a development of lines that were not only a delight to the eye, but that also conduced to faster and more efficient navigation.

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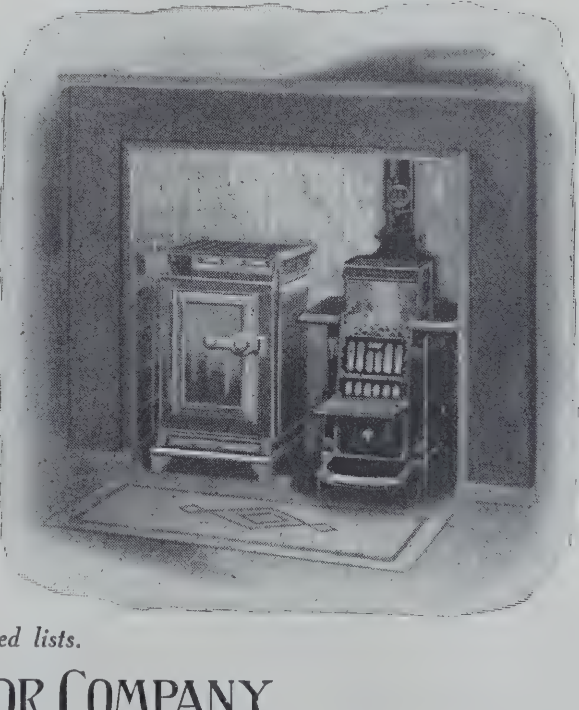

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Aberdeen.—Extensions are to be carried out at King's College, at an estimated cost of £31,000, the architects being Messrs. A. Marshall, Mackenzie & Son, 173A Union Street, Aberdeen.

Addiscombe. — Addiscombe Garden Estates, Ltd., are developing land in Shirley Road and Addiscombe Road, and are to erect shops on part of the estate. Mr. T. Graham Crump, L.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Paish, Tyler & Crump, 1 and 3 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, is the architect.

Aldershot.—It is hoped to raise £3,300 for enlarging the Cottage Hospital and for the installation of X-ray apparatus, etc. The architects are Messrs. Friend & Lloyd, Grosvenor Road, Aldershot.

Almondsbury.—The Bristol Corporation are considering the purchase of 126 acres of land at Hortham Lane, Almondsbury, for the erection of a colony for mental defectives, at an estimated cost of £231,676. Messrs. W. S. Skinner & Son, 27 Orchard Street, Bristol, are the architects.

Birmingham.—Mr. Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, is the architect of the proposed two-department school, to be erected on a site adjoining Yardley Wood Council School, at an approximate cost of £17,500.

Birmingham.—Plans have been passed by the E.C. for the erection of a junior mixed school at Dolphin Lane, Acocks Green. Mr. Edwin F. Reynolds, F.R.I.B.A., 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham, architect.

Birmingham.—The E.C. propose to erect a junior mixed school in Spring Road, Tyseley, to the plans of Mr. W. Norman Twist, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's College, Paradise Street. The cost will be approximately £14,000.

Birmingham.—Plans have been considered by the E.C. for the erection of a senior girls' and boys' and a junior mixed school at Hartfield Crescent, Acocks Green. Mr. Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, is the architect. The preliminary estimate of the cost of this school is £32,000.

Birmingham.—A new block of premises is to be erected in Hobmoor Road, Yardley, to be used by the local Unionist Association as a club, costing £7,000. Mr. J. White, architect, 40 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, has prepared the design.

Birmingham.—A contract has now been placed for the erection of the library at the Roman Catholic College at New Oscott. The architects are Messrs. Sandy & Norris, of Stafford.

Blackpool.—Three shops and a warehouse are to be erected at Cragg Street. The plans are being prepared by Mr. J. Barraclough, architect, 20 Birley Street, Blackpool.

Blackpool.—It is proposed to erect an automatic telephone exchange at Warbreck Hill Road by H.M. Office of Works.

Blackpool.—A new parochial hall for All Saints Church is to be erected. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. F. T. & H. G. Waddington, architects and surveyors, 52 Abingden Street, Blackpool.

Bournemouth.—A new Wesleyan Church is being erected at the junction of Jameson and Edgehill Roads, Winton. The building, which is estimated to cost £10,000, was designed by Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, of London, and the contractors are Messrs. Shears & Sons.

Bradford.—The Corporation are to proceed with the rebuilding scheme for the central area of the city, the architect for which is Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., Bradford. Application will be made to the M.H. for sanction to spend £230,000 on the demolition of certain buildings and the erection of a new six-storey block.

Bradford.—The City Architect, Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., is to prepare plans for the proposed new City Hall.

Brookwood.—The Surrey C.C. have decided to erect 12 cottages for the staff at the Brookwood Mental Hospital, the cost being estimated at £9,250. Mr. F. J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., 201 High Street, Guildford, Surrey, is the architect.

Canada.—It is proposed to build a community hotel in a Canadian city, at a cost of 300,000 dollars. The building will be six storeys high, with 100 public rooms, in addition to four stores on the ground floor. Further particulars may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of building materials on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. The architect is Mr. R. G. Bunyard, Hammond Dock, Moose Jaw, Canada.

Chelmsford.—The E.C. have inspected sketch plans submitted by the Borough Engineer, for the erection of a new school in Lady Lane, Chelmsford, and have authorised him to lay them before the B.E. The cost is estimated at £22,300.

Cheltenham.—The Corporation Spa Committee have asked Mr. Barnard to prepare plans and estimates for the provision of new baths at the rear of the Winter Garden, it having been decided that it would be impracticable to adapt the south transept of the Winter Garden for medical baths.

Coulsdon.—Fifty cottages are to be built by the Council in Westleigh Avenue.

Derby.—A deputation is to interview the M.H. with a view to proceeding with the full scheme for the erection of the proposed new hospital, estimated to cost £120,000. Mr. T. H. Thorpe, St. James Street, Derby, is the architect.

Durham.—Under the Miners' Welfare Scheme a new institute is to be built at Quarrington Hill, Durhar The cost will be about £3,000, and tl architects are Messrs. Hays & Gra Wingate, Co. Durham.

Eastbourne.—Mr. Scales, archite is to erect 16 houses in Rotunda Roa Eastbourne.

Eastbourne.—The Corporation ha decided to erect 98 more brick hous on the Victoria Drive Estate, and tl borough engineer is to prepare t plans and invite tenders.

Ecclesfield.—The West Ridi E.C. have approved revised plans f the erection of a new secondary scho at Ecclesfield, at an estimated cost £30,500.

Eccleshall (Staffs.).—Mr. Be nard Widdows, architect, St. Jame Chambers, Derby, has prepared t plans for the proposed new Church England Central School at Ecclesha to be erected on the open-air syste The cost is about £11,200.

Fleetwood.—The Council is to pı ceed with the construction of a new s wall and groynes to protect the w end of the town against tidal floodi The wall will cost £55,000.

Garstang. — The Brockho Farmers' Auction Mart are proposi to provide new buildings, etc. T plans are being prepared by Mr. Jo Miller, architect and surveyor, Chapel Street, Preston. The sche makes provision for a shippon w tying-up capacity for 56 head of catt calf pens, sheep pens, a commodi sal ring, with seating accommodati offices and out-building.

Goodmayes.—The foundation-sto of the Goodmayes Congregatio Church have been laid. The works being executed by Messrs. He Knight & Son, 16 Bruce Grove, Tott ham, under contract for £8,557. T architects are Messrs. George Bai & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Hastings. — The T.C. have pas plans as follow: Additions, 26 Chu Road, Mr. P. Oxley, architect; ho Albany Road, Messrs. Callow & C low, architects; conversion into sets of flats, 2 Gainsborough Vil Mr. H. W. Coussens, architect; ad tions, Fairlight Sanatorium, Mess Elsgood & Hastie, architects; six p of houses, St. Helen's Road, H. M. Jeffery, architect; four p of houses, corner of M dalen and Bohemia Roads, Mr. Burleigh, architect; conversion four flats, Castle Down House, Mr. Mather, architect; house, Fairli Road, Mr. H. W. Coussens, archit

Haverhill.—The surveyor, Clarke, has prepared plans for Council offices.

Hay.—The District Council has cided to proceed with the building 20 houses in the Talgarth district. H. Waters, Waungoch House, Bu fort, is the architect.

(*Continued on page* 84)

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Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ALLERTON. — July 11.—For the erection of an additional elementary school, Spring Wood estate. Particulars at the office of the Land Steward and Surveyor (Architectural Department), Municipal Buildings, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

ANNAN.—July 13.—For all trades in connection with the conversion of Rodney House to two roadmen's houses. Particulars, Mr. E. Tweedie, architect, Bank Street, Annan.

BEIGHTON.—July 11.—For the restoration of the organ in the Parish Church, Beighton, near Sheffield. Particulars, Mr. James Barker, 1 School Road, Beighton.

BLACKPOOL.—July 11.—For the erection of the Tylesley Council School, Condor Grove. Mr. Francis Wood, M.Inst.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Blackpool. Deposit £2 2s.

BRADFORD.—For the erection of a public cenotaph, Low Moor. Particulars, Mr. H. Holroyd, 1 Sunny Bank, Wilson Road, Wyke.

BRIGHOUSE.—July 15.—For the partial reconstruction, in reinforced concrete, of a culvert known as Brookfoot Bridge, under the Elland, Brighouse and Obelisk main road. Particulars at the office of the West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

BRISTOL.—July 13.—For alterations and additions to Eastville Employment Exchange. Particulars, H.M.O.W., 25 George Street, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

CHESTER.—July 14.—For alterations to Lawton's premises, 43 Northgate Street, for public offices. Mr. Charles Greenwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Chester. Deposit £2 2s.

CROYDON.—July 11.—For the erection of one block of 4 shops in South End, Croydon. Particulars, Mr. J. M. Newnham, town clerk, Town Hall, Croydon. Deposit £3 3s.

DOUGLAS.—For the erection of a small sub-station for the electricity department, for the T.C. Particulars, Mr. J. E. Teare, F.S.I., 46 Athol Street, Douglas.

DUNFERMLINE.—July 11.—For all trades in connection with the erection of 52 houses on Townhill Road site. Particulars, Mr. R. Muir Morton, City Chambers, Dunfermline. Deposit £1 1s.

ENFIELD.—July 25.—For the erection of 244 houses. Particulars, Mr. T. W. Scott, Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex. Deposit £5 5s.

HYDE.—July 11.—For the erection of extensions to the County School, Hyde. Particulars, Mr. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Chester. Deposit £2 2s.

ILFORD.—July 14.—For the erection of a post office and telephone exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

KILKENNY.—July 12.—For the erection of 17 cottages at Kenny's Well and 13 cottages at Stephen Street, Kilkenny. Particulars from the architect, Mr. R. C. Murphy, borough surveyor, City Hall. Deposit £2.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — July 14.—For the erection of a new domestic subject centre at Bonner Hill Road School, comprising laundry, cookery, woodwork and metal work-rooms, together with teachers' house and the usual cloakrooms, etc., for the E.C. of the B.C. Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Kingston-on-Thames. Deposit £1 1s.

LEEDS.—July 12.—For the erection of 112 houses on the York and Selby Road housing estate, Leeds. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL. — July 11. — For alterations and renovations to No. 9 Mount Pleasant. Particulars at the office of the Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings.

LLANBADARNFAWR, NR. ABERYSTWYTH. — August 1. — For erecting a church hall. Particulars from the Architects, Messrs. J. & P. Coleridge, of 14 North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

LONG EATON.—July 13.—For the erection of a tuberculosis dispensary. Particulars at the office of the architect, Mr. H. Raven, M.I.M.C.E., (Cert.), Town Hall.

MALTBY HALL. — July 12-19.—For all trades for the erection of special subjects blocks. Particulars, E.D., County Hall, Wakefield.

MIDDLETON - WHARFEDALE.—July 29.—For whole or separate tenders for erection of (1) sanitary annexes to pavilions, all trades; (2) nurses' hostels; (3) medical superintendent's house; (4) eight artisans' houses, all trades. Applications to Mr. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding, architect.

NOTTINGHAM. — July 12.—For additions to cloak and staff rooms, and erection of gymnasium, at Mundella Secondary School, The Meadows. Particulars from Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall. Deposit £1.

OSWESTRY.—July 16.—For the construction of a concrete service reservoir. Particulars, Mr. G. W. Lacey, Borough and Water Engineer, Guildhall, Oswestry. Deposit £2 2s.

PONTYPRIDD.—July 11.—For the construction of a covered reinforced concrete service reservoir near Tygwyn Farm, Pontypridd. Particulars, Messrs. G. H. Hill & Sons, Civil Engineers, 40 Kennedy Street, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

RAVENSTHORPE.—July 27.—For all trades for the erection of proposed new Council School. Particulars at the office of Mr. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury. Deposit £1.

SHEFFIELD.—July 13.—For the erection of 138 houses on the Wybourn estate (Building Scheme No. 3). Particulars, Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Deposit £2.

SHEFFIELD.—July 25.—For the erection of new offices and alterations to existing buildings at Kiveton Park, near Sheffield. Particulars, Mr. J. Haslam, Council's Architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Street, Worksop. Deposit £4 4s.

SITTINGBOURNE.—July 18.—For enlargement of the Sittingbourne Police Court. Apply County Architect, Mr. F. W. Ruck, 86 Week Street, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

SOUTH KIRKBY.—July 12-19.—For whole or separate tenders for the erection of a house. Particulars, E.D., County Hall, Wakefield.

ST. COLOMB MAJOR.—July 21.—For the erection of block of 4 houses near Polgrain, St. Wenn, and block of 2 houses near Trevoyan, St. Merryn. Particulars, Mr. A. G. Oxland, Sanitary Surveyor, Queens, Fraddon. Deposit £2 2s.

SWANSEA. — July 11. — For the erection of 158 type "B" houses on the following sites: 44 at Gorseinon, 26 at Gowerton, 32 at Loughor, 24 at Pontardulais, 32 at Penllergaer. Contractors may tender for the whole or for the site groups or groups of at least ten houses. Particulars at the office of the Council's Architect, Mr. J. Teifion J. Williams, Lic.R.I.B.A., 3 Temple Buildings, Goat Street, Swansea.

THORNHILL.—July 27.—For all trades for erection of proposed new Council School. Particulars at the office of Mr. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury. Deposit £1.

TIRCONAILL.—July 21.—For the erection of St. Mary's (Bridgend) National School. Particulars, Mr. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

TRURO.—July 14.—For erection of new Territorial Hall. Particulars, Mr. A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Truro.

WAKEFIELD. — July 12-19.—For whole or separate tenders for the erection of a house. Particulars, E.D., County Hall.

LIVERPOOL.—July 13.—For the erection of 260 tenement dwellings and six shops on the Melrose Road estate. Particulars, Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

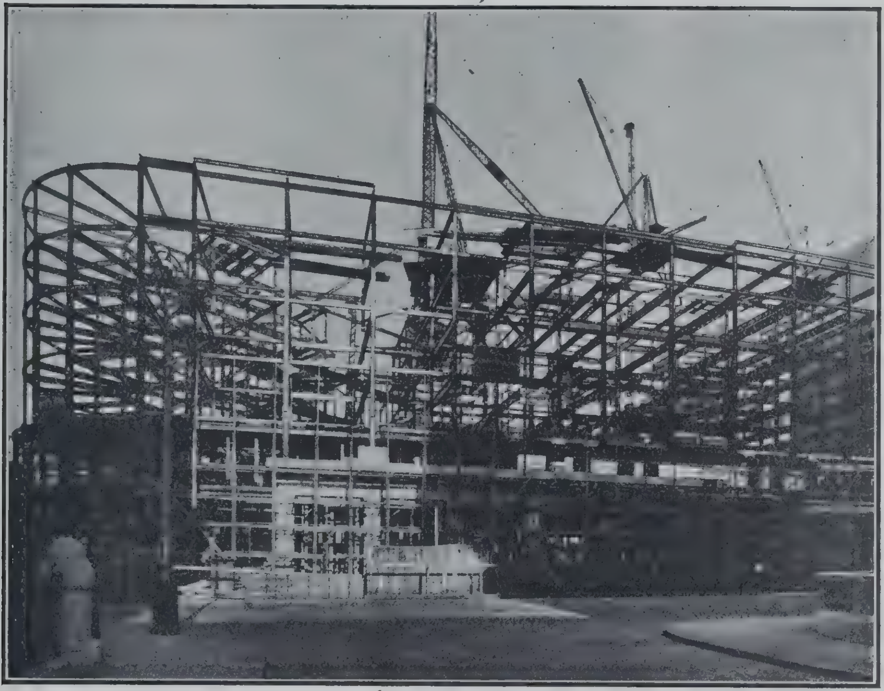
WHISTON, NR. PRESCOT.—July 14.—For the erection of new central and infants' schools. Particulars at the offices of the County Architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

WINTERBOURNE. — July 16.—For the renovation of church roof. Particulars, Mrs. Buckland, Winterbourne, Bristol.

RUFFORD.—July 19.—For the demolition of the Old Rectory, Rufford. Particulars, Mr. J. Radcliffe, Hesketh Arms Hotel.

NENAGH.—July 20.—For the extension of waterworks. Particulars Mr. S. T. O'Neill, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Nenagh.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



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Tenders Accepted

BIRKENHEAD.—For new Birkenhead Art Gallery, the following sub-contracts have been placed: Plasterers and slaters, Messrs. John Tanner & Son, Liverpool; steelwork, Messrs. McIntyre & Sons, Liverpool; asphalting, Messrs. Penmaenmawr and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Liverpool; truscon floors, Messrs. Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., London. The gallery was designed by Messrs. Hannaford & Thearle, architects, of 612 Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool.

BIRKENHEAD.—The contracts for the extensions to the Clatteridge Poor Law Institution and the proposed extensions and alterations to the Children's Receiving Home at 32 The Parade, Hoylake, have been placed. The contractors are Messrs. Smith Bros. & Co., builders and contractors, Charles Road, Hoylake. Architects, Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, 13 Houghton Street, Southport.

BIRMINGHAM. — The following tenders have been accepted by the Corporation: For the erection of a bank and flat in Stratford Road, Hall Green, Mr. F. H. Smith; alterations and additions at 226-228 Witton Lane, Messrs. W. & J. Webb; erection of public wash-house, Hockley, Messrs. James Moffatt & Sons; erection of third block at Hastings Road Council School, Messrs. Wm. Sapcote & Sons; construction of staffrooms, lavatories, and stockrooms at Camden Street School, Messrs. E. Garfield, Ltd.; erection of 32 parlour-type houses at Marsh Hill and Marsh Lane, Erdington, Mr. G. Stubbings; erection of 14 parlour-type houses at Marsh Hill, Mr. G. Stubbings; erection of 12 parlour-type houses at War Lane, Harborne, Messrs. Morris Jacombs and Sons, Ltd.

BOLTON.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd., for the erection of the Lostock open air school in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Wynne Thomas, architect.

BOLTON.—For the erection of a new garage for Messrs. J. R. Tognarelli & Co., tyre factors and importers, motor haulage, contractors, etc., of 115, 117 and 119 Manchester Road, Bolton. Architect, Mr. G. Henderson, of Acresfield, Bolton. Steelwork, Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; patent glazing, Messrs. Helliwell's, of Huddersfield; ten 1,500-gallon petrol tanks, supplied by Messrs. J. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; petrol and oil pumps, Messrs. Bowser & Co., Windsor House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

CHEADLE.—A contract has been secured by Messrs. Keenan & Yates, Ltd., builders and contractors, Lord Street, St. Annes-on-Sea, for the erection of 26 houses on the Long Lane site, for the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council. The plans for the scheme were prepared by the surveyor, Mr. J. Fothergill, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, High Street, Cheadle, Ches.

COSHAM.—For the erection of a new Roman Catholic Church at Cosham, Portsmouth. The successful contractors for this work are Messrs. Marchetti, Ltd., of 75 Copnor Road, Portsmouth. Mr. W. C. Mangan, F.A.S.I., M.I.Struct.E., of 18 Guildhall Street, Preston, is the architect.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, £13,788, of Messrs. Absolom, Ltd., of Penarth, for the erection of 28 non-parlour type houses in pairs and 12 in three blocks of four.

HARROGATE. — The foundation-stone of the Long Memorial Hall has been laid. The contractor is Mr. E. Ridsdale, Ribston Little, Yorks., and the plans were prepared by Messrs. Gibson & Hill, architects, Harrogate.

ILFORD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. P. Gallagher, £4,157 16s. 4d., for private street work in Stainforth Road, Ilford.

ILFORD.—Messrs. Smee & Houchin, architects, are to erect a Wesleyan Methodist Church in Gantshill Crescent, Ilford.

LINCOLN.—Lindsey C.C. have now provisionally accepted a £21,000 tender for the erection of a new elementary school at Scunthorpe and Frodingham. This was submitted by Messrs. Wm. Pallister, Ltd., of Crosby Road, Scunthorpe. The architects for this new school are Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, of Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln.

OADBY. — The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Garlick & Gamble for the erection of two houses at Wigston Road, for £1,166.

POCKLINGTON. — For the erection of an assembly hall to Pocklington School. Architects, Messrs. Crickner & Foxley, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

PORTSMOUTH.—Mr. H. J. Cook is to carry out alterations at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Kingston Road, Portsmouth.

REDCAR.—The Town Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Cochrane & Co., Middlesbrough, for two-and-a-quarter miles of 15-in. gas pipe in connection with the Council's decision to use coke oven gas from Messrs. Dorman Long & Co.'s Redcar works. A lower Continental tender was rejected.

RHIWBINA, GLAM. — For the erection of a school. Architect, Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Cardiff. Mr. J. Makin, 220 Inverness Place, Cardiff, £13,278.

ROWLEY REGIS. — The U.D.C. have accepted the amended tender of Messrs. Butler Bros., of Erdington, for the erection of 68 houses at High Harcourt, Old Hill, at a cost of £31,960, and £5,020 for the construction of roads and sewers.

SEDGLEY. — The U.D.C. Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Worton & Blackman for the erection of 12 houses in Moden Hill and Vale Street, at a cost of £5,010.

SHERBURN.—Messrs. Robert Hudson & Sons, builders and contractors, St. Mark's Crescent, Sunderland, for the extensions to Sherburn Hospital, Sherburn, near Durham. The architects, Messrs. J. Potts & Sons, 57 John Street, Sunderland, provide for the building of a new administrative block, with operating theatre, etc.

STOCKPORT.—For the proposed extensions to the mill premises of Messrs. Isaac Pearson, Ltd., Goyt Mill, Stockport. Plans prepared in architects' department, Fine Cotton Spinners, 7 St. James Square, Manchester. Messrs. W. Gornall & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. Steelwork, Messrs. Robinson & Kershaw, Ltd., Manchester.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Finney & Broadhurst, Burslem, £21,670, for the construction of 44 houses on the Collinson Square site, Goldenhill.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Ball & Robinson, £6,152, for extensions to the nurses' quarters at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

STOURBRIDGE.—For the erection of pumping stations at Hay Green and Lye, storm water tanks at Lye, and a detritus tank at Whittington, for the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board, Messrs. W. Willetts & Son, Kingswinford, £16,428.

SURBITON.—For the erection of the Surbiton Dispensary, Clinic and Centre, for the Surrey C.C., the tender of Messrs. H. Taylor & Sons, Epsom, at £2,523, has been accepted.

SUTTON.—The Surrey E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Waddon, Croydon, £41,766, for the erection of the new secondary school for boys at Sutton.

TEDDINGTON.—For the erection of the new Memorial Hospital, for the Teddington and Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital Executive Committee, the tender of Messrs. Grace & Marsh, at £17,711, has been accepted.

TRIMDON STATION. — For the erection of miners' welfare institute. Messrs. J. W. White, High Barnes Works, General Graham Street, Sunderland, £6,032.

UXBRIDGE.—The U.D.C. recommend the tender of the Building and Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., £27,199, for the erection of 58 houses on the Rockingham housing estate.

WIGAN.—For the improvements to the "White Swan" Hotel, Princess Street, Wigan. Architect, Mr. N. H. Hacking, 5 Blackfriars Street, Manchester. Mr. John Dickinson, builder, Westhoughton, near Bolton,

WIGAN.—Messrs. R. Makinson & Co., Makinson's Arcade, Wigan, have acquired premises at Moot Hall Buildings, Wallgate, Wigan. The plans for a café have been prepared by Messrs. Prescott & Bold, architects. The contract has been secured by Messrs. D. Ablett & Son, Ltd., builders and contractors, Sovereign Road Wigan.

WILTON.—For the erection of houses on the Fair Ground. Messrs Bundy & Lailey, £11,843.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — For the erection of the maternity and septic blocks for the Committee of Management of the Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women. Architect Mr. Brook Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1 Quantity surveyor, Mr. Henry Vale F.S.I., 16 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton. Messrs. H. J. Amies & Sons Raby Street, Wolverhampton, £12,622

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¾in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
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Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9 n.			
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10*d*.	1/3	2/3		per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9		each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/-	9/-		each	
Gullies—	6in.	9in.	12in.			
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/-		each	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5		ditto	
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7		ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6		ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3		ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices.		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.2
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 7
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 6
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 0
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 19
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 3
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 9
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 6
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 3 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon,
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝n.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt
Scotch glue	60/- cwt

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in thick and upwards.
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/16 in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d*.	5½*d*.	6½*d*.	9½*d*.	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d*.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d*.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d*.	6*d*.	7*d*.	9*d*.	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28½%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/1
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/3¼	1/5½	1/11¼	2/2	3/1
Bends (each)	1/3¼	1/5½	1/9¾	2/2	2/7½	4/8
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/3¾	1/4¾	1/5¾	1/1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/8	1/8	1/9½	2/4
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d*.	4*d*.	4*d*.	6*d*.
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d*.	4*d*.	4*d*.	6*d*.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard sup
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	42/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard sup
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

An innovation in house wiring

Pat. 265500
LECITE COMPOUND INSULATION CABLE
Regd.
In twin and three core cables it is only necessary to separate the covered cores for a few inches, when they may be neatly bent through a right angle.

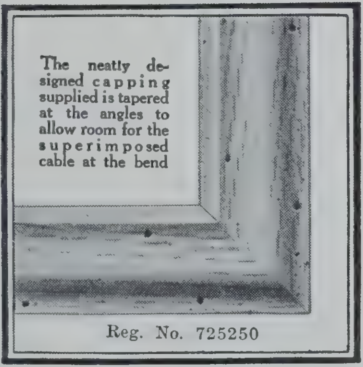
ECITE is the
ideal way of
ice wiring.

involves mini-
h disturbance to
ing decorations.
neat and incon-
ious. There is
netal sheathing
ond and earth.
is inexpensive
easy to instal.

s electrical effi-
ency is guaranteed.
ite is insulated

with a special compound that has been perfected after years of research. It is unaffected by atmospheric conditions.

When installing surface wiring specify LECITE. It will worthily uphold your reputation.


The neatly designed capping supplied is tapered at the angles to allow room for the superimposed cable at the bend
Reg. No. 725250

The
VERPOOL ELECTRIC
BLE COMPANY LTD.
ACRE LANE, BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL
elephone—Bootle 542 Telegrams—" Concentric, Liverpool"

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

Helps to Sell New Houses.

MODERNISES OLD HOUSES

Closed Furnace or Big Open Fire at will.

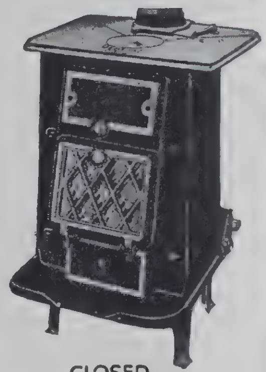
In one highly efficient and economical stove, the "Redfyre" combines the popular "open" fire with a plentiful "constant hot water" supply. Burns coke, coal, wood or rubbish (coke recommended) without smoke and without waste. Warms the room and boils several saucepans.

THE "REDFYRE" REGD. DOMESTIC BOILER

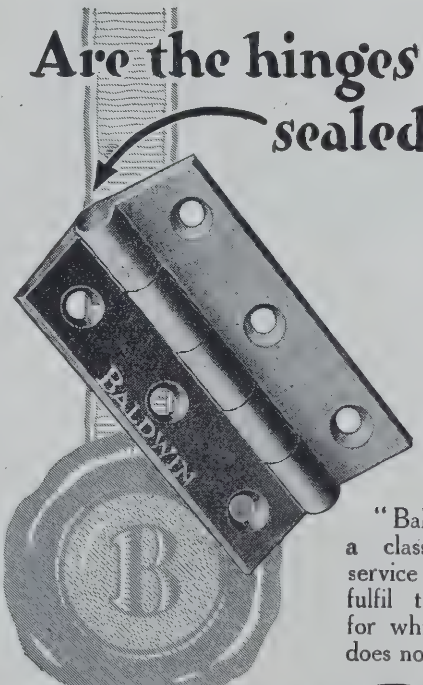
Strong and substantial—of cast semi-steel. Cheap to install. Easily accessible for cleaning.

Prices from
£5 : 15 : 0
(SUBJECT)
Write for Catalogue
—post free

Supplied through the Trade.
The "Redfyre" is protected by two Registrations and one Patent.
Manufacturers:
Swann, Garland, Ltd.
(Dept. A) Marlborough Works,
SHEFFIELD.
Established 100 Years.



Are the hinges you use sealed like this?



Are they rust-proof, dust-proof and damp-proof? "Baldwin's Hinges" are!

Specify "Baldwin's Hinges" for all doors you are hinging. As with other things—so with hinges there is Good—Better—and "Baldwin's."

"Baldwin's Hinges" are in a class by themselves for service and efficiency. They fulfil the particular purpose for which they are made as does no other hinge.

BALDWIN'S
CAST IRON
BUTTS & HINGES

Don't say "hinges"— say "BALDWIN'S Hinges."

Made in all sizes. Obtainable from Builders' Merchants, Ironmongers, etc. If any difficulty, write to Sole Manufacturers:—
BALDWIN, SON & CO., LTD., STOURPORT.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	..	32/6		33/–		36/–
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	2/2¾	2/5¾	2/8¾	3/4¾	3/9¾
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/8¾	3/1¾	4/3½	4/11½	5/9
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/–
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/–	6/–

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	108/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
¼ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
¼ in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
¼ in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/–	—	—
		Each				
		1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to si in quantities of 100 upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

	White	Tin
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7½d.	10

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.	9
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.	–
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.	
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.	–

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/–	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shad
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/– ..	Gallon.
Dryers	36/– ..	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/– ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/– ..	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book.
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon.
White Lead	53/– ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5 ..	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2 ..	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/– ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/– ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin.
Tar	1/– ..	Gallon.
Terebine	9/– ..	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6 ..	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/– ..	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/– ..	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/– ..	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/– ..	Cwt.

The Week's Building News

(Continued from page 76)

STOCKTON. — Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, are the architects for the new municipal buildings, estimated to cost £100,000.

STOKE. — Messrs. Wood & Goldstraw, architects, of Tunstall, have been appointed to prepare plans for the alterations and additions to the Hippodrome, for Mr. W. H. Grovier.

STRETFORD.—The E.C. are to commence the erection of an elementary school in King's Road. Mr. Percy Howard, F.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester, is the architect.

TORQUAY.—The E.C. are to consult Mr. Widdows, architect, in respect to a site on which it is proposed to erect a new elementary school at Barton, Torquay.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation housing architect has prepared a lay-out for the erection of 38 houses in flats, 88 three-roomed houses, and 60 four-roomed houses on the Cullercoats estate, estimating the cost of the flats at £473, and the houses at £527 each.

UCKFIELD.—Mr. P. D. Stonham, of Hadley House, Eastbourne, has prepared plans for a hotel which it is proposed to erect in Horsham Road.

WALTON (SURREY).—A scheme is being put forward for the erection of a maternity hospital for the needs of the districts of Walton, Oatlands and Horsham. The cost of the building and its equipment is estimated at £10,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Brook Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.

WANDSWORTH.—Amongst the plans passed by the B.C. are the following: Messrs. The Collett Building Co., Ltd., 22 houses, Valley Road, Streatham; Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., 50 houses, Streatham Garden Village Estate, Leigham Court Road, Streatham.

WARRINGTON.—It was announced at a meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England that debentures to the value of £169,500 had already been issued for the building of the new Whitelands and Warrington Church Training Colleges. The detailed drawings for the Warrington College were now practially completed.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. — Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Fry, Paterson & Jones for the erection of additional accommodation for the staff and a caretaker's office at the Town Hall.

WHITBY.—Plans have been prepared for the proposed rebuilding of the "Plough Inn." The architect is Mr. W. Broadbent, L.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 12 East Parade, Leeds.

WOODFORD.—Plans have been passed by the U.D.C. for 8 houses at Gaynes Hill and Canfield Road. Mr. F. T. F. Morris, Pen-y-Brise, Monkham's Drive, Woodford Green, Essex, is the architect.

Correction

With reference to the list of subcontractors published in our issue of July 1, in connection with the Foord Almshouses, Rochester, Messrs. Ham Hill & Doulting Stone Co. supplied the rough blocks only. The stonework in the dressings was executed by Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Broadmead Works, Maidstone.

An Efficient Calendar

A decorative wall calendar just
ceived from Banister, Walton &
Ltd., is useful in any office. It prese
to the eye conveniently an efficien
arranged set of tables which give
safe loads of beams, stanchions
columns, and is without an excess
advertisement matter.

Personal Notes

The partnership of Messrs. Welch
Hollis, FF.R.I.B.A., has been dissol
as from March 25, 1927. Mr. We
will continue to carry on his pract
at 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.
as hitherto, and Mr. Hollis will pr-
tise in future from 53 Great Ma
borough Street, Regent Street,
(Gerrard 6158).

Mr. Stanley A. Griffiths, F.F.A
has been appointed vice-chairman
the Midland Branch of the Guild
Architects.

Messrs. A. Marshall Mackenzie
Son, architects, have moved their offi
from 75 Victoria Street to 39A Mad
Street, London, W.1. Telephon
Ambassador 9720.

Trade Notes

Messrs. The Courtrai-Du Nord
Co., Ltd., of 161 Borough High Str
London, S.E.1, have informed us t
Messrs. Field & Field, Ltd., of
Bishopsgate, London, E.C., have the
selves withdrawn their registration
the word "Courtrex," and that
was duly advertised in the Offi
Trade Marks Journal of June 1.

etonac Floor laid in a warehouse for Messrs. Younger & Co. Ltd., Brewers, Middlesbrough.

king Brewery Floors Waterproof

hen a brewery floor is not waterproof it will soon become un-
olesome as a result of bacterial activity in liquid that has leaked
m barrels and soaked into it. Ordinary concrete has this dis-
antage. That is why BETONAC Steel Concrete has been laid
the floor of Messrs. Younger & Co. Ltd.'s warehouse at Middles-
ugh (illustrated above). BETONAC is completely waterproof,
nogeneous in texture and impervious to frost. It is practically dust-
and oilproof. Use it for all interior and exterior wearing surfaces.

SURFACE WITH

BETONAC

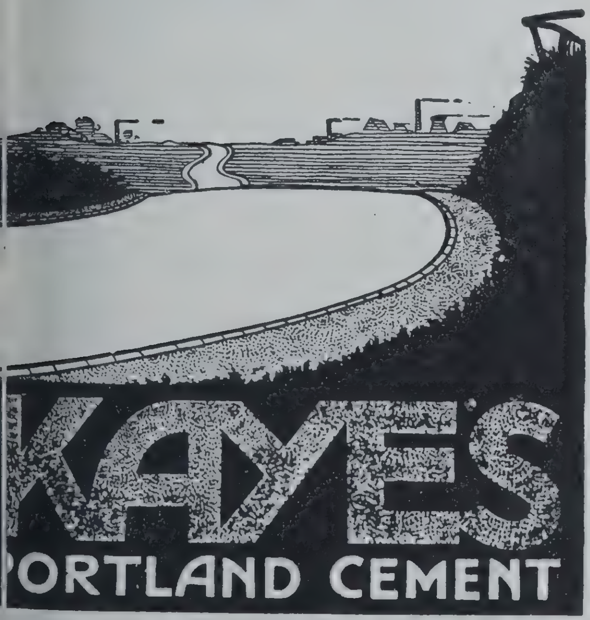
STEEL CONCRETE

es and Reports of
al Physical Labora-
Tests free on appli-
.

BETONAC SKB

Full information from Betonac Dept., Francois Cementation Co., Ltd., Bentley Works, Doncaster

To withstand the pounding of lorries and the abrasions of millions of tyres, the cement used for making roads must have a high crushing resistance. This quality Kaye's Portland Cement possesses in an unusual degree. For the same reason it is unexcelled for ferro-concrete constructions.



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WALL BOARDS
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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto. for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
,, ,, cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9d.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Queins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/3	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/3	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sill
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	13/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	 Ladie
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	60/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	98/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings each	9d.

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1,000 GALLONS
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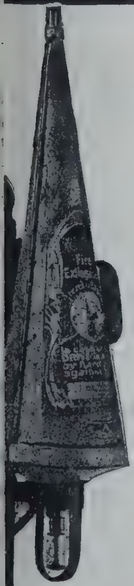

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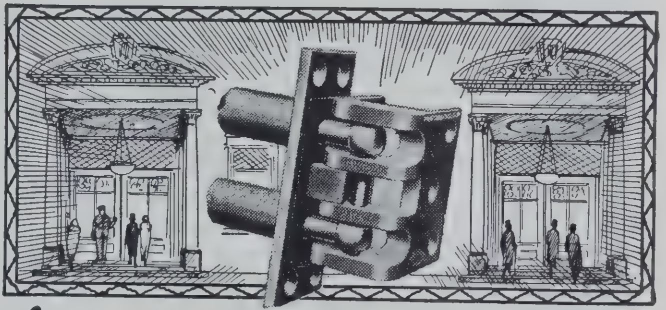

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PATENT DOUBLE ACTION SPRING
HINGES

These are fixed in the same position as ordinary Butt Hinges, and, having no connection with the floor eliminate the high cost of fixing which other types of Spring Hinge incur. Hawgood's Double Action Spring Hinges are approved and used by H.M. Office of Works, the L.C.C., Railway Co.'s, also Corporations, Schools, Theatres, Workhouses, etc., throughout the country.

Made of Gun Metal by British labour, they possess that high degree of efficiency for which All-British products are famous.

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They are as efficient during the night as in the day and the most durable and economic made. Every light that flashes on a "Protector" Ray Sign is reflected with astonishing brilliance causing it to function perfectly, whatever its purpose. For danger warnings, motor car rear reflectors, etc., etc. Any lettering and design. Explanatory pamphlet POST FREE on request.

Always Specify Hawgood's Double Action Spring Hinges.

The "Protector" Lamp & Lighting Co. Ltd.
ECCLES, MANCHESTER.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4	1/9
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-	4/1
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8	2/1
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/-	5/2	—	
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/-	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/3

	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/-	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6	7/-
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/3	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 i
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/3	3/
Extra for bends .. .. each	7/5	11/
Extra for junctions .. .. each	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flu or St Be
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	-
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	-
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	-

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd o a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 10
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal ba Patent Gla
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stip
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If Narr Wid
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	En
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/3	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1
Do. on frames each ..	0/3	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/3	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Sup Wax	Fre
Polishing	6*d.*	1/

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Patt
On walls	1/5	2/
On stairs	1/10	2/
On ceilings	1/7	2/

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July 15, 1927

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FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR BAD BUILDING

The Conference held at Reading last week to consider the preservation of the beauties of the Thames Valley included representatives of the County Councils of Oxford, Berks and Bucks, local authorities, regional and town planning committees, the Thames Conservancy, the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Transport, the Universities of Oxford and Reading, together with riparian owners and others interested in the amenities of the river-side. That such a large gathering could have been convened by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England is symptomatic of the alarm which is rapidly spreading among people of artistic taste and feeling on account of the increasing havoc that is being wrought in the English countryside by bad and unsuitable building. The conviction that some steps must be taken to stem the tide of what has been termed " the bungalow menace " brought the C.P.R.E. into existence; and the Reading Conference is one of the first notable efforts of the new Society in organising public opinion to combat a very real and threatening danger. The Thames Valley is a national possession; it has often been spoken of as a national pleasure resort, and on that account, if for no better reason, its amenities must be preserved. It would be difficult to assign any one cause as responsible for the evils that here, as in other rural districts, are causing so much trepidation. The motor-car is usually blamed for most of the present distressing developments; and it often happens that " the acquisitive faculty " which provides the means for a car is not tempered by that artistic perception and sense of fitness which would dictate in its owner a right attitude towards the country which the vehicle enables him to reach. His decision to " live out " may, therefore, be taken more for considerations of health than from appreciation of rural beauty, which he frequently sullies by erecting a dwelling that is merely expressive of his own vulgarity and self-assertiveness. This is only one facet of the rural trouble, however. There is little doubt that heavy taxation and the incidence of the death duties have forced many large estates into the market; and the " broad acres " which once gave delight to the eye have been promptly cut up into little plots on which new owners have wreaked their individual fancies. A noble lord recently stated that the gentleman often advertised as anxious to buy a large estate of not less than 5,000 or 10,000 acres does not exist outside the imagination of the land agents or speculators who drew up the advertisement in the hope of securing some large property on which they can make a handsome profit by cutting it up into little bits. And, in many cases, no doubt, through pressure of increasing outgoings and agricultural depression, such properties gravitate into their hands. More houses are needed to house the population, of course, and consequently more land must be cut up to provide the necessary sites, but there is no good reason why a whole district should be made squalid in the process. But the object of the land speculator is to sell freeholds quickly and take his profit; he has no interest, like a ground landlord, in preserving the amenities for the benefit of all. And one of his ready customers is the man of small means, with a young family, whose difficulty in finding suitable accommodation forces him to take up a plot, on which he erects, largely by his own labour or with the aid of a local odd man, a dwelling of sorts. This is the real explanation of so many of the unlovely shacks, half-barn, half army hut, with lean-to sheds, tumble-down poultry houses and unkempt gardens that form such a depressing picture all over the rural England of to-day.

Indeed, it is the village odd-job man that Mr. R. G. Spiller, the well-known Taunton builder, blames for much of the present country-side trouble. As a builder esteemed by architects, and one, moreover, with the benefit of an initial architectural training, who has carried out work for architects, and also speculative work on his own account from architects' designs, he was a welcome guest at the Architecture Club dinner on Tuesday last. He had, moreover, one or two interesting suggestions to make for securing better design in speculative built houses, which formed the special topic of discussion at this dinner.

In his opinion the speculative builder errs more often through ignorance than intention, and he proposed that architects should prepare suitable plans for small houses which the speculative builder could obtain or make use of for a reasonable or moderate fee. This idea follows the line of a scheme which has been in operation for some time in parts of the United States, but recent report does not suggest that the architects are altogether satisfied with it. One difficulty is that the builders vary the designs and destroy their merit; another that they use inferior or unsuitable material with equally disastrous effect, and a third is the absence of proper supervision, resulting very often in bad construction. But one well-known practitioner here has truly said, that as architects are never employed on or get anything out of this class of work now, they would be benefited rather than prejudiced by getting a small fee for the use of their designs; in addition to which they would be helping to improve the general level of house design throughout the country. Certainly such a scheme, if it could be properly worked, might open up the way to improvement. Mr. Spiller's second suggestion related to the country-side, or, rather, to the preservation of beauty spots. He thought that the owners of such properties rarely wished to part with them, and were only forced to do so for economic reasons. He proposed, therefore, that those owners should enter into an undertaking with the National Trust, or some other recognised institution, to sterilise them from development over a long period of years, in consideration of which such properties would be exempt from death duties. But the most original proposal was that all children should be taught to read and understand plans as part of their ordinary school training. His experience, both as builder and as a member of committees responsib for the passing of plans, had been that it was e tremely rare to find a layman who could read a pla or visualise the information it contained. He ha known men, supplied with a plan and particular buy properties they had never seen, who were horr fied when they afterwards came to examine their pu chase. One hesitates to suggest an addition to th present burdens of school curricula, but there sound common sense in the idea that everyone wh lives in a house ought to understand how to read th plan of it, and there is no doubt that for the ma who aspires to sit on a building committee it shoul be made an essential qualification.

Notes and Comments

The Building Operatives' Conference

The annual conference of the National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives came to one or two notable decisions in the course of their proceedings. In particular, the proposal to confederate the various trade organisations was definitely rejected by a large majority, but not finally disposed of, for one resolution provided that the question of closer unity should be referred back to the Emergency Committee, with the instruction that their labours should be devoted to finding a method of completely amalgamating the unions in the building industries. Amalgamation may seem preferable to confederation, but we should fancy that to find an acceptable scheme for the former would be even more difficult than for the latter. This is, however, a matter of internal politics that is not for us, but for the operatives themselves. More promising, perhaps, was the dictum of the President, Mr. Thomas Barron, that "men may still express themselves in their craft." One of their greatest tasks, in his opinion, was to devise schemes for the proper technical training and education of the workers in the industry, and he recorded that it was their aim to see that every lad entering the industry shall have full opportunity of equipping himself as a craftsman who need not be ashamed of his work, and thus to play his part in raising the status of the industry and of the workers engaged in it. He paid a tribute to the valuable assistance of the R.I.B.A. in the matter of training apprentices, and said that they hoped to secure the willing co-operation of the building trade employers. This is an altogether admirable pronouncement, and Mr. Barron may rest assured that architects will give any assistance they can to ensure that his young apprentices shall develop not as "hands," but as intelligent craftsmen with an interest and a pride in their work for its own sake. All architects realise the difference this means in the fulfilment of their ideas, and it is for that reason the R.I.B.A. has in recent years striven to inculcate that greater comity of interest between the designer and the craftsman.

The King's Highway

Roads, the traffic on them, and the Road Fund, are subjects that continue to fill a considerable space in the papers. The County Councils' Association have registered a formal protest against the proposed merger of the annual receipts of the Road Fund into the general exchequer receipts of the country. The sums taken to balance the Budget deficits have so seriously crippled the Fund that the necessary large sums required for road schemes in hand in Surrey and Middlesex are not available. Mr. Rees Jeffreys has suggested, as a way out of the impassé, that the County Councils should be empowered borrow the whole of the capital sums required instead of their proportion only, and that the loa charges should be wholly defrayed out of the Roa Fund during the period for which the loan is san tioned. The depletion of the Road Fund is, howeve resented not only by local authorities and motorist but by many members of the public, who find crossin the streets a matter of increasing difficulty, and complain that the cost of constructing subways under a the busy streets might reasonably have been debite to the Fund.

The Disorder of the Bath

A correspondent of *The Times* has been complai ing rather bitterly about the faulty arrangement the average bath, one side of which is usually place against a wall of the bathroom, with the result th it is impossible ever to thoroughly clean out the du and dirt that necessarily accumulate in any corn difficult or impossible of access. This state of thin he regards as inconsistent with the hygienic purpos of the bath and the apartment in which it is place and his remedy would require the bath to be place centrally and clear of the walls. This is a standar we fear, to which the average dwelling could n aspire; and the demand is typical of many othe that call for every possible convenience and labou saving contrivance without additional cost. Th trouble with the layman is his tendency to attribu to stupidity what is really a question of £ s. d. visit to any of the big sanitary-ware showroo would disclose the existence of baths with porcela sides that would obviate all this correspondent trouble; and if he is prepared to pay the piper, th hygienic note he desires will doubtless be fort coming.

Personal

Mr. Walter Westley Russell, R.A., has been elect Keeper of the Royal Academy, in succession to M Charles Sims, R.A., who resigned that office in December last.

At Liverpool University, on Saturday last, th honorary degree of Master of Architecture (M.Arc was conferred on Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A Director of Studies at the Architectural Associatio

The late Mr. Alfred Charles Houston, A.R.I.B.A who died on March 11 last, left estate amounting £37,859, and his will, after detailing a number bequests to various charitable institutions, directs th the residue of the property shall go to the R.I.B. for educational and maintenance scholarships for so of architects and artists in impecunious circumstance

THE REPAIR OF RURAL COTTAGES—III

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

STONE COTTAGES.—A great deal of the advice relating to brick cottages applies equally to masonry—so far as the exclusion of damp arising from the ground is concerned. The removal of surface earth externally and waterproof plastering inside will often effect vital improvement.

Stonework in cottages is almost invariably rubble, and usually local rubble used in the local manner. The joints may be clay or cob, mortar composed of loam and sand with a varying proportion of lime, lime and stone dust, or it is quite possible that the outer face may be intentionally without jointing material, as in the slatestone districts of Westmoreland and parts of Wales, or the very different carstone of the north-west Norfolk coast. Never rush to conclusions in cases where something unfamiliar is encountered; look at other examples and discover common local peculiarities, for which very good reason usually existed. Remember also that a rubble wall 18 in. or 24 in. thick is more resistant to penetration or overturning than modern thin walls. In most respects this is a good point, but in one particular direction it has led to many cases of serious damage from prolonged neglect. The most obvious instance arises from leaky gutters and rain-pipes. It sounds obvious to say that stone cottages are usually built in a district where stone is easily come by, but the point is that stone was commonly used for many purposes strange to less favoured areas. Such cotages, whether thatched or stone-slated, did not commonly have eaves guttering originally; more usually they had dripping eaves and a stone drain round the base of the walls to receive the roof water—either an pen channel of rubble set in mortar or a trough ormed of rough slabs covered by a layer of similar oose slabs as a series of lids. When eaves guttering ecame usual these drains were often neglected or emoved. The thick walls caused the leakages which nevitably arise sooner or later in gutters and downipes, from damage or blocking, to be overlooked uite often until a large mass of wall had been epeatedly soaked by defective rain-water pipes or the ower courses damaged by overflowing gutters. I ave seen more rubble walling with evidence of amage from the concentrated leakage of faulty conuctors than by the uncollected drippings from an unuttered eaves.

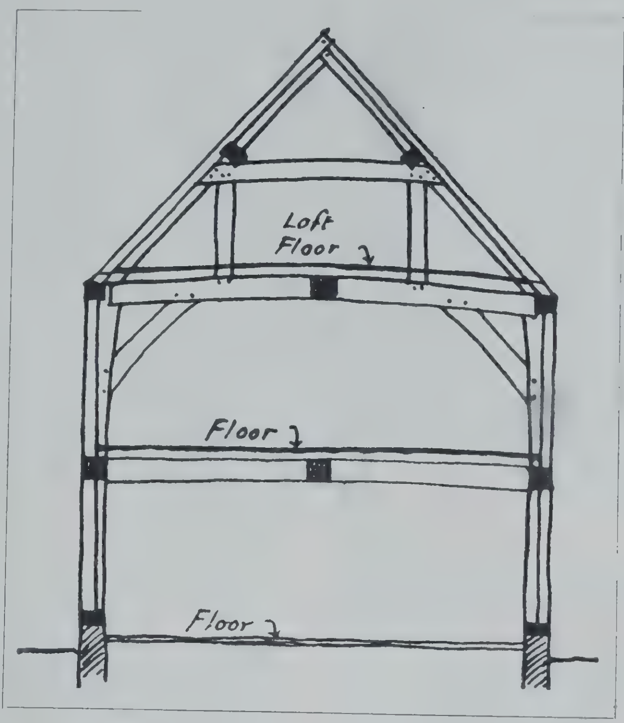


Fig. 5.

Stone slating is often condemned from a superficial xamination because it has a ragged look—particurly by people to whom the ideal of perfection is a achine-made tile like an ½-in. boiler plate painted ink. But stone slates as used on cottages and farms ere commonly even less fully squared than on manorouses or ecclesiastical buildings, and a ragged appearce does not always betoken final dilapidation. ne worst trouble with this form of roofing is moss, which in some localities overspreads the slating in such a carpet that moisture is held so that the slabs weather away much more rapidly than they should. It is unfortunately necessary to go over badly affected roofs at intervals of a few years to remove the growth, and during this process slates are commonly broken and weak laths discovered; bad patching is done; defects increase and eventually the roofs are stripped. Where this necessarily occurs small second-quality grey Cornish slates are much more harmonious as a substitute than Bridgewater or Broseley (or indeed any) clay tiles. If the latter must be used, dun-coloured tiles are most to be preferred.

OAK FRAME COTTAGES.—An oak frame building is so kindly in permitting ventilation without collapse that this quality has been stretched to the utmost in many remaining examples. These run on distinct local fashions, and reference to some less badly mutilated neighbour will often give the clue to points of structural design hidden or altered beyond recognition. On the Middlesex-Bucks border, with which I am most closely familiar, the bay or unit of length seems to be about 12 feet and the span about 18 feet, while the skeleton is commonly on the lines of the sketch (Fig. 5) when the roof is a post and collar or queenpost type. It should be noted that an excellent tradition of the oak frame carpenter was to avoid jointing which involved the meeting of more than two timbers at the same point. The greatest ingenuity is displayed in achieving this end. Once the constructive skeleton has been disintegrated it should be the aim of repair to see first that the whole mechanism exists or that any members which have been ignorantly cut away are satisfactorily replaced. This ensured, the lesser studs, rafters and fillings generally can be treated with less respect—it is of little material effect on a frame structure whether the panels are of brick, plaster, or glass—with a reservation that many mutilated frames now stand less by the fulfilment of the original function of the framing than by the wall effect of their brick fillings.

Brick filling or nogging, with inclined or herringbone beds, can be made to fit tighter than when laid in level courses, since there is the wedge action of sliding on each inclined joint to ensure tight packing against the vertical studs.

The base or " pinning " below the ground cill is generally of flint or brick, and should be freed from accumulated earth so as to raise the cill at least 18 inches above surface level. It should not be forgotten that the need for a specific dampcourse is much less in an oak frame structure than in a brick or stone wall, and that a base wall of flints set in tempered mortar is (relatively to brickwork in lime mortar) practically non-absorbent.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

THE STATUTORY CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ENGLAND.—A comprehensive report on this subject, prepared by the Town Planning and Housing Committee, was approved, and forwarded to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.—In view of the agreement reached in Paris at a meeting of the Comité Central des Congrès Internationaux des Architectes, held on February 21, 1927, whereby it was unanimously agreed to dissolve the temporary organisation and revive the Comité Permanent International des Architectes as this existed in 1914; the Council approved the reconstitution of the British section of the C.P.I.A. as previously existing, and agreed to nominate delegates to represent the R.I.B.A. at the forthcoming International Congress, to be held at the Hague from August 28 to September 4, 1927.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT COTTAGES.—Mr. O. P. Milne (F) was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Advisory Committee set up by the Royal Society of Arts to administer the scheme for the " Preservation of Ancient Cottages."

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD COURT OF GOVERNORS.—Mr. Robert Atkinson (F) was re-appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the Court of Governors of Sheffield University for a further period of three years.

THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION GOVERNING COUNCIL.—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood (F) was re-appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the Governing Council of the Empire Forestry Association.

THE FELLOWSHIP.—The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship, under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—Great Britain: J. L. Ball (Birmingham), J. B. Nicol (Aberdeen), F. C. Mears (Edinburgh), M. H. Bailie Scott (London), and Adrian Gilbert Scott (London). Overseas: A. S. Hook (President of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales), B. J. Waterhouse (Vice-President of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales), and John Perry (President of the Cape Institute of Architects).

Competition News

Rotherham

Rotherham Borough Council Education Committee propose to erect a new technical college in Rotherham. An open competition is being held for the appointment of an architect for the scheme.

Wimbledon

The Corporation, after consultation with Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor, have arranged all details in connection with the competitive designs for the town hall scheme.

SILVERCRAFT COMPETITION.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths propose to hold a competition aiming at the improvement of design in silverwork. Specimens selected by the Company's judges will be purchased by the Company to the value of £500 (provided that sufficient good work is submitted), with a view to exhibitions in various directions of representative modern work. The judges will be Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, Mr. Charles Aitken, Director of the Tate Gallery, Mr. B. J. Fletcher, Principal of the Birmingham Art School, Mr. F. H. Courthope and Mr. Arthur Duvall Bishop, with power to add to their number. The competition is open to British subjects only, and all entries must be sent to the Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C.2, before October 15 next.

Merthyr Vale War Memorial Competition

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the competition.

Book Reviews

The Architecture of Greece and Rome

The Architecture of Ancient Greece. By W. J. Anderson, A.R.I.B.A., and R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Revised and re-written by W. B. Dinsmoor, Professor of Architecture, Columbia University, and in the American School of Classical Studies, Athens. One volume. 21s net. London: B. T. Batsford.

The Architecture of Ancient Rome. By W. J. Anderson, A.R.I.B.A., and R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Revised and re-written by Thomas Ashby, D.Litt., F.S.A., late Director of the British School at Rome. One volume. 21s. net. London: B. T. Batsford.

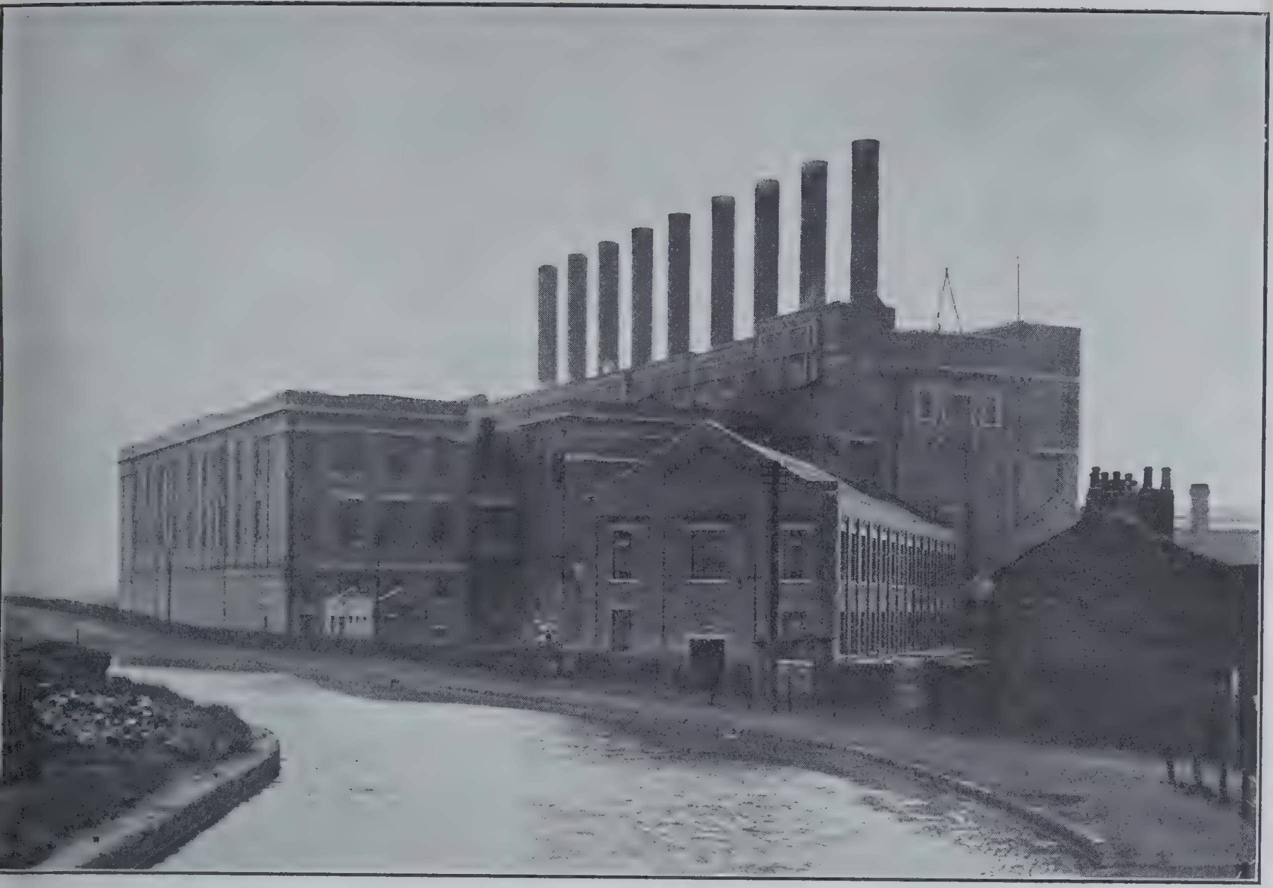
It is no disparagement to Anderson and Spiers' original volume on " The Architecture of Greece and Rome " that it has now been divided into two parts, each of which has been thoroughly overhauled and re-written to bring the work abreast of the results of modern investigation and research. Knowledge of the architectures of the ancient world is so far yet from being precise and determined that we cannot dispense with a certain amount of fluidity in its presentation; nor overlook the fact that what is presented to-day may need some revision on the morrow. With, until comparatively recent years, so much definite information hidden under the soil, it was easy to foresee that some of the facts and deductions of twenty-five years ago might have to be considerably modified. And it is to the credit of the publishers that they set about this revision in no hesitating or uncertain fashion. The interruption of the War has not been without value, for it has enabled the respective editors of the new volumes to incorporate much new information that has become available only through the extensive researches and discoveries of the last few years.

Beyond adhesion to the evolutionary theory, propounded by the original authors, and a restriction to the examples selected by them, Professor Dinsmoor has practically re-written the material on Grecian architecture; and Mr. Ashby, in regard to that on Roman work, confesses that " more and more changes have been introduced " as he progressed, " and while some passages have been retained unaltered, others are perhaps hardly recognisable." In the circumstances it does occur to one that the two distinguished authorities entrusted with the revision might have been given a clear field on their own account. Presumably, however, " Anderson and Spiers " is a name of value in the list of classical text-books; so now being re-written, revised and largely re-illustrated t accord with the present state of knowledge, we can confidently recommend it to the new generation o students.

Books Received

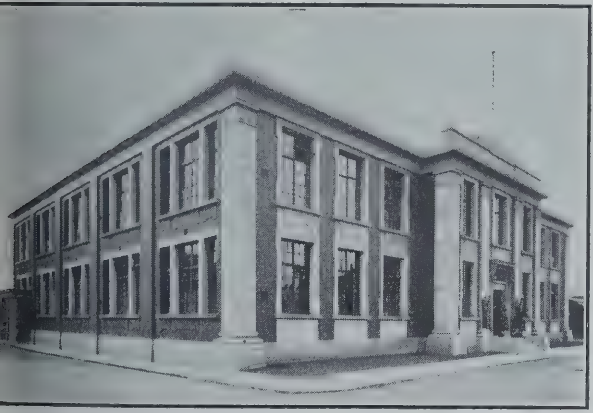
Modern Electrical Illumination. By Cyril Sylvester A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., etc., and Thomas F Ritchie, A.M.I.E.E., etc. (Longmans, Green Co., Ltd.). 42s. net.

The Modern English House. (Country Life, Ltd.) 21s. net.



MANCHESTER CORPORATION SUPER ELECTRICITY STATION, BARTON.
MESSRS. C. S. ALLOTT & SON, Architects.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AT TRAFFORD PARK



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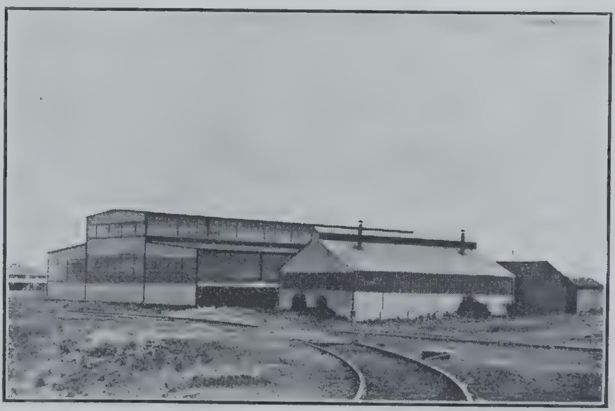
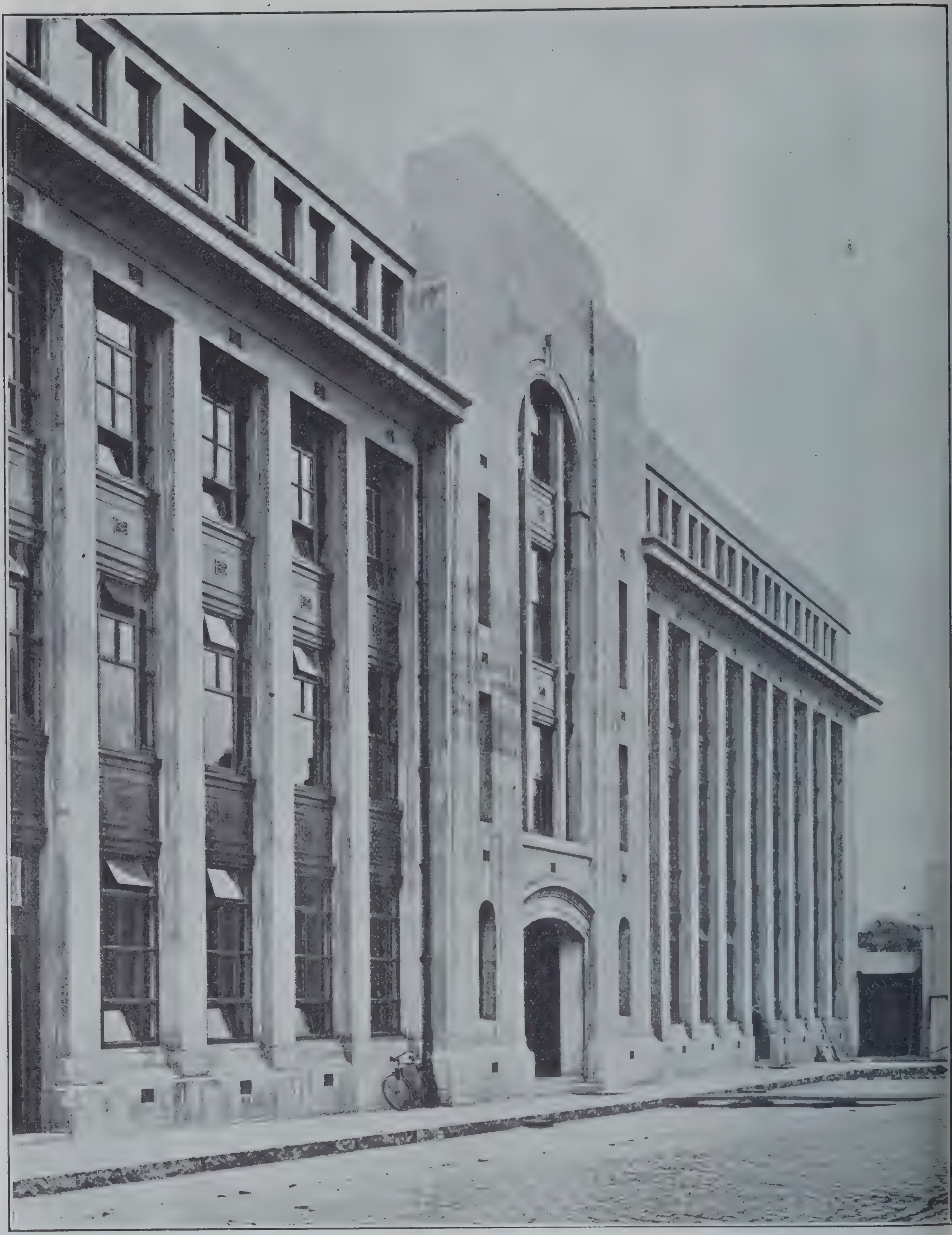
ARTHUR CLAYTON, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The term " town planning " is not yet synonymous th " civic design," for it is still mainly concerned th the convenient arrangement of traffic roads and e allocation of special sites for special types of ilding. Town planners for the most part are not t deeply interested in the æsthetic aspect of urban velopment, except in so far as this is concerned with ildings of the traditional kind which have always me under the heading of " architecture." One ason for this omission is the extreme difficulty of hieving any formal pattern in the disposition of ose structures which have hitherto not been counted architecture proper; the multifarious buildings, for tance, which serve industrial purposes are bitually regarded as being so completely outside pale of art that town planners have believed them- ves to be serving the æsthetic ideal in attempting segregate all the industrial buildings in " factory es." Even apart from the fact that certain factories are objectionable on account of the noise or odour caused by particular industrial processes, modern factory buildings are generally expected to be so ugly as to appear as unwelcome intruders in the built-up areas of our towns and in residential areas in particular. This policy of segregating the factories is, of course, the easiest way out of the difficulty, and it has much to commend it both on utilitarian and artistic grounds. In a factory zone it is possible to provide for excellent traffic facilities, and, in fact, all the services necessary for modern industry can be far more conveniently and economically secured than is possible when factories are in isolated positions in the built-up quarters of a town. Moreover, as far as the æsthetic problem is concerned (and architects are in honour bound to consider this problem wherever it arises) it may well be imagined that whereas industrial buildings cannot easily be made to harmonise with ordinary urban architecture comprising streets of shops, offices or houses, they might with a little



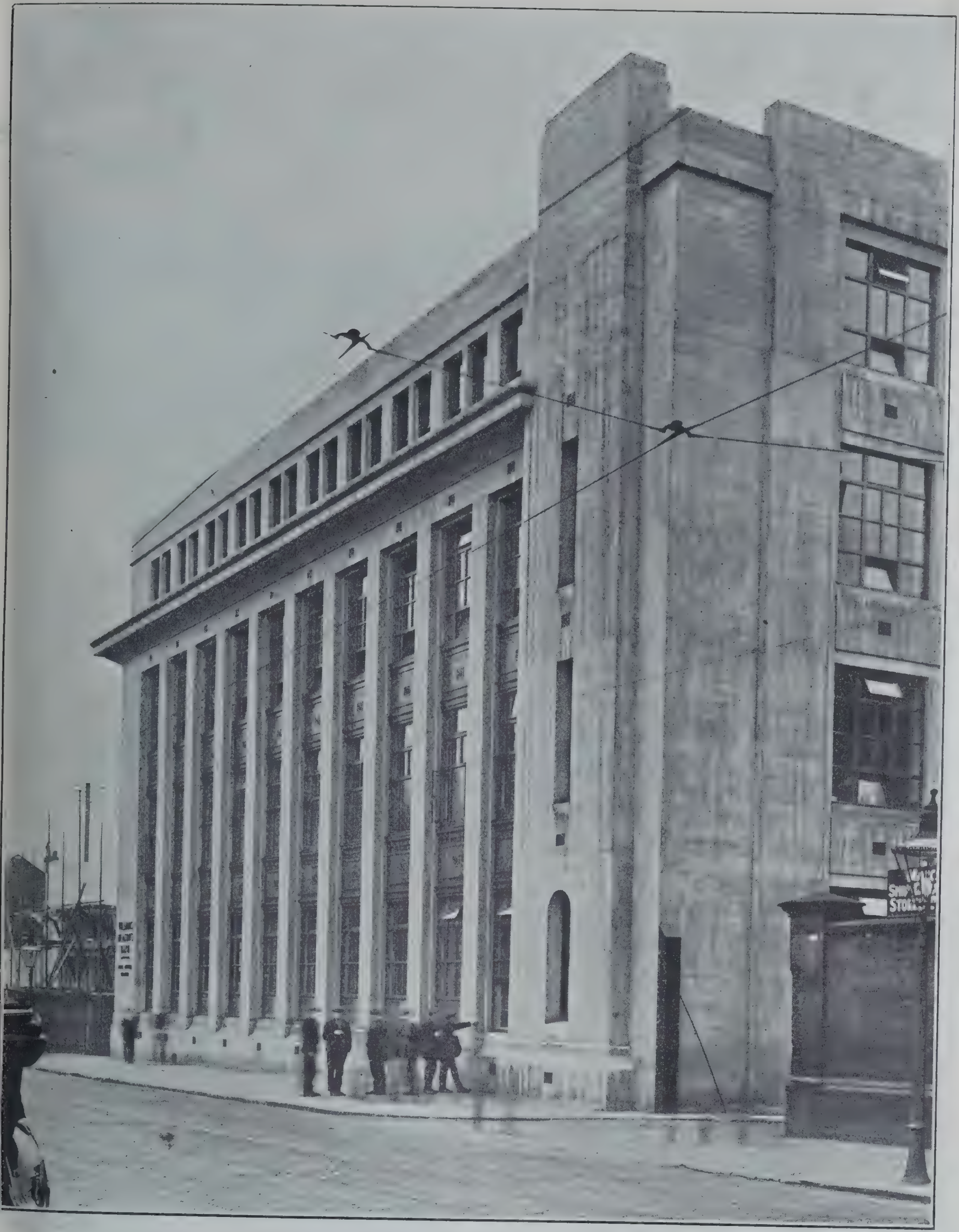
MESSRS. INGERSOL RAND'S FACTORY.



THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL DOCK OFFICES, TRAFFORD ROAD, SALFORD.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

scheming be made to harmonise with each other. Thus a factory zone, and especially one where a large number of factories have already been erected, should be of great interest to architects, inasmuch as a very modern problem of design is here presented for solution. It will be obvious, of course, that the problem is merely presented and by no means solved. It may perhaps be suggested that the conditions necessary for its solution will not be fulfilled for many years to come. The task of introducing a measure of artistic agreement between neighbouring houses or shops is nowadays a very difficult one, and any attempt to introduce an element of architectural order in the disposition of factories is not likely to be success until the organisation of industries has reached a higher stage than it has as yet achieved.

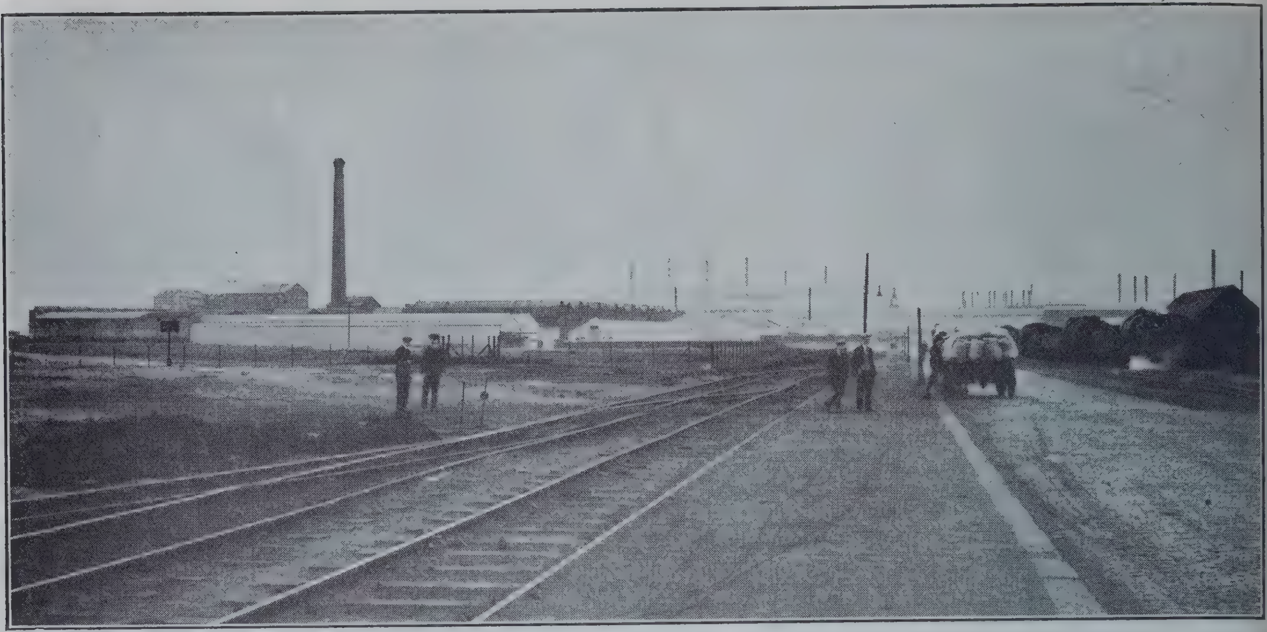
This problem in all its aspects can best be stud by reference to an actual example. By far the b known and most successful factory zone in Engla is the Trafford Park Estate in Manchester. examination of some of the principal buildi recently erected on this estate is here undertaken wh the object of ascertaining what bearing this formable industrial effort may have upon the science a art of civic design. It is noteworthy that while v great care has been bestowed upon all practi



THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL DOCK OFFICES, TRAFFORD ROAD, SALFORD.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

angements in connection with the practical services uired for the prosecution of so many industrial lertakings, quite a number of the buildings erected hin the area are of definite architectural interest. 'ore enlarging upon this latter aspect of Trafford k, however, it may be well to direct our attention its particular merits as an organised industrial te.

t is difficult to conceive of a factory zone so well ated as is Trafford Park. In addition to its unique antages in the matter of transport facilities, it g bounded by the Manchester Ship Canal on the h and the Bridgwater Canal on the south, the estate is within easy reach of an immense industrial population. It is in this latter respect that the founders of the New Trafford Park showed great perspicacity, for town planners are apt to lay out what they imagine to be ideal factory zones on the supposition that when once the buildings and railways are erected the requisite labour will immediately be attracted. This supposition, however, is not always based upon a true understanding of the psychology of labour. The manual worker of to-day is for the most part town bred and is accustomed to live in conditions which housing reformers may describe as one of congestion. This congestion, however, as long



SKYLINE VIEW OF MESSRS. TURNER BROS., MESSRS. TAYLOR BROS., AND MESSRS. METROPOLITAN-VICKERS' FACTORIES.

PREMISES OF MESSRS. REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

as it does not entail conditions which are physically injurious, is acceptable to him, and he will not readily forsake the crowded streets of the great city, and the multifarious interests which the great city provides, even for quite model dwellings in the vicinity of a factory situated in the country. Within four miles of Trafford Park there is a population of over one million; within a radius of 25 miles there are 4 millions; within 50 miles there are 10½ millions; an within 100 miles there is one-half of the population o Great Britain. The site is diamond-shaped, measuring three miles in length by one mile in breadth, an is as flat as a bowling green. The Manchester Shi Canal brings Trafford Park into direct water touc with every part of the world, while the Bridgwate Canal links it up with many other canals throughou the country, and these canal facilities assure chea movements of freight. The railway system owned b the Trafford Park Company, is a self-contained entit which is physically connected with the main lines o the country and also with the railways of the Manchester Ship Canal Company which runs alongside th berth of every steamer in the Manchester Dock. Locomotives collect and deliver railway wagons twice dail at the traders' sidings to or from the main line companies. The main water supply is drawn from th Manchester Corporation system, while local supplie are also available in the red sandstone underlying th estate. Gas and electricity for power and lighting purposes are supplied on the estate, while at the wester extremity of the site is extensive storage for liqui fuel, and at the eastern end are subsidiary depots fo secondary or general retail distribution of oil, thu ensuring the delivery at a point convenient to th area of consumption. The railway lines traverse th whole site. A factory may be anywhere in the Par

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INTERIOR VIEW OF WORKSHOPS.
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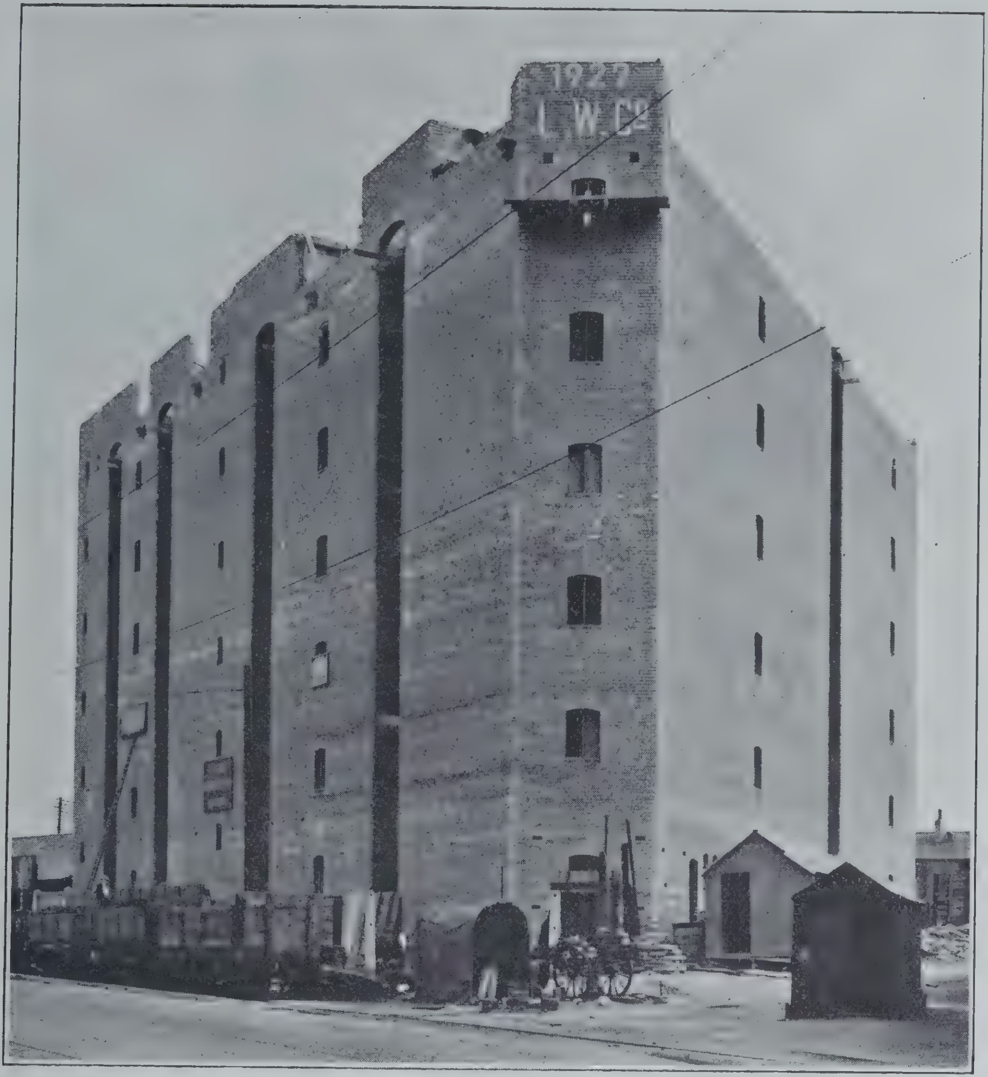

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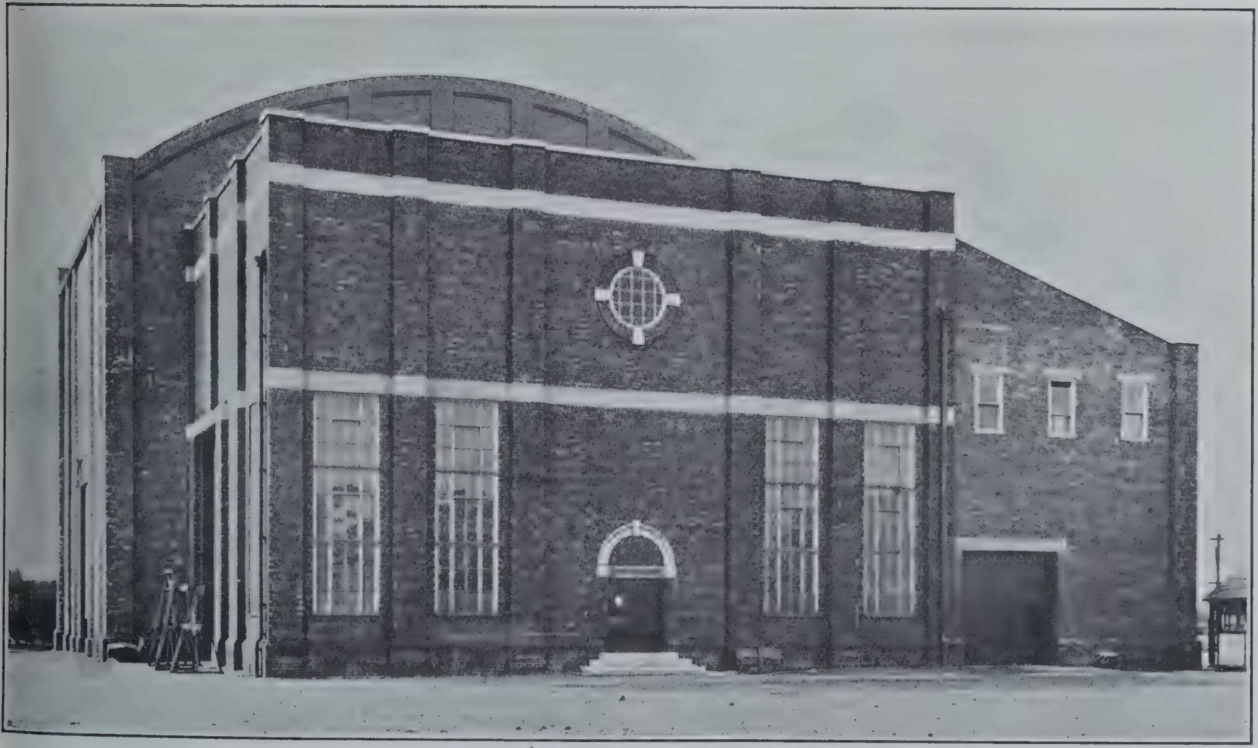
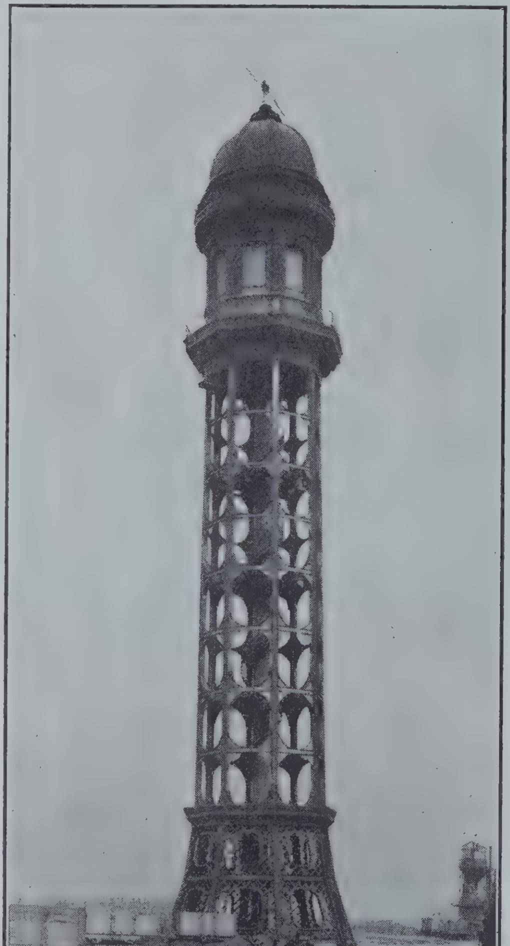


MESSRS. METROPOLITAN-VICKERS: RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

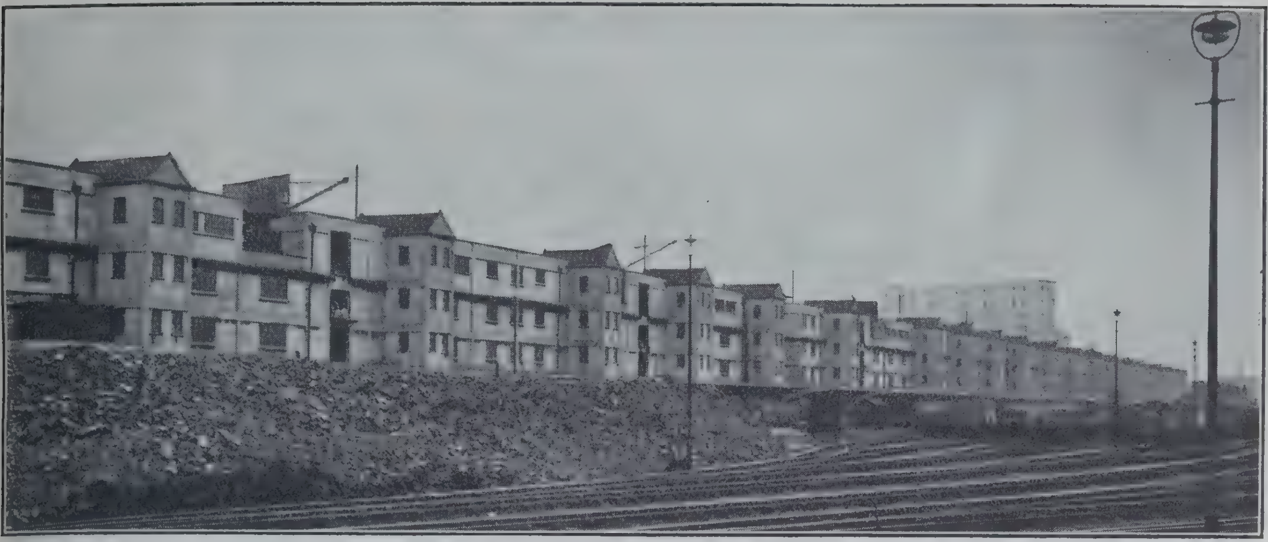
a ship anywhere in the docks, but from one to the other, whether it be near or comparatively far, the charge for haulage of goods, whether raw material or finished product, is an inclusive one of sixpence per ton. This applies to merchandise coming into the docks from ports along the coast and from foreign and distant ports, or to merchandise going away from the Park by sea. Special facilities are provided for warehousing, and the modern warehouse, which is generally a single-floor building, has an overhead glazed roof and may present externally an appearance of simplicity and massiveness. Extensive mechanical movement of freight, reducing the cost of handling, is due to the single-floor building.

The efficiency of Trafford Park as an industrial centre is undisputed, but what of its appearance? Is it ugly or beautiful, or is it merely bewildering? Has it any elements of picturesqueness such as might give it a certain architectural interest, so that the operatives working in this locality may feel that, apart from the fact that it is the place from which their livelihood is derived, it has a certain attractiveness for them? In attempting to answer this question, let us take a glance at a few of the buildings on the estate, and consider whether they are distinguished by any quality which deserves to be called architectural. Needless to say, in addition to the purely industrial buildings the estate contains a certain number of office blocks designed by architects, and not differing in character from similar buildings elsewhere. For instance, Mr. Fairhurst's design for the Manchester Ship Canal Company's new dock offices in Trafford Road, here illustrated, is an imposing structure of a modern type which, however, is gradually invading the City of London and other urban quarters and is not definitely characteristic of an industrial area. It may be suggested, however, that these façades, showing what is described as vertical composition, may more appropriately be produced in a factory zone than in streets where the long enclosures of their columns of windows entirely put out of scale the fenestration of the neighbouring buildings. The general offices of Messrs. Richard Johnson & Clapham Morris, Limited, is a solidly built block which adequately expresses its function. Less architectural in quality is the building belonging to the Redpath Brown Company, Limited, but it is typical of a certain important type of modern industrial building. Two of the most prominent buildings in Trafford Park are the flour mill of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, and No. 1 elevator of the Manchester Ship Canal, which are somewhat similar in that they both display an interesting panel treatment in those portions of the façades where windows are not required. The imposing heights and simple rectangular shapes of these structures give them a certain dignity. Perhaps the most attractive building, however, on the estate is that of the Liverpool Warehousing Company Limited, which with its bastion-like walls, and small apertures arranged in a simple repetitive pattern admirably expresses its purpose. In striking contrast to this is the building belonging to the Ingersoll Rand Company, which is of very light construction, and resembles the typical American factory building. Here the amount of material used is reduced to the very minimum, and the structure is little more than a large enclosure bounded by glass partitions, which admit light and protect the inside of the building from the elements. This is a very efficient type of structure, and there is no reason why it should not be well composed. What makes it difficult to obtain an harmonious grouping of buildings in an industrial area is the extreme variety in the shapes and characters of the structures here set in congregation. For instance, the Research Department of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, with its stone dressings, parapet walls and circular oriol window, has almost an urban quality, while not very far away from this we see their water-tower which although of an interesting shape, obviously belongs to the iron industrial age, and is in thorough keeping with the imposing interior of the steel workshop belonging to Messrs Edward Wood & Co., Ltd. which is here illustrated. This latter appears to express the very soul of modern industry with its long perspective lines showing repetitive formations of vertical supports and horizontal steel trusses bearing traveller cranes; it fully represents both the order and complexity of modern industrial processes. Whether an artist by colour treatment, or by a little additional arrangement of the parts, could make the compositions formally more attractive is a question which will no doubt be considered some day when our leaders of industry have a little energy to spare for such matters. The Manchester Corporation super electricity station, with its row of nine funnels, is an object of striking interest. The vista view of Messrs. Taylor Brothers and the Metropolitan-Vickers Company Limited, is of interest inasmuch as the architectural dominants in this case are the chimney stacks. It is noteworthy, however, that these features are becoming rarer in industrial buildings, and there will be less opportunity in future of obtaining formal effects by the grouping of stacks.



MESSRS. METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.: WATER TOWER.

The general contractors are Messrs. The Russell Building and Construction Co., Ltd., Princess Street, Manchester. The sub-contractors included the following: Messrs. J. T. Hollingworth & Son, Patricroft (joinery); Messrs. Lomax Bros., Eccles (painting); Messrs. J. Jaffray & Co., Booth Street, Manchester (plumbing); Messrs. Express Lift Co., London (lifts); Messrs. Conway's, Bridge Street, Manchester (tiling and terrazo, stairs and landings); Messrs. J. & H. Patterson, Oxford Street, Manchester (terrazo for

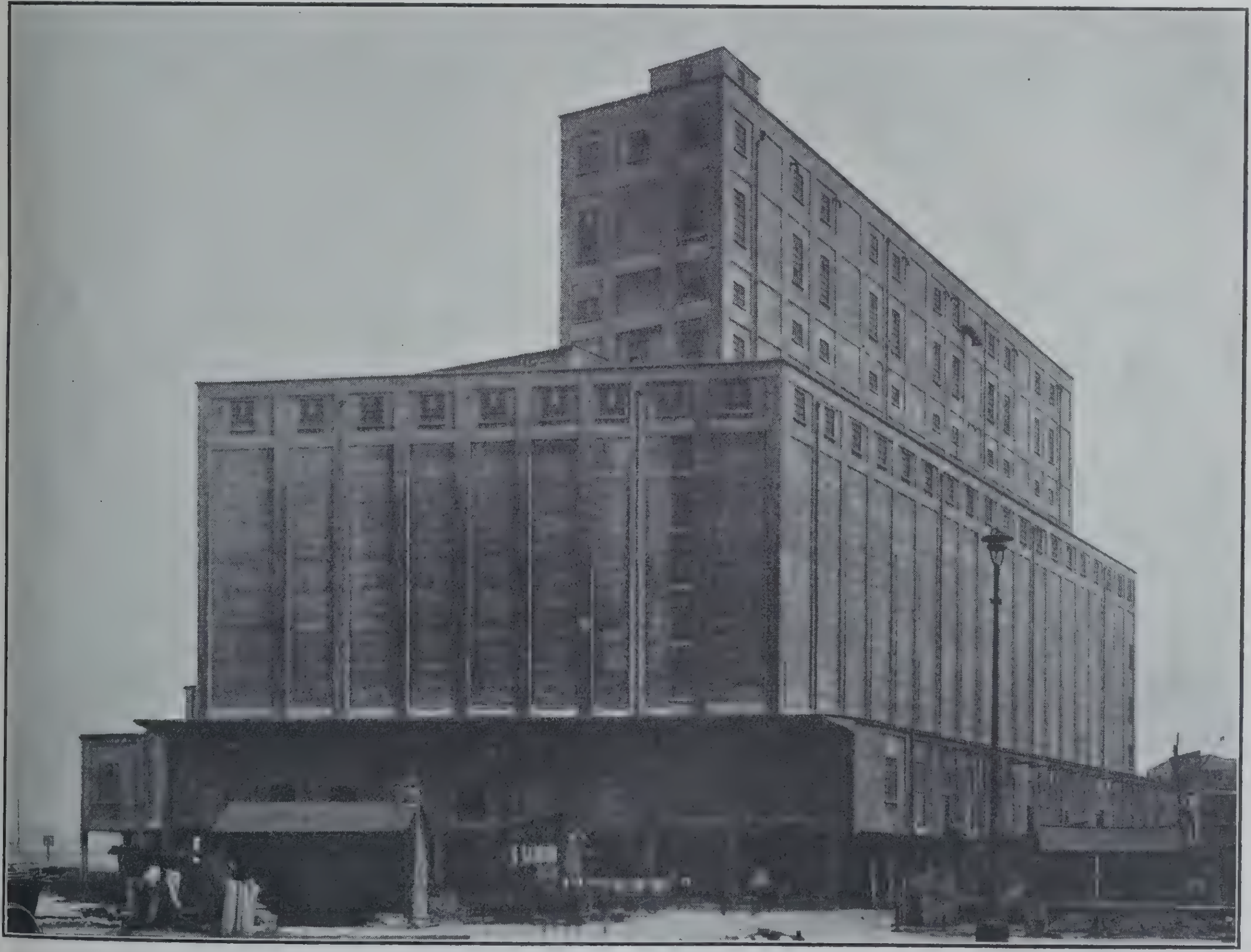


MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL TRANSIT SHEDS.

all floors and walls, and walls of stairs and landings); essrs. Pickup, Manchester (plastering); Messrs. The romsgrove Guild (railings to stairs); Messrs. Banster, Walton & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park (gates to ntrance under arch); Messrs. Hadens, Ltd., London heating and ventilation, oil-fired boilers); Messrs. ightfoot, Oxford Street, Manchester (electric lightng); Messrs. Limmer & Trinidad (asphalte); Messrs. amsey's, Newcastle-on-Tyne (locks, etc.); Messrs. rookes, Ltd., Princess Street, Manchester (hat and oat hooks, railings, etc.); Messrs. Morrison, Ingram Co., Cornbrook, Manchester (sanitary fittings); essrs. Macfarlane, Glasgow (cast iron breasts to ondiws); windows fitted with Messrs. Hopes & atton's ventilators.

Mr. Arthur Clayton, L.R.I.B.A., architect, designed the new offices for Messrs. Rd. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Trafford Park, for which the ferro-concrete construction was designed by Messrs. Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., London, Messrs. J. Byrom, Ltd., Bury, Lancs., were the general contractors.

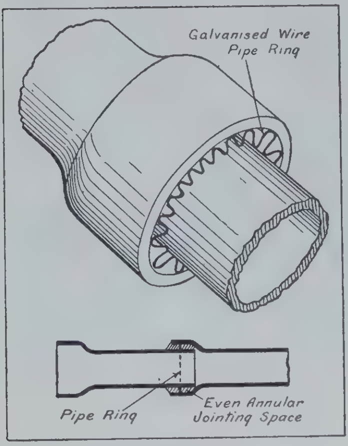
The new 1927 warehouse for the Liverpool Warehousing Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, was designed by Mr. A. Gittins, architect and surveyor. Messrs. Sandon Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., were responsible for the hoists (electric), steel doors and lighting. Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, supplied the steel framing, the weight of which is approximately 300 tons.



MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL No. 1 ELEVATOR, TRAFFORD WHARF ROAD.

New Ways and Means

From The Health Exhibition, Royal Sanitary Institute's 38th Congress, Hastings, July 11th—16th.



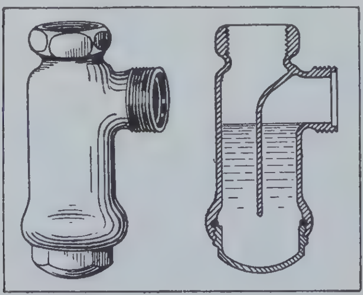
Patent Pipe-Ring.
(Sanitary Pipe-Rings, Ltd.).

A New Device for Centering Drain Pipes

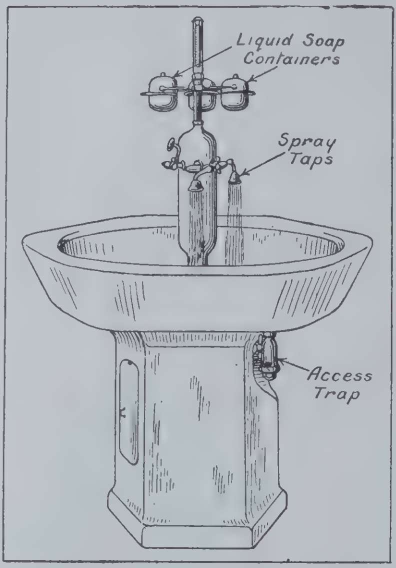
An invention designed to enable drain pipes to be quickly laid in perfect alignment is being exhibited for the first time by Messrs. Sanitary Pipe-Rings, Ltd., of Chapel Street, Tadcaster, Yorks (Stand No. 15). These Sanitary Pipe-Rings, the application of which we illustrate, are merely crimped galvanized wire rings made adjustable to fit into the jointing space between the spigot and socket ends of the pipes, which are by this means automatically centred with a true insert, so that an even annular jointing space is maintained, and there is no tendency for the pipes to "lip" and subsequently cause a blockage. To a certain extent these rings will also reinforce each joint, carrying the superimposed weight of earth without settlement, so that the cement jointing need only be used to make the joint watertight.

A Compact Hygienic Lavatory Fitment

Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., of 35 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1 (Stand No. 41), are showing a new Island Fountain Lavatory designed to accommodate six people without undue crowding in situations where the available floor space is limited, at the same time providing means for eliminating the risk of infection by contact with the soap or the water. This lavatory, which is of white glazed fireclay with a basin of somewhat hexagonal shape, 3 ft. in diameter, is carried by a central pedestal of ample proportions to conceal the supply pipes, waste pipes, and control valves, whilst these are at the same time readily accessible. The hot and cold water supply pipes are provided with non-return valves, and are connected to a central mixing reservoir, from which the water is delivered at some pre-determined temperature suitable for washing purposes, so that unnecessary wastage of hot water is avoided. This temperature, as well as the rate of flow from the taps, can be controlled within any desired limits by the lavatory attendant. The taps fitted are of the "pull-over" type, giving a quiet spray which has no tendency to splash and can be supplied in several standard finishes to match the automatic soap distributors which are mounted above them. These latter are also of a "non-contact" type. The waste is trapped with one of Messrs. Dent & Hellyer's "Householder" Access Traps, which is conveniently placed in a recess outside the pedestal, giving immediate access for the recovery of any article which has been accidentally dropped into the water and carried away with it. This trap, which is shown in detail in a second illustration, is also of recent introduction, and can be supplied separately for use on lavatory basins and sinks in general. In this connection it is interesting to note that its resistance to syphonage is a valuable feature, rendering the traps especially suitable for bedroom wash basins, or, in larger sizes, for sinks in public buildings where there is a continuous and heavy discharge in the waste system.



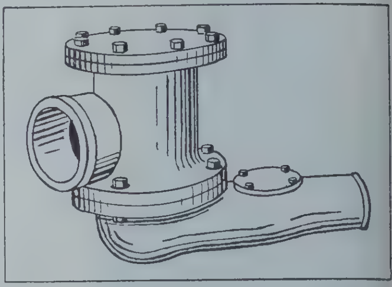
The "Householder" Access Trap.
(Dent & Hellyer, Ltd.).



"Non-Contact" Island Fountain Lavatory.
(Dent & Hellyer, Ltd.).

A New Valve for Flood Water

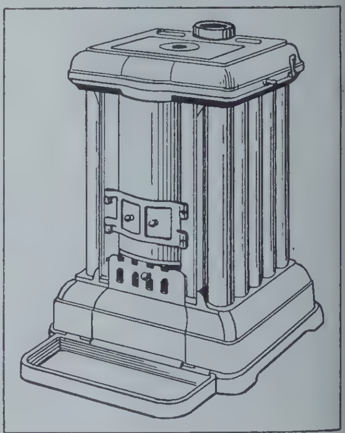
Messrs. William E. Farrer, Ltd., of Star Works, Heath Mill Lane, Birmingham (Stand No. 42) are showing a new departure in retentive valves for holding back flood water in drainage systems. This "anti-flood" valve, which is of patented construction, can be fixed at any point on the line of drain, with the inlet arranged at a different angle to the outlet to suit convenience. It can also be adapted to serve two or more drains, and when fixed at the discharge point of the drain allows the entire length to be used as a store chamber. In this valve, moreover, there are no traps or water seals to silt up with mud after a flood, and to a certain extent the valve is self-cleansing under the hydraulic head which is created when in use. All parts of the valve are readily accessible, and the seating and vulcanite ball can be renewed if necessary. When desired, this device can also be adapted to act as a fresh air inlet to the drains.



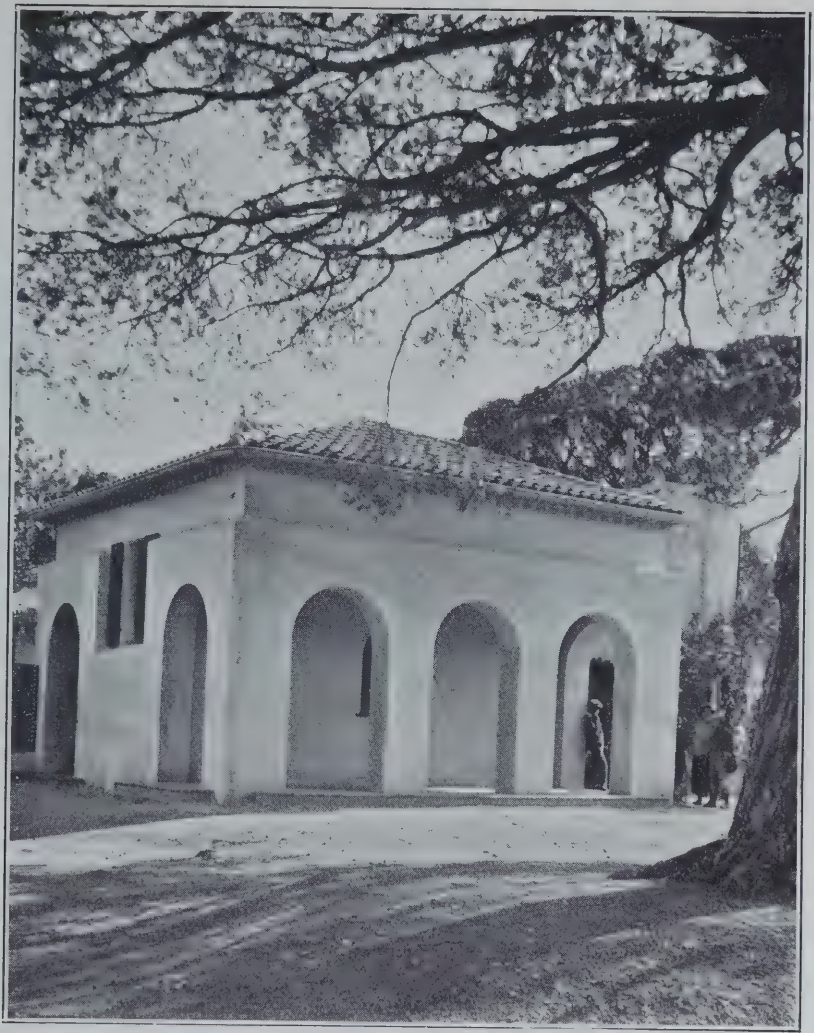
Farrer's Patent "Anti-flood" Valve.
(William E. Farrer, Ltd.).

A New "Smokeless" Stove

A new heating stove which will burn slack and consume its own smoke is exhibited by Messrs. A. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd., of West Bromwich (Stand No. 53). This stove is of an enclosed type, and can be left unattended throughout the night. It is essentially a stove working upon the "gas producer" principle—that is, one in which the combustible constituents of the coal are broken down into gases and carbon which are completely consumed by the fire within the grate. It consumes only 15 lb. of fuel per 24 hours, and is claimed to be able to raise the temperature of a room of 1,700 to 1,800 cubic ft. capacity to 60° Fah. in 15 minutes when the air outside is at freezing point. The overall height of the stove is 25 inches.



The "Kendrick" Smokeless Stove.
(A. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd.).



THE LOGGIA TO THE CADDIE HOUSE AT VALESCURE.
W. C. VON BERG, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

SOME GOLF BUILDINGS ON THE CÔTE D'AZUR

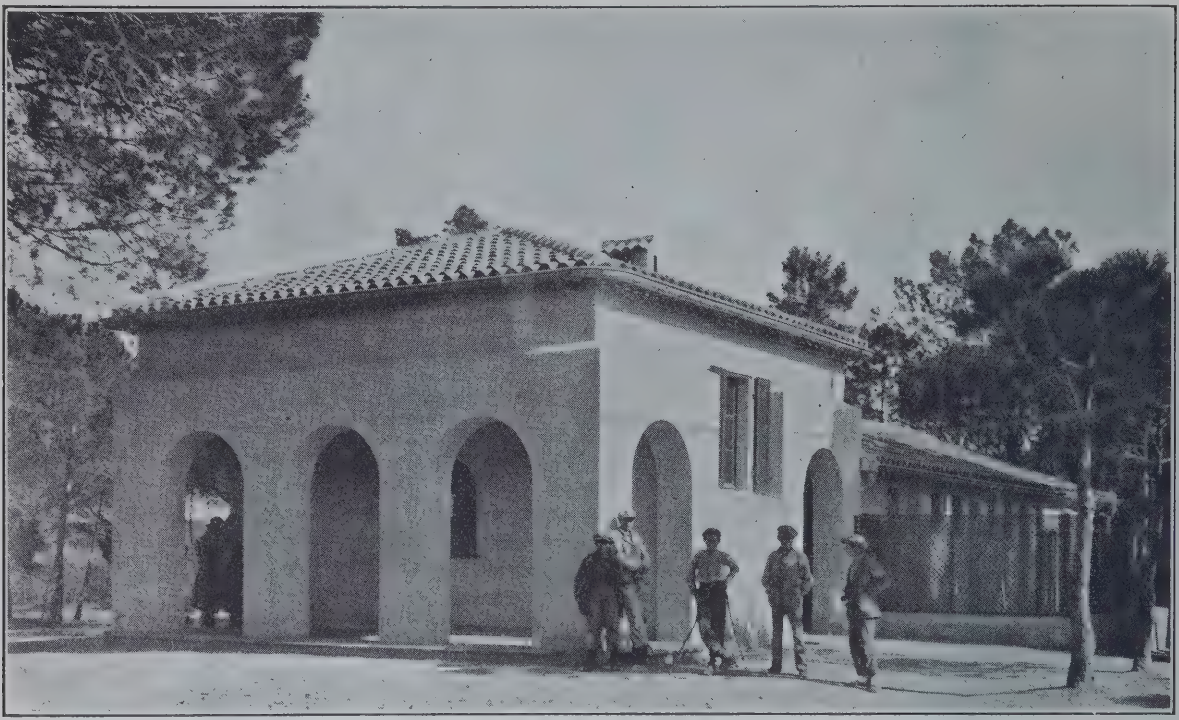
By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

The majority of architects who visit the French iviera for the first time will almost certainly be dis- ppointed by the modern buildings which fall so far ehind the beauty of the natural surroundings. The rchitecture of Nice and Cannes, and of the smaller lediterranean resorts, falls far short of one's mental icture of the delightful possibilities of building in a egion where flowers are in almost perpetual bloom, nd where the brilliance of sunlight encourages in- ulgence in all those effects which the architect elights in on the drawing board, but which are so ifficult to realise in a northern climate: the play of ght on white surfaces relieved by gay and brilliant olour; reveals intense with shadow and yet warmly uminous; the modelling of simple surfaces; the con- rast of foliage and flowers with sunlit walls, and oofs of orange and russet tile bleached by perpetual armth.

Instead of these delights, so naturally associated ith a southern architecture, one is too apt to find restless and pretentious striving after artificial iety, attempts to outdo nature in a luxuriant florid tcrop of meretricious ornament, buildings which em to vie with one another in proclaiming the in- riority of modern manners to the natural and quiet arm of the old work which grew so naturally t of the local materials handled in the local tradi- on. One senses almost everywhere the invasion of trained taste, attempting to conciliate the demands wealth and pretension with the more obvious characteristics of any architecture in a southern latitude. If rural England is being marred by thoughtless and shoddy building, it is no less true that the Riviera has suffered in a like degree, and a vast majority of the modern hotels and villas which have been erected there are an insult to a setting and climate of a charm in their own way incomparable.

There would be some excuse for the incongruities and poverty of taste in this modern work if there were not, in the tradition of Provençal architecture, such delightful sources of inspiration on which to draw. The farmhouses and cottages and chateaux of Provence contain sufficient elements of architectural merit to gratify not only the pleasure seeker who desires a gay and sunlit retreat from northern cold, but their traditional architectural type is sufficiently elastic to form a basis for the design of the largest modern structures. There is no excuse, except perhaps the unconvincing plea of commercial fitness, for the hotels which bowdlerise the architecture of the Champs-Elyseés, and the villas with harsh faience trimmings which, except for a dash of whitewash and the blue of their shutters, are as indigenous to Paris-Plage as to Mediterranean shores.

Fortunately, however, there are exceptions to this general level of debasement, and with the increase in the number of cultivated and discriminating foreign property owners, largely English and American, there has been some excellent remodelling of existing Provençal dwellings, and some entirely new work



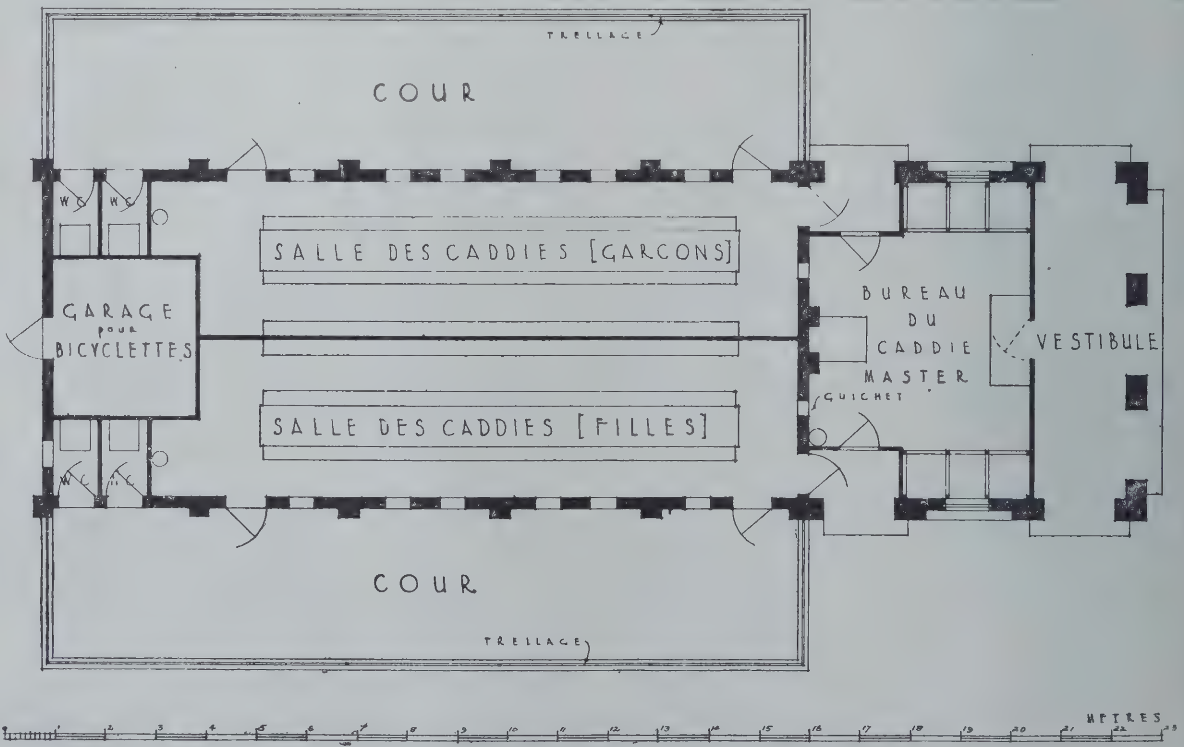
THE CADDIE HOUSE AT VALESCURE.
W. C. von Berg, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

which continues the local tradition in a legitimate and unaffected way by the use of materials similar to those utilised in the old work, and by maintaining Provençal characteristics in the form of walls and roofs, for it is by the handling of these main elements that Provençal architecture is so readily distinguished.

In many cases it must admittedly be difficult for the modern architect to bring his client to the point where the value of harmony with the old tradition becomes an asset to the building. The task is easier, perhaps, in the design of the private residence, where the new problem after all presents so many points of similarity with the old; but in the case of buildings which have no local precedent, it is a matter of congratulation to both client and architect to find the claims of surroundings and climate respected in preference to the demands of the prevailing fashion of the moment.

It is pleasant to be able to cite a case in point, and to find that this good example of appropriate design is the work of an English architect, for to absorb so sympathetically the tradition of a foreign country—and also what is practically a foreign climate—reflects great credit on ability and understanding.

In the delightful buildings which Mr. W. C. Von Berg has designed for the golf club at Valescure, he has achieved with modest means the maximum of architectural effect appropriate to the simple demands of his building programme. He has taken in hand a



THE CADDIE HOUSE AT VALESCURE.
W. C. von Berg, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

problem of a seemingly unattractive and practical nature, and has breathed into it a spirit of delight, so much so that his little group adds interest and distinction to the very pleasant setting of pines and sandy soil with which it so obviously harmonises.

Valescure is a delightful spot, only a few kilometres from the sea and St. Raphael, a resort which is deservedly becoming increasingly popular with English visitors, for it is simpler and more countrified than Cannes, and has an atmosphere less sophisticated and cosmopolitan. The golf club is situated in pine woods on a plateau of high ground, and its setting is just the sort which encourages golf philosophy, at least in those who are sensitive to surroundings.

The first building on the golf course proper is the amusing little shelter which Mr. Von Berg has designed as a restorative for the nerves of those who await the trials of the first tee. It consists of a broad arched recess, covered with a roof of half-round iles, with a cornice formed f a triple row of tiles in the manner found in Provence nd Brittany, and which can lso be seen in the simple whitewashed buildings of Northern Africa. The plan f the shelter is semi-circular. t was erected to a contract price, the amazingly small um of 7,000 francs, about 51 in English money. This feat of low price was ccomplished, as the architect so feelingly admits, to the everlasting regret of the contractor.'' The addie house, which stands about 100 yards away, is f much more important dimensions, and has a plan *vide* Fig. 1) which is artfully combined to answer ffectively all practical requirements and provide a façade which, with all its simplicity, is by no means devoid of dignity.

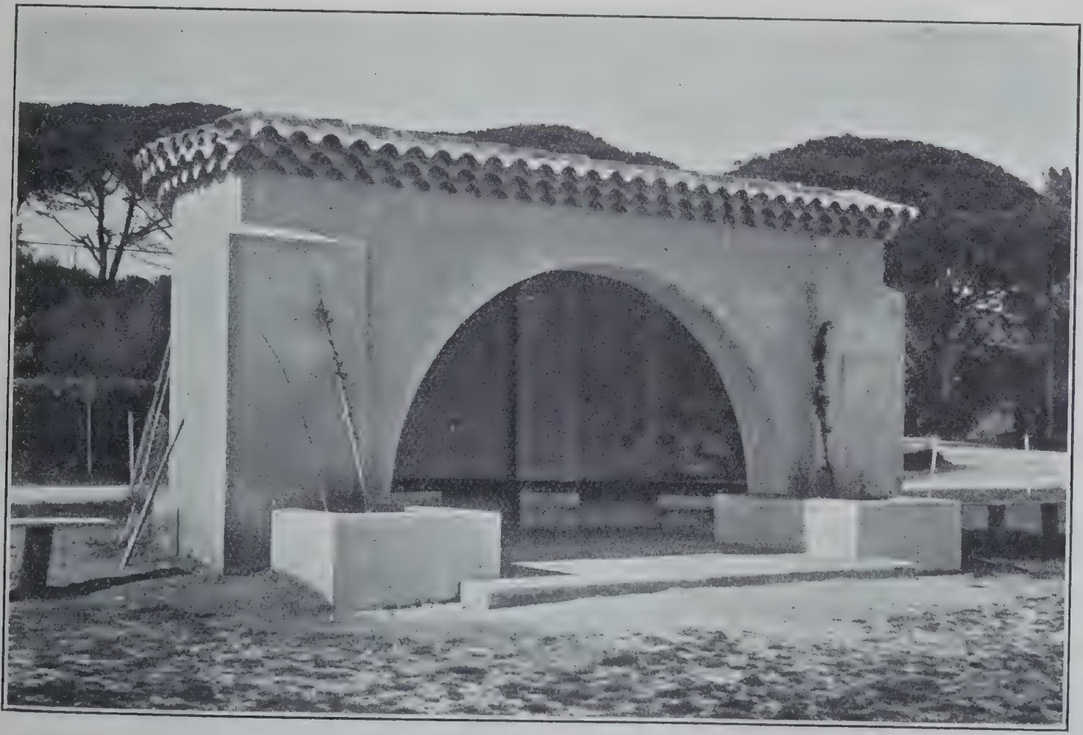
A CORNER OF THE CADDIE HOUSE LOGGIA.

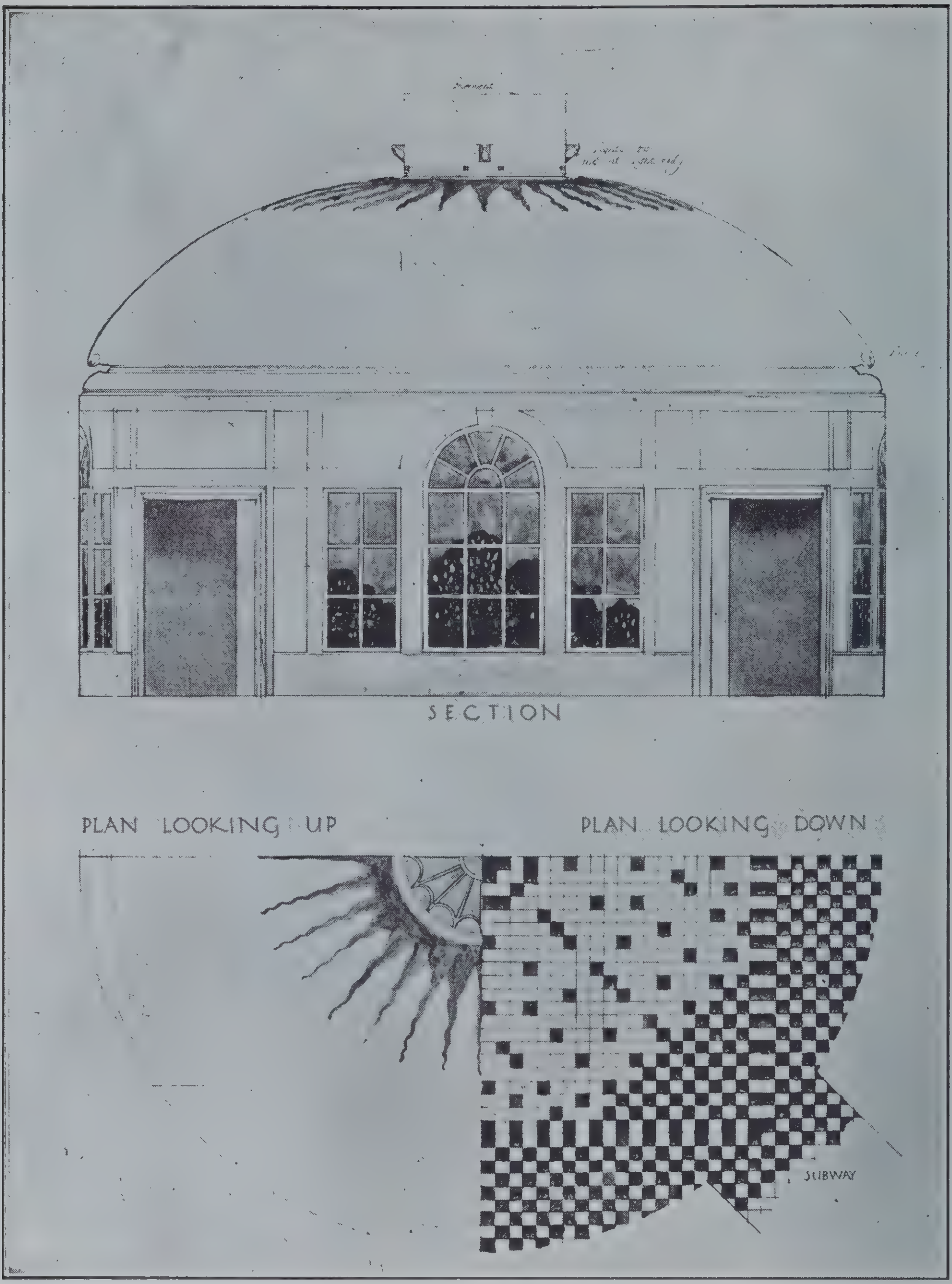
The principal feature is an ample loggia, in which the architect has wisely maintained a generous scale, and from which there is access to the room of the caddie master. Succeeding this are two long rooms for the caddies, boys and girls, which are provided with benches and tables for meals, and shelves for cleaning clubs. Each of the two rooms has a courtyard adjoining, enclosed by a trellis screen, at the extremity of which is lavatory accommodation, with a cycle store between the two groups.

There are about 60 caddies employed during the season by the club, which has a season membership of about 200, besides numerous weekly and daily players, and particular care was taken in the planning to arrange for keeping these youngsters under control when not accompanying players round the course, for they are confined to their quarters under the direct supervision of the caddie master until called upon for duty, and are thus prevented from distracting the attention of players driving from the first tee.

The materials of the caddie house are local rubble and hollow concrete bricks for the external and interial walls. The roof is formed of half-round tiles, while the floors are of cement, with the loggia paved with local hand-made red tiles.

The building was erected to a contract based on the French schedule of prices (the usual basis for French pricing) by M. Porlleux, of Marseilles, at the cost of 145,000 francs, about £1,170 in English money.


THE GOLF CLUB AT VALESCURE: THE SHELTER ADJOINING THE FIRST TEE.
W. C. von Berg, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



DECORATION OF A CIRCULAR HALL AT THE MEETING OF FOUR SUBWAYS.
Miss M. Tomlinson.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Cambridge School, although the youngest in the country, has now firmly established itself as an important centre of architectural education, and this year's exhibition of students' work at the School in Scroope Terrace proved of considerable interest to a large number of visitors.

The Cambridge School differs from some of the others in having a course lasting only three years, but the Cambridge students residing, as they do, in the colleges, and coming into contact with both dons and undergraduates engaged in other branches of study, have opportunities of acquiring that general intellectual equipment, which is particularly advantageous to the architectural student; nor is the object of the Cambridge School to confine its students to architecture solely in its cultural aspects for examination purposes.

Its curriculum shows that during the three years of the course the student is required to devote himself very seriously to the practical aspects of building. Instruction is given in the properties and uses of materials, elementary mechanics, geometrical drawing and sciography, and, of course, building construction in all its aspects.

Not only has the proximity of the University been good for the Cambridge Architectural School, but the School itself has been very good for Cambridge. Nobody can mix freely with the undergraduates without recognising how widespread is the interest in architecture among students of all faculties; and there can be no doubt that the University has benefited by giving official recognition to architecture as a subject for special study.

The walls of the exhibition rooms bear ample testimony to the industry of the students during the past year. The work was divided into three sections: The first-year students, besides doing some interesting measured work in Cambridge, produced examples of building construction, a design for a small house illustrated in plans, elevations and sections, and com-

WE MEAN TO BUILD!

“WHEN we mean to build we first survey the plot, then draw the model; and when we see the figure of the house then must we rate the cost of the erection.”

* * * *

Were Shakespeare to-day governing an industry (and not writing “Henry IV”) he would be surveying a plot for his new Works at Trafford Park, Manchester. He would take advantage of favourable costs and build in readiness for the trade revival. For Trafford Park stands at the gateway of 10,000,000 people, and is linked by wonderful railways and an ocean waterway to raw materials and markets. A great organization waits to give leaders of industry practical advice and help.

* * * *

The hundreds of modern buildings in Trafford Park are not the work of any one Architect. They represent the labours of many. Any Architect commissioned to create an industrial building is not only free to express his own ideas and ideals, but is free to choose his own Contractors.

* * * *

Now, as every Architect has good reason to know, “Time is Money.” With this in mind, review the unique resources of Trafford Park. In Trafford Park there is a railway siding on the site; three competitive constructional steel firms, many timber yards alongside, and unlimited labour to draw upon.

* * * *

These facts enable us to make this claim: *A building can be erected quicker and more cheaply in Trafford Park than in any other part of the United Kingdom.*

* * * *

Architects are therefore invited to write to the Information Bureau, Trafford Park, Manchester, for an illustrated book descriptive of the Estate.

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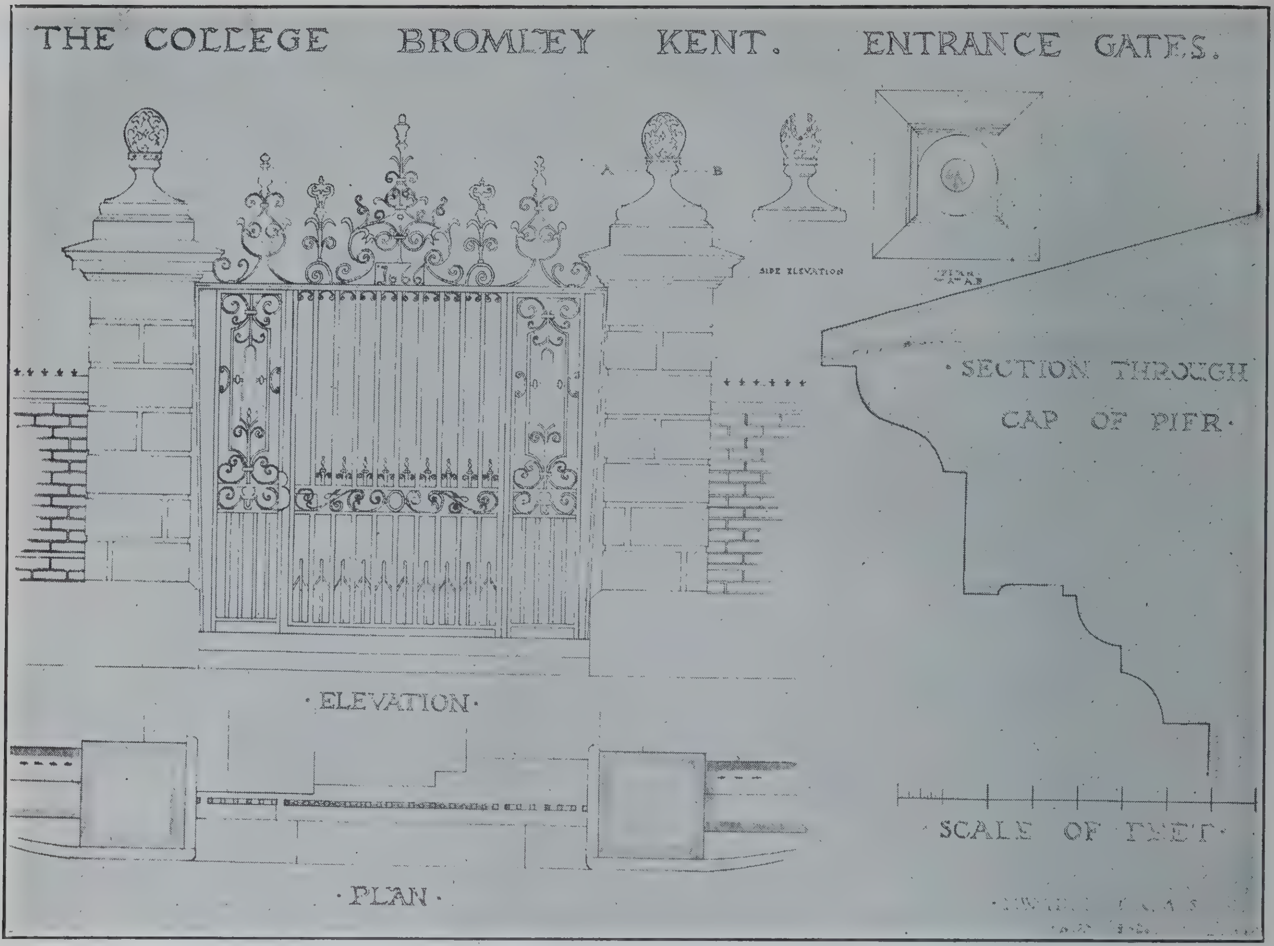
THE COLLEGE BROMLEY KENT. ENTRANCE GATES.
A
B
SIDE ELEVATION
PLAN
SECTION THROUGH CAP OF PIER
ELEVATION
PLAN
SCALE OF FEET

MEASURED BY F. WYNNE THOMAS.

positions showing detailed study of the classic order. The second-year students also showed measured work, many sketch designs and perspective studies, several colour subjects and an exercise in a more advanced form of building construction. The third-year work included the design of an inn suitable for erection in a country town, a jeweller's shop front, and underground road crossing with intersection of tunnels, and a town-planning subject, as well as working drawings showing building construction. Two of the exhibits are here illustrated, the first a measured drawing of entrance gates to the College, Bromley, Kent, by Mr. F. Wynne Thomas; and the second a scheme for the decoration of a circular hall at a meeting of four subways, by Miss M. Tomlinson. One receives the impression that the standard of work is a high one, and that its range is also remarkably wide. Not only is an intelligent interest expressed in a variety of architectural styles, but many of the students show clever landscape sketches, portraits and drawings from life.

As might be expected, the historical and theoretical training is very thorough, and includes a study of the development of architecture from the earliest period to the nineteenth century. Moreover, study is not confined to the styles of the Mediterranean littoral, but embraces the architecture of India and the Far East. The Director of the School is Mr. Theodore Fyfe, the Director of Design Mr. Thomas H. Lyon, while studio supervision in design is undertaken by Mr. H. Tomlinson and Mr. G. Checkley.

Notes in Brief

The Ancient Cottages Preservation Fund of the Royal Society of Arts has received a donation of 500 guineas from Mr. James H. Hyde, an American sympathiser with this movement, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister some months ago.

In response to the appeal of the National Playing Fields Association, Alderman W. F. Paul, O.B.E., has presented to Ipswich a magnificent stretch of park land, 78 acres in extent, situated about two miles from the centre of the town and just within its southern boundary. The land commands a fine view over the River Orwell.

* * *

Two stained glass windows, designed by Professor R. Anning Bell, R.A., have been erected in the south wall of Gray's Inn Chapel to complete the memorial to the members of the Inn who fell in the war. The windows depict two prelates connected with the Inn—Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and John Williams, Archbishop of York.

* * *

The new parish church of The Good Shepherd, Preston, Brighton, has been completed from the designs of Mr. Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A. The first four bays of the nave were consecrated in 1922. The completing portion, which comprises the fifth bay of the nave, the chancel, lady chapel, chapel of remembrance and the tower, which has a peal of eight bells, has now been consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester.

* * *

The recent upheaval of a portion of the tiled flooring of the Lady Chapel at Chichester Cathedral is not regarded as evidence of any serious defect in the structure, but is believed to be due to the contraction of the cement in the floor as a result of the dry weather. The tiling has now been relaid.

* * *

The celebrated Adelphi Estate, London, when offered at auction recently, failed to elicit a bid, but the auctioneers stated that private offers received would probably be considered. The present tenancies have about four years to run. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, one of the notable residents of the Adelphi, has recently removed to Whitehall Court.

If a Columbian Pine Door is painted or covered with a cheap stain it ceases to be "A Thing of Beauty," but, stained with Solignum, it remains "A joy for ever."

Solignum improves with age. It does not scratch or show fingermarks; and, to quote the words of a prominent user, "It is the most perfect and economical stain for indoor work ever introduced."

Dry rot and decay cannot exist where Solignum is used.

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ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

Proceedings of the Select Committee

WESTMINSTER.

At their resumed meeting the Select Committee of the House of Commons who are considering the Architects' Registration Bill, after hearing the evidence of Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress, who held office in the Labour Government as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, proceeded to hear further evidence for the R.I.B.A. Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., was in the chair.

Major Barnes, representing the R.I.B.A., was then re-examined.

The Chairman: You have read, I think, the evidence given to the Committee, and we are going to ask you certain questions. We have had many witnesses, and some of them, including Sir E. Turton, insisted on the retention of the proposed amendment to Clause 20, which, as you know, exempts persons employed under a local authority. Do you think the retention of that amendment is necessary?

Witness: I have had an opportunity of looking at my answers when I was before the Committee last, and I gather I was under a misapprehension as to the real effect of the amendment. Looking at it as I now see it, there appears to me to be nothing in it that we can object to, because the effect of the amendment is to exempt local authorities from all the provisions of the Bill with the exception of that relating to titles. Reading Sir E. Turton's evidence and the evidence of the County Councils Association and other evidence, they make it perfectly clear that they have no desire to use the term "registered architect" unless they are on the register. Therefore, speaking on behalf of the R.I.B.A., we are perfectly agreeable that the amendment proposed by the County Councils Association should be accepted.

The Chairman: Now about Clause 5, sub-section 1 (c). The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers and the Institute of Builders have suggested that an amendment should be made whereby men of mature years, with the proper qualifications, may have an opportunity of getting on to the register, and an amendment was suggested.

Witness: We have considered that amendment, and we are willing to accept it.

The Chairman then mentioned that certain witnesses had urged the desirability of defining in the Bill the expression "bona-fide," and also of defining "architecture."

Major Barnes said that nobody had found a means of defining "bona-fide." It appeared to the promoters that it was a term which it would be impossible to define in the Bill. The term was used in a great many connections, and it was considered in relation to every connection in which it was used. They thought the only course to be followed was to construe it as it would be by the Admissions Committee, which was a completely representative body, and if their decision was questioned, then of course it would go before the Courts.

In reply to another question, witness said that the Royal Institute did not think that the undertaker should combine with the architect, or the greengrocer with the architect, or anything of that kind should get even a semblance of encouragement if a man could demonstrate that the very smallest possible fraction of his work was devoted to architecture. They asked that, if any qualifying words were added, the Committee should take into consideration the possibilities of abuse.

The Chairman: It has been suggested that the Council to be set up should be an independent body. Have you any objection to that?—Yes, that is a matter with which I dealt fully. We would very strongly ask the Committee to take into the fullest account, first of all precedent, and, secondly, the facts of the situation. As to precedent, we have a very strong one in that of the Law Society, and also the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. In both these cases, when registration was applied for, these bodies occupied a dominating position, and Parliament entrusted them with a register. On the facts, this Committee has had an opportunity of discovering the nature of the other bodies in the country who can legitimately be asked to associated with the Royal Institute on the General Arch tectural Council, and we submit that no case has bee made that there exists at the present time any body wit any claim of the least substance in it to be associate with the Royal Institute of British Architects. It is t only body to which the great responsibility of maintainin this register can be entrusted. It has considerable histor it has great traditions, and it has discharged its respo sibilities with honour and satisfaction. We feel that impose upon it an association such as has been suggeste would not be to treat the Royal Institute with the co sideration to which it is entitled.

In reply to another question, Major Barnes said th the suggestion that the Institute of Builders should co on the General Council of Architectural Education w not justified by their own actions in the matter of educ tion. They had set up what they called a system of buil ing education, and they had carried that out witho seeking or offering any representation on their system to t Royal Institute. They had shown by that action that the thought the education of builders could be carried on that way, and the Royal Institute did not disagree; b it did not lie in the mouth of the builders to come the and claim that they should be members of the Gener Architectural Council. The promoters had not had t slightest intimation from the Institute of Builders th they felt any dissatisfaction at all with their position the Board. The promoters were willing to be helpful, b they did not feel any resentment because the builders ha not brought them into their system.

The Chairman then asked witness if the promoters we prepared to accept the examinations of the surveyors f the purposes of the Bill.

Witness said he gathered that the two bodies concerne had not at the moment developed an examination syste and it would be quite open to both these bodies under t Bill, when they developed their examinations, to subm them to the Board of Architectural Education.

The Chairman: It was suggested that civil enginee might be prejudiced by the Bill.

Major Barnes: I do not think there is much ground f apprehension. The Institution of Civil Engineers is extraordinarily powerful body, and persons who empl them on the sort of work they do are very importa persons. The work which is carried out is that of gre public utility societies or by local authorities, and the are bodies who are not likely to draw false inferences fro any legislation which is passed. The engineer is the i portant person on these jobs. He is called in first. T main scheme is with him, and I cannot see for a mome that to any substantial extent the services of archite are likely to be employed upon work of that kind witho the fullest concurrence of the engineer.

Replying to another question, witness said the promote agreed that the Institution of Civil Engineers should placed on the same footing as the local authorities in t matter of exemption.

Witness was then asked several questions relating architectural education. In reply to these, he stated th one of the features of the architectural profession w that the young man got his chance by competition quality. But the Institute set its face like a rock again any competition which was based on remuneration, th was to say, putting one architect against another in t matter of his fees. The Royal Institute thought that arc tects were better not engaged in auctioneering or hou agent's business where questions of remuneration mig arise. The Royal Institute felt strongly that the associ tion of the architect and the builder was one which w open to gross irregularities.

The Chairman: Sir Charles Morgan suggested that t promoters could obtain their aim without legislation.

Witness: The short answer to that is that if we thoug that we should not be here.

Sir M. Macdonald: The Institute of Civil Enginee have successfully attained their object without legislatio

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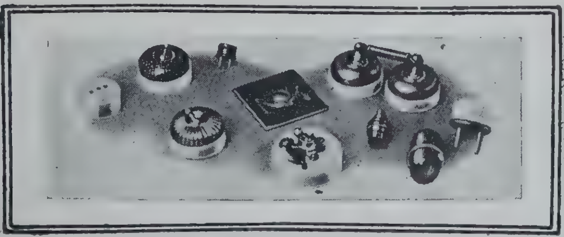

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Witness: I do not think so. Sir Chas. Morgan's evidence shows that many people fall below the standard set up by the Institute of Civil Engineers.

The Chairman: Now I come to a rather controversial point. It has been suggested there should be some definition of architecture in the Bill. Would it be possible to put a definition into the Bill?

Major Barnes: It would be quite possible to put in a definition, but it would be one that would create more difficulties than it would remove. You are dealing with a profession that fringes away into a sort of no-man's-land between architecture and engineering, and you cannot draw the boundary line. What does really happen now is that everybody has a sufficient idea of what an architect, engineer or builder is, and they go to one. To attempt to define a profession in this particular Act would be to attempt to do what has never been done in any other Act.

The Chairman: Professor Pite seemed to think that the poor boy was not sufficiently considered or thought of in the Bill. Perhaps you could say whether or not, in your view, there is any foundation for any suggestion of that kind.

Major Barnes said he would be surprised if there was any profession in Great Britain to which access was so open as the architectural profession. An examination of figures and facts showed that Professor Beresford Pite was under some misapprehension on the point. An examination had been made of the application forms of the last 115 boys in Great Britain actually admitted as probationers of the R.I.B.A., and now preparing for the intermediate examination. Out of the 115, 29 were pupils at "recognised schools." Their previous education was as follows: Elementary schools, 4; private schools, 1; secondary schools, 10; public schools, 14; total, 29. These 29 represented the class which could afford relatively high fees, but there were four elementary school boys out of 29, and only 14 public school boys. The remaining 86 out of the 115 cases examined confirmed in a remarkable way the views expressed by witness. Five were educated at private schools, eight at public schools, 17 at secondary schools, and 56 began their education at Council elementary schools. Taking the two classes together 60, or more than half of the 115, were elementary school boys.

The Committee then adjourned.

Legal Notes

A dispute over an architect's fees came before Mr. Justice Avory in the King's Bench Division last week, when Mr. James Lindsell, of Hornsey Rise, N., an architect, sued Mr. Robert Young, builder and contractor, of Long Lane, Finchley, claiming £1,088.

Mr. Pereira, for the plaintiff, explained that in June, 1926, the defendant proposed to pull down his house at Finchley and erect a block of 60 flats on the site. He asked Mr. Lindsell to get out some rough sketches of the work. The surveyor of the local Council intimated, however, that the plans would not be approved because the scheme was too congested. Plaintiff was instructed to get out the plans, which he did, but the Council disapproved of them. It was then suggested, in October, 1926, that an amended scheme providing for the erection of only 33 flats would be approved, and Mr. Lindsell was accordingly instructed by the defendant to prepare such plans. Plaintiff did that work, and on November 24 the plans were approved by the Council, defendant himself to be the builder and contractor of the scheme, and it was not proposed that there should be any supervising architect. Plaintiff, however, was instructed to do all the preliminary work of getting the contracts. It was estimated that the cost of the work on the scheme would be £27,000, whereas the original cost of erecting the 60 flats would have been £43,000.

Up to that time nothing had been said about fees, but at the beginning of December the plaintiff got anxious, and asked for a cheque on account. He was promised £100 in a few days. On December 11 he called on defendant, whose wife handed Mr. Lindse
£20 on account. On December 24 plaintiff receive
another £5 on account. Beyond those two payment
he had received nothing. In March, 1927, he ser
in his account, and in reply defendant said that h
would send on a cheque as soon as the financing
the scheme was settled. The letter also stated tha
it was part of the arrangement between them tha
the plaintiff should wait for his fees until the financ
had been arranged. Nothing was said about th
charges being excessive, or that the plans were in
complete. Plaintiff at once replied denying tha
there had been any such arrangement about his fee

Giving evidence in support of his claim, M
Lindsell said he had been practising as an archite
since 1881, but was not a member of the R.I.B.A.

Cross-examined, he denied that he had at any tim
agreed to wait for the finance to be arranged. H
claim was made on R.I.B.A. charges on the basis
abandoned work, and in some instances he ha
charged less than he was entitled to. He had charge
for both the big schemes that were disapproved, an
on the modified scheme which went through. H
denied that he had no right to charge for the bi
scheme. He had claimed 1 per cent. on the big sur
and 2½ per cent. on the smaller sum. The plans fo
the smaller scheme were quite different from th
plans for the bigger scheme.

Mr. Young, in his evidence, said that he made
clear to the plaintiff that he was only to have hi
fees if the scheme went through and the finance wa
found. Witness gave the plaintiff £20 because h
came to him in difficulties. One scheme for arran
ing the finance had fallen through, but he was sti
negotiating for finance to carry the matter through.

At his lordship's suggestion the parties agreed
call only evidence as to the value of the work don

Mr. Geo. L. Russell, A.R.I.B.A., of Basingha
Street, stated that he considered the charges whic
the plaintiff had made were fair and just, havin
regard to the work he had done.

In the opinion of Mr. John Douglas Scot
A.R.I.B.A., ex-chairman of the Practice Standin
Committee, the charges were excessive. His view
the proper charges to have made were £100 for th
first scheme and £200 for the second scheme, wit
the addition of out-of-pocket expenses.

In giving judgment, his lordship said that th
defendant had failed to satisfy him that the agre
ment he alleged as to payment was made. Plainti
was, therefore, entitled to be paid, and his conclusio
as to the proper amount he should receive was £57
for which he gave judgment in the plaintiff's favou
with costs.

Change of Address

Messrs. Lowry & Woodhouse have removed fro
33 St. James's Street to No. 15 Dean's Yard, S.W.
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At the recent St. Asaph Diocesan Conferen
the Archbishop of Wales launched an appeal for
fund of £5,000 for repairs and reconstruction
Church schools in the diocese. Whitford Scho
which was burnt down, is to be rebuilt at an appro
mate cost of £8,500.

The Mayor of Acton has recently unveiled,
the Acton Cemetery, a Cross of Sacrifice in memo
of the 77 soldiers, sailors and airmen who died
the borough during the War and were buried in t
cemetery. The cross was designed by Sir Regina
Blomfield, R.A.

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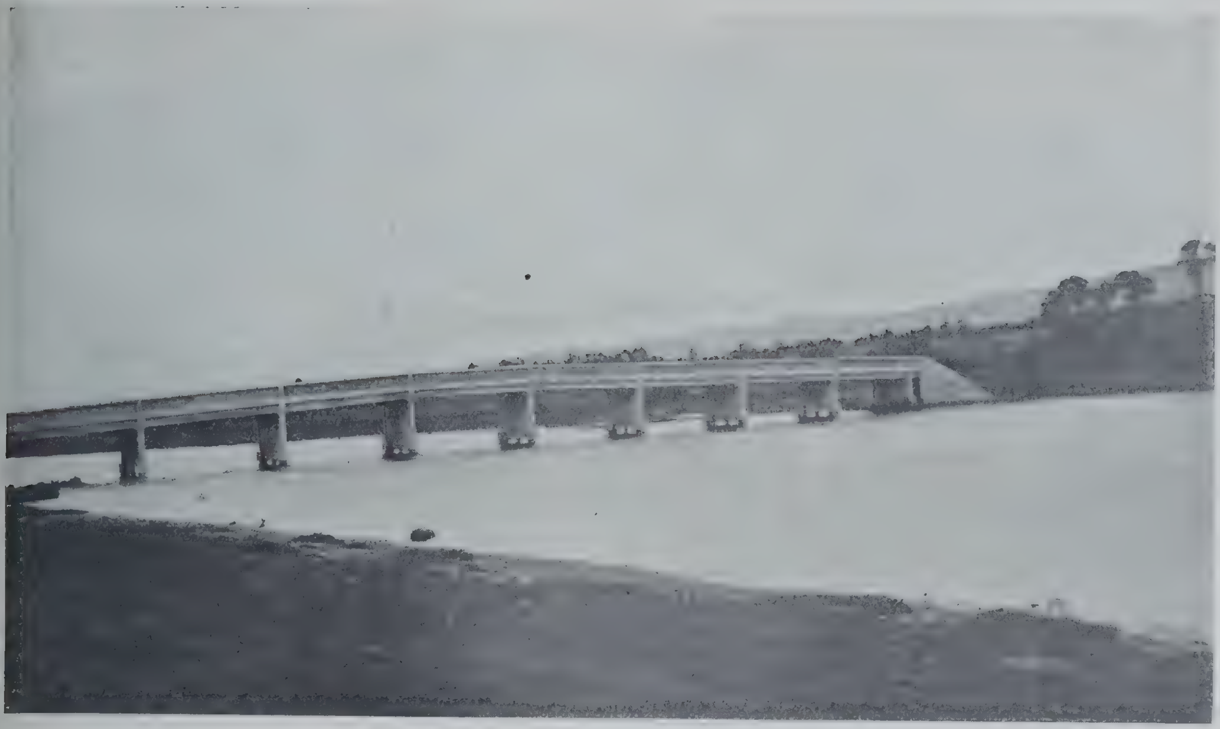

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London Building Notes

Bermondsey.—The B.C. have approved the plans prepared by Mr. Tansley, the architect for the extension of the central library, and are to invite tenders for the work.

Beckenham.—The South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., London Road, Croydon, are proposing to build a branch departmental stores and depot at Beckenham. The society's architects are Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnsford, 16a John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

Brentford.—New wards, on two floors, are to be erected as an enlargement of the Brentford Cottage Hospital. Built of local brick, the premises have been designed by Messrs. Dodge & Reid, 120 High Street, Brentford, and will cost £20,000. The builder is Mr. George Challis, 185 High Street, Brentford.

Brixton.—A large picture theatre—to be known as the "Brixton Astoria"—is to be built in Stockwell Road, S.W.9. The building will include a theatre accommodating 2,500, people, with a palais de danse holding 2,000. The façade will be in stone. The plans have been prepared by Mr. E. A. Stone, F.S.I., 20 Berkeley Street, W.1, and will be carried out by Messrs. Griggs & Sons, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The cost is estimated at £250,000.

Brixton.—Messrs. T. Bath & Co., Ltd., Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2, have presented plans for the erection of a large shopping centre on a piece of land near Brixton Electric Avenue, S.W. It is proposed to build about 60 shops with a covered-in market accommodating further shops and showrooms. The architects are Messrs. Andrews & Peascod, A.R.I.B.A., 135 Bow Road, E.3.

Bromley.—Foundations are being constructed for the proposed new church and schools to be built at Wedmore Road, at a cost of £20,000, for the First Church of Christian Science. The plans show a church to seat 500 and a Sunday School to hold 250, and have been prepared by Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., 8 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. The builders are Messrs. T. H. Adamson & Son, 145 High Street, Putney, S.W.15.

Camden Town.—Messrs. Crowe & Careless, architects, are to erect a factory on a site in Gordon House Road, Camden Town.

Charing Cross.—The L.C.C. recommend acceptance of the offer of The Gordon Hotels, Ltd., to purchase for £300,000 the freehold of the Grand Hotel, Northumberland Avenue. The existing leases to the company expire at Lady-Day, 1927. The ground rents amount to £10,204 15s. a year, so that the purchase price represents rather more than 29 years' purchase.

Chiswick.—A large block of shop property in Chiswick High Road, W.4, has been purchased by Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., who intend to convert part of the building into a branch bank. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Forbes & Tate, FF.R.I.B.A., 97 Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Chiswick.—A large factory and warehouse is to be erected at Chiswick, W.4, for the directors of the Chiswick Polish Co., Ltd. The contractors, Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., 15 Park Street, Islington, N.1, are working under the direction of the architect, Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. The steelwork is being carried out by Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

Church Street. — Steelwork is being erected for the large block of residential flats and shops to be built on a site in Church Street, Kensington, S.W., to the plans of Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborough Street, W.1. The steelwork contractors are Messrs. Smith-Walker, Ltd., Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1, the builders being Messrs. The Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., Canonbury Street, N.1.

Croydon.—Plans have been prepared for a new picture theatre in High Street, which will have a seating capacity for 3,800 persons—one of the largest theatres of its kind. The building will have an elevation carried out in Portland stone and bronze metal work. The architect is Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73 Edgware Road, W.2. The cost is estimated at £250,000.

Dartford.—New science and engineering laboratories, lecture rooms, etc., are to be added to the Dartford Grammar School, at a cost of £12,000, for the governors. The builders are Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Hart Street Works, Maidstone, whilst the plans have been prepared by Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Maidstone.

East Ham.—An extensive rebuilding is to be put in hand at the shop and business premises at Nos. 46-48 High Street North, E.6, to the plans of Messrs. Welch & Hollis, AA.R.I.B.A., 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. The builder is Mr. H. V. Clogg, 159 Hanbury Street, E.1.

Edmonton.—The B.G. have in contemplation the erection of a new nurses' home at their institution. The cost of the new building is estimated by the architect, Mr. J. C. S. Mummery, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, at £100,000.

Finchley.—The Gas, Light & Coke Co., Ltd., Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W., have purchased the property in Finchley Road, N.W., known as Nos. 235-237, where it is proposed to build new showrooms and a branch depot. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Austen Hall, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Finsbury.—An appeal for funds is being made by the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital in City Road, E.C.1, in order to carry out a programme of extensions, including new private wards and nurses' quarters, involving an expenditure of £33,000. The architects to the Hospital Board are Messrs. J. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

Fleet Street.—Excavations are now in progress upon the large site, about three-quarters of an acre, i Bouverie Street and Whitefriar Street, E.C.4, where the proprietors c the *News of the World* are to buil extensive printing works. The co tractors are Messrs. Holloway Bro (London), Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Gro venor Road, S.W.1, whilst the stee work, 1,000 tons, will be erected b Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd Central Buildings, Westminste S.W.1. The architect is Mr. A. Alba H. Scott, 13 Old Square, W.C.

Greencoat Place.—A large block flats is to be built upon a site Greencoat Place and Willow Stree Westminster, S.W., costing abo £35,000. The builders are Messr Prestige & Co., Ltd., 149 Grosven Road, Westminster, S.W.1, whilst t architects are Messrs. H. V. Ashl & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

Holborn.—The Benchers of Gray Inn, W.C., propose to rebuild t Gray's Inn Library and to provi enlarged and improved accommodatic at a total cost of £42,000. Demoliti of the buildings at present existing the site has been commenced this we under the direction of Sir Edw Cooper, F.R.I.B.A., Verulam Buil ings, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.

Homerton.—A large factory being erected on a corner site Homerton High Street and Dig Road, E.9, for box-making purpos Plans have been prepared by Mess Meakin, Archer & Co., 73 Ki William Street, E.C.4. The build are Messrs. Ashby & Horner, Lt 8 Aldgate, E.1.

Kingston.—The B.E. have giv their general approval to the sket plans prepared for the new Tiffin Bo School, Kingston, and the archite Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, 60 Tuft Street, London, S.W.1, have been structed by the Surrey E.C. to prep working drawings for submission to Board.

Richmond.—It is proposed to ca out a considerable estate developm scheme at Fernhill, Ham, to plans p pared by Mr. E. J. Partrid F.R.I.B.A., Bank Chambers, Geo Street, Richmond.

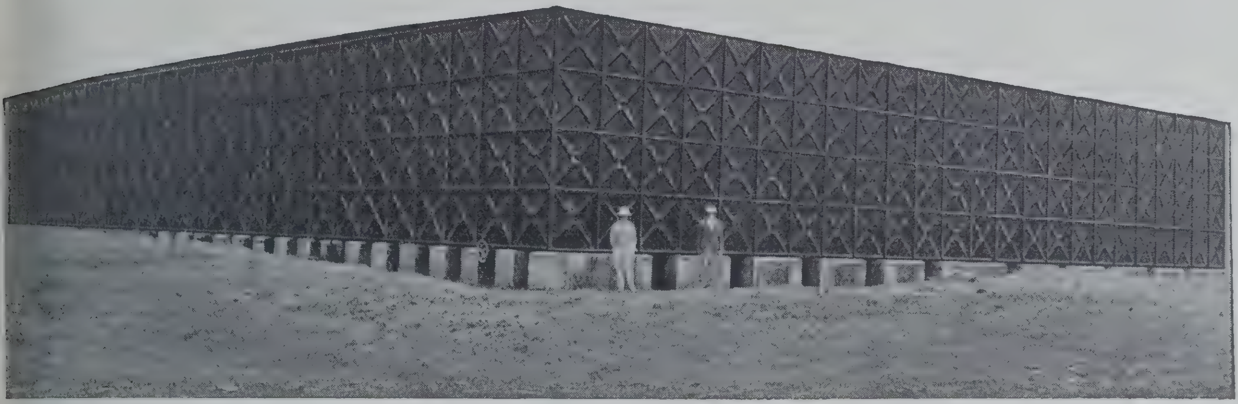
St. Pancras.—Mr. F. M. Kir architect, is to remodel the " Mother Red Cap," High Street, Pancras.

St. Martins.—A large new sch to cost about £50,000, is to be ere for the Governors of the St. Mar in-the-Fields High School for Gi W.C. Plans have been prepared Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A

Wandsworth. — The B.C. h passed plans submitted by Mr. Aish, architect, for additions alterations at the Balham Pict House, Balham High Road.

Wimbledon.—The Surrey Cou Council have appointed a special committee to consider the questio enlarging the Wimbledon Instit buildings. The architects to the are Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A F.R.I.B.A., Tufton Street, W minster, S.W.1.

THE LARGEST PRESSED STEEL TANK in the WORLD



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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Abbey Hulton.—A new Primitive Methodist Church is being erected at Abbey Hulton at an estimated cost of £2,000. Messrs. W. Campbell & Son, Hanley, are the architects.

Barnsley.—Plans have been passed by the Corporation for 12 houses at Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot, for Mr. C. J. Cernes. The architect is Mr. Fred Hudson, New Bungalows, Gawber, near Barnsley.

Barnstaple.—The R.C. is to proceed with the erection of 120 subsidy houses.

Birmingham.—A proposal has been put forward for the conversion of the skating rink in Walford Road, Sparkbrook, into a palais de danse, the cost being estimated at £20,000. Suggested plans for the alterations have been prepared by Messrs. Webb & Gray, Market Place, Dudley, Staffs.

Birmingham.—A large, up-to-date public-house, to be known as the "Navigation Inn," is to be erected on a site at Romford Bridge. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. W. Hobbiss, A.R.I.B.A., 33 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Black Notley.—Essex C.C. now propose to invite tenders for the erection of a new sanatorium at Black Notley, the cost being estimated at £90,000.

Blackpool.—Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., are to build at North Shore, Blackpool, a new hotel, to the plans of Messrs. R. B. Mather, Sons & Wilding.

Bournemouth. — The Corporation have passed an amended scheme submitted by the trustees for the erection of a Central Gospel Hall in Harcourt Road, Bournemouth. Mr. W. J. Dacombe, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Boscombe, is the architect.

Brighton. — The E.C. recommend that steps should be taken to prepare plans for the new boys' secondary school at Varndean. The architect for this building, which is estimated to cost £68,900, is Mr. G. M. Simpson, 16 Ship Street, Brighton.

Burslem.—Messrs. Parkers' Burslem Brewery Co. are to reconstruct the "George Hotel" to the plans of Messrs. Longden & Venables, St. Edward Street, Leek, Staffs., architects.

Cannock. — The Staffs. County Architect has been instructed to prepare complete plans for the erection of a new county mining institute at Cannock. The cost of the building, with the exception of the mining laboratory, will be covered by a grant of £18,000 from the Miners' Welfare Fund.

Cardiff. — Mr. H. Williams, A.R.I.B.A., St. Windsor Place, Cardiff, is the architect in connection with the proposed new wing at Jabalfa.

Carnarvon.—The Corporation have instructed the architect to prepare plans and invite tenders for the erection of the new town hall and municipal offices.

Charlton.—The Rev. Father Julien, of Our Lady of Grace, is proposing to erect new school buildings, at a total cost of £7,000. The architect is Mr. E. J. Walters, 28 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.

Chesterfield.—Mr. W. A. Derbyshire, architect, has been instructed to prepare plans for extensions at the nurses' home for the provision of another 20 beds.

Chorley. — The E.C. have instructed the architects, Messrs. Biram & Fletcher, 17 George Street, St. Helens, to amend the plans of the proposed Astley Park open-air school on the lines suggested by the B.E.

Colchester.—An agreement has now been reached by the county authorities of Essex, Cambridgeshire, East and West Suffolk, in regard to the extension of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution at Colchester. The estimated cost of the first section of the scheme is £250,000. The plans are to be prepared by the Essex county architect.

Coventry. — Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Whiteman & Payne, architects, in connection with the development of the Dovedale Estate, Foleshill, Coventry, which is to consist of 116 houses.

Dewsbury.—A block of shop premises, with flats above, is to be erected upon a site in Northgate. Plans for six shops have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, 35-39, Maddox Street, W.1.

Ecclesfield.—The W.R. E.C. have decided that a Secondary School should be erected midway between Ecclesfield and Chapeltown, to the plans of the County Education Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Evesham. — New branch premises are to be built in the town for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., to the plans prepared by Messrs. J. A. Chatwin & Son, 22 Church Street, Birmingham. The building contract has been placed with Messrs. Espley & Co., Ltd., 77 High Street, Evesham.

Gateshead.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a large billiards hall in Bank Street for Mr. A. Hedley, Gateshead. The architect is Mr. J. W. Corking, 16 West Street, Gateshead.

Glasgow.—An important extension scheme is projected at West Regent Street and Pitt Street, where the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College are to build a block of premises, including 35 classrooms, studies, staffrooms, etc., and a meeting hall for 500 persons. The cost is estimated at £100,000. The architect is Mr. James Millar, F.R.I.B.A., 15 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

Glasgow. — Messrs. John Keppie and Henderson, architects, have prepared plans for the extension of the premises of the *Glasgow Herald* in Buchanan Street, Mitchell Lane and Mitchell Street.

Glasgow.—Messrs. John Burnet, Son & Dick, and Messrs. Paters Stoddart are the joint architect the proposed Scottish Academ Music.

Greenwich.—The Greenwich Guardians are negotiating with London County Council for a lo £16,300, in respect of the N Home at Woodlands, Vanbrugh

Harrow.—The Council is to chase a housing site for £5,750.

Harrow-on-the-Hill. — An start is to be made upon the new and institute for St. George's C Council. The building will co two halls to hold 700 persons, will cost £8,000 to build and e The plans have been prepared b C. A. Farey, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Be Row, W.C.1.

Hastings.—Mr. P. H. Oxley, tect, is to proceed with the ere of orthopædic and isolation war the Royal East Sussex Hospital, bridge Road, Hastings.

Hastings.—Plans passed by Corporation: 13 houses, Elphin Avenue, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, tect; tearooms, Warrior Square Leonards, for Mr. Harold Bur architect.

Hereford. — Mr. W. M. Shin A.M.I.C.E., City Surveyor, Here has prepared plans for the £1 baths which the Corporation inte construct.

Hereford.—The management o Herefordshire General Hospital decided to carry out extensive provements, involving an outla £70,000. The scheme includes surgical wings, private patients' and nurses' home. The architect Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pea Knightsbridge, London, S.W., wh cently won the Limited Archite Competition in connection with scheme.

Heston, Isleworth.—Plans p by the District Council: Mr. F. F 12 houses, Vincent Road and Bu ton Road; Messrs. Fox & Hibber houses, Great West Road; Mr. Harris, 34 houses, Ferndale Av Messrs. J. Rose, Ltd., 10 shops, West Road.

Hoole.—The Cheshire E.C. passed plans for the erection practical instruction centre at and Newton Council School. M Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., Co Architect, Newgate Street, Cheste

Hull.—A large Wesleyan chu to be erected upon a corner si Newland Avenue and Cordin Road, at a cost of £20,000. The fice will be of Accrington brick, rel by stone dressings, and will hold persons. The architects are M Alfred Gelder & Kitchen, A Gelder Street, Hull. The builder Messrs. Vincent, Knowles & Son James's Street, Hull.

Hull.—The Corporation Lib Committee have instructed the architect to prepare plans for a

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tension of the central library, in accordance with sketch plans, involving a cost of £14,000.

Hull.—The E.C. have considered the proposals with regard to the University College, and a letter from the B.E. stating they were prepared to consider plans for the erection and equipment of a first instalment of the College buildings with a view to approving for grant a capital expenditure not exceeding £150,000. A Joint Committee has been appointed to carry on any negotiations necessary with the B.E. as to the plans and to settle and approve any alterations in the plans which result from such negotiations.

Ilford. — The Corporation Town Hall Extension Sub-Committee have approved revised plans, prepared by the Borough Engineer, for proposed extensions.

Ilkeston.—The Corporation have asked the Borough Engineer to prepare plans for the erection of 74 houses on the Rutlans Estate and 40 on the southern site.

Ipswich.—Large works are to be built at the site located in Crown Street and Peel Street. The architects are Messrs. Brown & Burgess, 9 Arcade Street, Ipswich.

Kilsyth.—The T.C. are to proceed with the erection of nine blocks of four houses each, on a site adjoining the scheme at Manse Road. The architects are Messrs. James Davidson & Sons, Academy Street, Coatbridge.

Kingsbridge.—It is proposed to proceed with a scheme for the erection of a new cottage hospital for Kingsbridge. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. Stevenson, 14 Cathcart Street, Ayr.

Larne.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. A. Hanna, architect, and approved by the B.G., for the conversion of the old workhouse buildings into a general hospital for the district, at an estimated cost of £26,000.

Leeds.—The Corporation are to invite tenders for the erection of a further 112 houses on the York Road and Selby Road housing estate.

Leeds.—The contractor has not yet been appointed for the erection of the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Leeds. The scheme comprises church, to accommodate over 500 persons, with spacious entrances and accommodation rooms, Sunday school hall to accommodate about 250 scholars, and six classrooms. The general treatment of elevations is broad classic carried out in brick, with stone dressings and tile roof. The architects are Messrs. Davidson, Son & Sherwood, 14 Rectory Drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Lincoln.—The Lincoln Board of Control contemplate the erection of four large buildings as an extension of their Bracebridge Mental Hospital, to accommodate a further 280 patients. The plans are in course of preparation by the architect, Mr. H. S. Hall, 32a Old Market Place, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—The Lincoln E.C. propose to build a new school on a site in Cross-o-Cliff Hill. The cost of the building and its equipment is estimated by the architect, Mr. W. S. Watkins, Silver Street, Lincoln, at £25,000.

Littlehampton. — The U.D.C. have formed a committee to consider the advisability of providing public swimming baths, including a dance and assembly room.

Liverpool.—Work is almost completed on the new greyhound racing track and buildings, for the Liverpool Greyhound Racing Association. The architect for the scheme is Mr. G. E. Marshall, of Liverpool and London.

Liverpool.—Plans for a new school for St. Hugh's, Liverpool, have been submitted by the managers to the Elementary Schools Management Sub-Committee of the Liverpool E.C., which has forwarded them to the B.E.

Llandudno.—Plans have been passed by the U.D.C. for the erection of 18 houses, Brynian Road, for Mr. Edward Salisbury. Mr. A. Hewitt, Town Hall Buildings, is the architect.

Lochaber.—Mr. F. C. Mears, architect to the District Committee, has prepared plans for the new lay-out of the village of Inverlochy, for the Inverlochy Village Society. The first 100 houses are to be proceeded with.

Lochee.—A beginning was made last week in connection with the new school to replace the present boys' school. The new school will cost some £10,000, and will occupy a site on High Street, opposite the Catholic Church.

Maidenhead. — The Maidenhead Picture Theatre, Ltd., is to erect a large cinema, to accommodate about 2,000 persons. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73 Edgware Road, W.2. The scheme also includes a new ballroom and café.

Manchester.—Alterations are to be made to the Waterloo Hotel, which has frontages to Waterloo Road, Elizabeth Street and Cedar Street, Manchester. The plans are being prepared by Mr. G. Westcott, architect, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester.

Manchester.—A new hotel is to be erected on a site having frontages to Claremont Road and Beresford Street, Moss Side, Manchester. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Graves & Ellerton, architects, 9 Mount Street, Manchester.

Manchester.—The Corporation propose a capital expenditure of £609,000 on housing schemes at Withington.

Market Harborough.—The Building Committee of the Market Harborough and District Working Men's Club have decided to erect new central club premises at a cost of about £8,000. Plans showing a two-storey building have been prepared by Messrs. Symington & Prince, 8 Market Street, Leicester.

Mansfield.—A super-cinema of the up-to-date type, capable of accommodating 900 persons, is to be erected at Longolds. Messrs. Chadwick, Watson & Co., of 9 Crown Chambers, Albion Street, Leeds, are the architects.

Meir.—Messrs. Hollins & Jones, architects, are developing an estate off Weston Road, Meir, Staffs.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Mr. T. Richards, of Merthyr Tydfil, is the architect in connection with the erection of a new Baptist Church, which is estimated to cost £3,500.

Merthyr Tydfil.—The truste
High Street Baptist Church hav
cided to proceed with the erecti
new schoolrooms, vestries and
The cost will be nearly £4,000.
architect is Mr. T. Richards
Merthyr Tydfil.

Mexborough.—Mr. J. J. Woffi
managing director of the Mexbor
Theatre, Ltd., proposes to build a
palais de danse, together with lo
café, supper room, shops an
billiards hall, on a site adjacent t
cinema. A further scheme is
new picture theatre, seating 1,000
sons. The plans for both buil
have been prepared by Mr. H. S
Lawn Avenue, Doncaster.

Middlesbrough.—An additiona
from the trustees of the Consta
Technical College will enable the
wing to be completed by the prov
of a students' common room, a ki
and canteen. Mr. Graham R.
barn, A.R.I.B.A., is the architec
the college.

Morecambe.—The borough eng
has prepared plans for the erecti
showrooms and offices for the
tricity department on a site at
corner of Euston Road and New
Street.

Musselburgh.—The T.C. have
tioned the erection of 52 hous
three apartments. The plans
specifications are being prepare
the Borough Surveyor, Mr. John
clay.

New Brighton.—Sir Giles G
Scott, R.A., is the architect fo
new All Saints' Church in Ro
Road, New Brighton. The new b
ing is to be a beautiful examp
Gothic architecture, and will
£25,000.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. — Plans
been prepared for the erection
new church and vicarage. The e
will provide seating accommodatio
500 persons. The architect is Mr.
Lofting, Little Cloister, Westmi
S.W.1.

Newport (Mon).—The T.C. i
to erect 114 houses on the Cro
Road site. The cost will be n
£37,000.

Nottingham.—On a site in St.
Wellford, it is proposed to bui
theatre to hold 1,200 persons, and
are now being prepared by M
Thraves & Dawson, 12 Victoria S
Nottingham.

Nottingham. — The City Engi
Mr. T. W. Gordon, has prepared
for the provision of a covered m
on a site in King Edward Street.

Nuneaton.—The T.C. are short
consider tenders for the erection
houses on the Central Avenue E
The architect is Mr. H. N. Je
A.R.I.B.A., Queen Buildings, N
ton.

Oldham. — The Borough Engi
has prepared plans for the ere
of 486 houses on the Limeside E

Orford.—A parochial hall to ac
modate 300 people is to be buil
School Road. Mr. Albert Warbu
A.R.I.B.A., architect, of 2 Bolt S
Chambers, Warrington, has been
structed to prepare plans.

(*Continued on page* 122)

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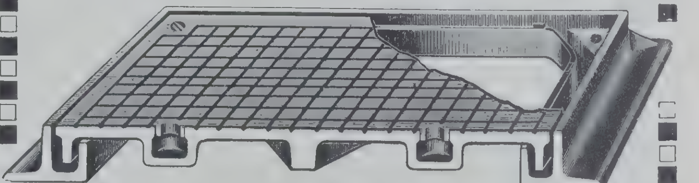

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ALTRINCHAM.—For additions to the hospital. Particulars from the architect, Mr. T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., Altrincham.

BIRMINGHAM. — July 19.—For alterations and additions to the Midland telephone exchange, Birmingham. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BANKHEAD.—July 20.—For the erection of five blocks (ten houses) of three and four apartments each, at Greenburn Road, Bankhead. Particulars from the District Sanitary Inspector, 7 Bon-Accord Square, Aberdeen.

BRADFORD.—For the erection of a public cenotaph, Low Moor. Particulars, Mr. H. Holroyd, 1 Sunny Bank, Wilson Road, Wyke.

BRIDGEND.—July 26.—For the erection of scullery accommodation at the Parc Gwyllt Mental Hospital. Particulars, Mr. W. E. R. Allen, Clerk to the Committee of Visitors, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

CONISBOROUGH.—July 20-25.—For the erection of a school at Conisborough. For all trades. Particulars, the Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

DERBY.—July 19.—For alterations to the Headmasters' House, Dronfield Grammar School. Particulars, Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

DOUGLAS.—For the erection of a small sub-station for the electricity department, for the T.C. Particulars, Mr. J. E. Teare, F.S.I., 46 Athol Street, Douglas.

DUNDEE.—For the erection of 432 tenement houses at Arklay Street. Offers are required for alternative materials: stone, artificial stone, and brick. Particulars from Mr. George Baxter, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer, 91 Commercial Street, Dundee.

DURHAM.—July 25.—For general builder's work in connection with the extensions and alterations to Benfieldside Council School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

ECCLES.—July 23.—Revised tenders for the erection of 78 non-parlour houses in pairs and blocks of four on the Gaskell Road Estate. Mr. T. Elce, M.Sc.Tech., A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

ENFIELD.—July 25.—For the erection of 244 houses. Particulars, Mr. T. W. Scott, Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex. Deposit £5 5s.

GATESHEAD.—July 19.—For the erection of a new elementary school. Particulars, Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, 5 Saville Chambers, North Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £3 3s.

GLAMORGAN.—July 19.—For the erection of new council school at Nantymoel (for 400 boys); additions to Gwaunarlwyddes Uchaf Farm House, near Pengam; converting classroom into cookery and handicraft centre at Pontfaen Council School. Particulars, Mr. T. Mansel Franklen, Secretary of Education Committee, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

HULL.—July 20.—For the erection of administration block for the infectious diseases hospital, at the Cottingham Castle Estate. Particulars, Mr. H. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Guildhall. Deposit £2 2s.

HATFIELD. — July 25.—For the erection of twelve cottages at Little Heath, near South Mimms. Particulars, Mr. H. T. Sidwell, M.Inst. M. & C.S., Priory House, Hatfield. Deposit £2 2s.

GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY.—July 28. —For the erection of four blocks (16 houses), all trades. Particulars from Mr. H. J. Fraser, architect and surveyor, Grantown-on-Spey.

INGLETON.—July 19.—For the erection of a house. Particulars, Mr. Heysett, Oakroyd, Ingleton.

KENFIG HILL.—July 19.—For the erection of a new chapel. Particulars, Mr. D. J. Howells, A.R.I.B.A., 7 Castle Street, Temple Street, Swansea.

LEICESTER.—July 22.—For the erection of an elementary school at Knighton Fields Road West for 608 places. Particulars, Mr. A. H. Hind, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Grey Friars, Leicester. Deposit £1 1s.

LOSSIEMOUTH.—August 6.—For the erection of four blocks of houses of the flatted type (four in each block, 16 in all), at Dunbar Street, All trades. Particulars from Mr. A. G. D. Grant, Burgh Surveyor, Lossiemouth.

LLANBADARNFAWR, NR. ABERYSTWYTH. — August 1. — For erecting a church hall. Particulars from the Architects, Messrs. J. & P. Coleridge, of 14 North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

MALTBY HALL. — July 12-19.—For all trades for the erection of special subjects blocks. Particulars, E.D., County Hall, Wakefield.

MIDDLETON - WHARFEDALE.—July 29.—For whole or separate tenders for erection of (1) sanitary annexes to pavilions, all trades; (2) nurses' hostels; (3) medical superintendent's house; (4) eight artisans' houses, all trades. Applications to Mr. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding, architect.

NENAGH.—July 20.—For the extension of waterworks. Particulars, Mr. S. T. O'Neill, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Nenagh.

NEWPORT, SHROPSHIRE. — August 6.—For the erection of a Cottage Hospital. Particulars from Clerk to the Trustees, C. F. Harriss, Esq., solicitor, Newport, Shropshire, or architects, Messrs. Edmund Kirby & Sons, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool. Deposit £3 3s.

PLYMOUTH.—July 25.—For (1) erection in brickwork of two houses with shops at Lanhydrock Road, Lower Mount Gold Housing Estate, and (2) erection of wooden fencing and formation of playing ground at Stonehall, Stonehouse. Particulars, Mr. J. Wibberley, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Architect, Municipal Offices, Plymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

RAVENSTHORPE.—July 27.—For all trades for the erection of proposed new Council School. Particulars at the office of Mr. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury. Deposit £1.

RUFFORD.—July 19.—For the demolition of the Old Rectory, Rufford. Particulars, Mr. J. Radcliffe, Hesketh Arms Hotel.

SOUTH KIRKBY.—July 12-19.—For whole or separate tenders for the erection of a house. Particulars, E.D., County Hall, Wakefield.

SHEFFIELD.—July 25.—For the erection of new offices and alterations to existing buildings at Kiveton Park, near Sheffield. Particulars, Mr. J. Haslam, Council's Architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Street, Worksop. Deposit £4 4s.

ST. COLOMB MAJOR.—July 21.—For the erection of block of 4 houses near Polgrain, St. Wenn, and block of 2 houses near Trevoyan, St. Merryn. Particulars, Mr. A. G. Oxland, Sanitary Surveyor, Queens, Fraddon. Deposit £2 2s.

Correction

The plywood floor illustrated on page 1073 of our issue of June 24 should have been described as being made of "seven-ply," and not of "three-ply" as stated.

Drawn Steel Reinforcement Bars

The revision of the British Standard Specification No. 15-1912, Structural Steel for Bridges and General Building Construction, has been engaging the attention of the Association for some time past, and at the instance of the Institution of Structural Engineers it has been agreed that consideration shall be given to the preparation of a B.S. Specification for Drawn Steel Bars for Reinforced Concrete Construction, which have not up to the present been dealt with by the British Engineering Standards Association.

Trade Publications

Messrs. Young & Marten, Ltd., builders' merchants, of Stratford, E., have just issued a new edition of their Pocket Catalogue called "Stock Selections," which was first issued as a temporary measure during the War period and has now become a favourite with many of their customers. This catalogue, which runs to 326 pages and is fully illustrated, will be found very useful in cases where builders and decorators are required to give a price on the spot for work in contemplation, as it embodies a very wide selection covering all ordinary requirements and possesses an additional advantage in that all the goods shown can be delivered from stock.

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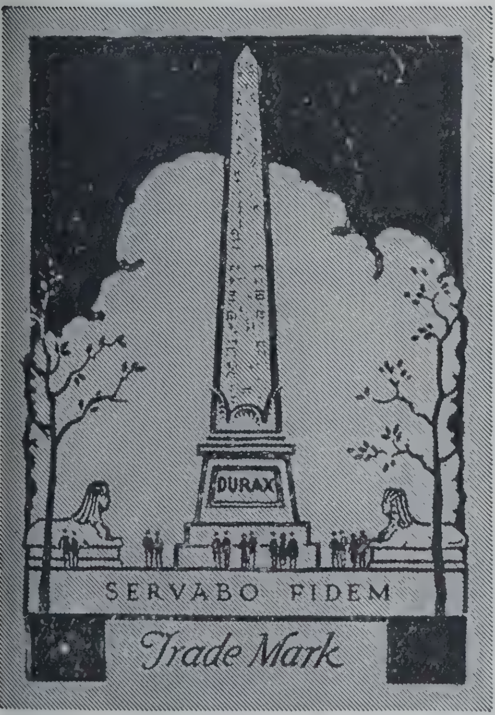

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GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10%or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	4in.	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices.		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.B.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	-	5½	5	-	6½	6	-	-	-	-
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	-	1/0½	10	-
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	-	10	8	-	11½	-	-	1/6	-	-
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	-	7½	7	-	9½	-	-	1/-	-	-

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5¼*d.*	6¾*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanised Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28½%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¼	1/11¼	2/3¼	2 8	3 0½	4 10¾
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/3¼	1/5½	1/11¼	2 2	3/11
Bends (each)	1/3¼	1/5½	1/9¼	2/2	2/7½	4/8½
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters. per yard	—	—	1 0¾	1 2	1 3	1 6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1 3½	1 4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard.	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8 6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt

50 TONS OF WATER

oof of Mr. J. LEALE'S ctory at Guernsey, holding 50 tons of water, aterproofed with VULCANITE.

on a VULCANITE ROOF!

No need to fear rain dripping through a roof covered with a material that will stand that strain !

Vulcanite Roofing is absolutely water-tight and weatherproof. It is Fire Resisting, too, when covered with sand and gravel or ½ inch of tar macadam. Low in first cost, its long life makes it not only the best but the most economical roofing on the market.

Roofs covered with Vulcanite are safe for years. This is why Vulcanite has been used during the past 30 years by Architects who want the best and who study their clients' expenditure as well as their own reputation.

VULCANITE FLAT ROOFING

Complies with the London Building Act and Building Bye-Laws of all Borough and Urban District Councils requiring an incombustible exterior roof covering, and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as a full Tariff Roof.

WIN THE FIGHT AGAINST DAMP BY USING VULCANITE DAMPCOURSES

Easily Laid—will not squeeze out, fracture or rot. We make a variety of Dampcourses for all types of Building.

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The FIRST in the Field. The FOREMOST ever since.

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DURESCO

as being the PREMIER Water Paint

Sole Manufacturers: The Silicate Paint Co. J. B. ORR & Co. Ltd.

CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

As permanent as the Pyramids.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	..	32/6	33/-	36/-

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
¼ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
¼ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
¼ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—

		Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	..	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7½d.	10½d.
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ in.
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.	9d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.	
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

The Week's Building News

(*Continued from page* 116)

OXTED.—Surrey E.C. are preparing working drawings of a proposed secondary school at Oxted for submission to the B.E.

PERSHORE.—The R.D.C. are to erect 36 houses at Pershore Holy Cross and St. Andrews, 6 at Peopleton, 6 at Charlton, 8 at Flodbury, 8 at Eckington, and 8 at Whittington. The plans for all these houses have been prepared by the architects, Messrs. F. B. Andrews & Son, and are to be erected in pairs.

PONTARDAWE.—The R.D.C. have decided to erect 39 houses at a cost of £20,000. The architect is Mr. E. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., of Pontardawe.

PORTSMOUTH.—In connection with the new Wesleyan Hall to be erected at Highland Road, Eastney, Hants, Messrs. John Lay & Sons, builders and contractors, Arundel Street, Portsmouth, have been successful with tender. Architects, Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester.

PORTSMOUTH.—The P.I.M. Co-operative Society have prepared a scheme for the erection of a hall and shops in Albert Road. Mr. A. E. Tutte (Messrs. Bone, Sharp & Tutte), 42 Commercial Road, Portsmouth, is the architect.

PLYMOUTH.—In accordance with the suggestions of the M.H., the borough engineer has prepared an amended scheme for the completion of the children's block at Didworthy Sanatorium, the cost being estimated at £3,900.

PRESTON.—Sketch plans have been prepared by Mr. T. O. Harris, L.R.I.B.A., Camden Place, Preston, for a new Congregational Church at Preston.

RADFORD. — Messrs. Whiteman & Payne, architects, have prepared plans for 150 houses in connection with the development of the Three Spires Estate, Radford.

RAMSEY. — Considerable alterations and additions are proposed at the Hydro, Ramsey, I.O.M., estimated to cost £30,000. Messrs. Riley & Smith, Birmingham, are the architects.

RICHMOND (SURREY). — Mr. E. J. Partridge has submitted to the T.C. plans for extensions to the Boat House Hotel, Kew, and which provides for additional bedrooms, lounge, smoking rooms and garages.

ROEHAMPTON. — Messrs. William Willett, Ltd., are to erect another 4 houses on the Dover Park Estate, Roehampton.

ROTHERHAM. — The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for the erection of a welfare centre and clinic in Cranworth Road.

SHEFFIELD.—The M.H. have sanctioned the borrowing of £118,600 by the Sheffield Corporation for the building of an abattoir. Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., Factory House, 79 and 80 High Holborn, W.C., are the architects.

SHERWILL.—Messrs. Friend & Kelly, architects, of Barnstaple, have prepared plans for a new Sunday school, for the Trustees of the Wesleyan Church.

SOLIHULL.—The R.D.C. are to erect eight houses at Lode Lane, to plans prepared by Mr. W. T. Orton, architect, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. The houses will cost £445 each, and will be erected by Messrs. Millward & Holland, of Knowle.

TAMWORTH. — Mr. Arthur Ashton, F.R.I.B.A., 33 Parade, Leamington Spa, is the architect for the new buildings to be erected by the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Co., Ltd., on the site of "The Paddock".

UPPER NORWOOD. — Sixty-four houses are to be built at Hermitage Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., at an estimated cost of £41,600.

WALSALL.—One hundred and sixty-seven houses are to be built by the T.C. on the Ida Road site at a cost of £61,484. The architect is Mr. J. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Council House, Walsall. These houses will be erected by Messrs. Eadie Towers & Co., of Wolverhampton.

WATFORD.—The Corporation Libraries Committee have approved the plans of Messrs. Gold and Newman, the joint architects, for the new library at Little Mascot, the cost being estimated at £20,000.

WESTON AND PARKGATE. — The U.D.C. have approved of the following plans: Lay-out of the Lower Parks Estate, submitted by Messrs. Mills & Milnes, Birkenhead; house on Leighton Hall Estate, for Fleming & Co., submitted by Mr. S. G. Hewitt, architect, Liverpool.

WIGAN.—Mr. Christopher Brighouse, architect and surveyor, 28 Burscough Street, Ormskirk, Lancs., has a scheme in preparation for the erection of a cinema on a site at Preston Road, Standish, near Wigan.

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he Super General ecorative Paint. In hite and Light Stone

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THE year 1795, when Edward Tann invented and produced the first safe, marked an epoch in the history of security service.

In the year 1843, his successors, the firm of John Tann, invented and patented the system of rendering safes fireproof, which is now used in varying degrees of quality and efficiency by nearly every safe manufacturer of repute.

In 1865 another milestone in security service was reached when John Tann originated the compound drill proof unbreakable steel plate.

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John Tann, Ltd., have published a comprehensive and profusely illustrated catalogue which is in addition an authoritative work on security engineering. It should be in the possession of every Architect and will be gladly forwarded, free of charge, to responsible applicants.

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Merritt Service

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced	
	In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware		Iron	
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
„ „ cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super	
	Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super	
	Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super				
	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/6

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	35/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	⅞ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

	1½ in.		2 in.	
Doors, per foot super	2 Panel	4 Panel	4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings each	9*d*

A SUGGESTION

MAY we suggest that before purchasing Fireplace Suites or Sanitary Appliances you and your Clients should visit our recently re-arranged Showrooms at 17 & 18 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area: 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.: Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run: 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4	1/9
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-	4/1
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8	2/1
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.: Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run: ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/-	5/2	—	
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/-	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/3
	Each							
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/-	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6	7/-
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	43/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot Run: 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Gas: ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing: ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/3
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/3
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/4
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/4
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/2		

Partitions	Per Yard Super: 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super: Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass: 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass: $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super: Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

If on Moulded Work	Add per Yard Super for the following: If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on: Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats: 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/2	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super: Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece: Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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THE SPECULATIVE SMALL HOUSE

The speeches at the Architecture Club Dinner last ɜek appear to have roused more than a passing terest. *The Manchester Evening Chronicle* has been fficiently enterprising to obtain one or two opinions the statement of Mr. J. C. Squire, the Club's esident, that over 90 per cent. of the new houses ɜre erected without an architect having any part in eir design. Mr. Norman McKellen, secretary of the ɔuse Builders' Association, however, repudiates the ggestion that builders do not employ architects. A very large majority of the members of the tional Federation of House Builders,'' he says, employ architects, and architects of taste, to design ɜir houses.'' Well, the proof of the pudding is in eating, and one would like to know where the ıses designed by these " architects of taste " are to found. Certainly they do not appear to be sufficntly numerous to have attracted much attention. ıat, also, is an " architect of taste "? Surely, in s connection, a man without taste could not proly appropriate the title of architect, although the t that there are many who do is one of the main sons for the promotion of the Architects' Registion Bill, which aims at securing a better standard æsthetic training as a necessary qualification for istration under its provisions. Mr. McKellen ıits, however, that there are a great many poorlyigned houses, but he thinks this is due neither to alling off in the standard of architectural design, to the non-employment of architects. The reason, his opinion, is entirely an economic one. The ncial factor governs not only the size of the house its appearance; and Mr. McKellen thinks that is borne out by the housing of local authorities, re the financial aspect has not received such stic attention as is necessary on a private job. atever may be said of the general poor standard esign in modern houses, it is not only the private der who is liable to criticism. He thinks that icipal enterprise would benefit from the criticism the local Advisory Committees proposed by Squire; and he states that " most builders would ome even more drastic steps than that and, sub to safeguards, would loyally work under a Comee which had power to refuse unworthy designs.'' is very encouraging, particularly as Sir Lawe Weaver and Mr. R. G. Spiller at the Club ıer both emphasised their opinion that the specue builder was a thoroughly well-meaning man, to ıcouraged to proceed on better lines rather than denounced. We feel that the only point on which architects might differ from Mr. McKellen is his contention, which we hope we do not misconstrue, that seemly architecture depends on the economic factor. Mr. Thomas Butterworth, a Manchester architect, also welcomes the idea of local Advisory Committees, and feels that the qualification of local surveyors, who are responsible for much of the municipal housing, lie more in the direction of engineering than architecture. He agrees with Mr. Squire that a large number of builders in a small way concern themselves more with interior construction than external appearances—and many " have not an element of design in them.'' This confirms the opinion of Mr. Spiller, himself a builder, which we mentioned last week, that the gravest evils on the country-side are being wrought by the small, by the village-carpenter type of man just starting on house building in a small way. One must not pass over Mr. Spiller's suggestion that architects should produce, at a small price, a book of designs, with photographs and plans of detached bungalows and cottages, for various areas in the kingdom, suitable for erection in the traditional manners of those areas. That is a suggestion that presents many difficulties, which are not insuperable, however, if taken up by the R.I.B.A. as the representative body of the profession, and issued under its ægis. Mr. Spiller's other proposal that placques of honour (to be affixed to the houses) should be awarded each year in each county for the best-designed houses costing specified sums is also well worth consideration, and we have reason to believe that something may come of the suggestion. Mr. Spiller had many other helpful suggestions, among them some for the manufacturers of materials—a smaller brick, a better form of asbestos slating, and so on. Certainly the object—which was exploratory—of the discussion at the Club's Dinner has been achieved in some measure, and possibly at some later meeting the ideas it produced may be hammered out into some concrete proposals which will command the support of architects and builders alike.

THE TOWERS OF BABEL

The skyscraper is still a question of controversy in the United States, but according to the New York correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian*, all the leading American authorities on housing and town-planning are hardening in their opposition to the further erection of these towering structures. There are many solid objections to them, the most forcible being the congestion both for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, on the street level and on the rapid transit systems of subways and elevated railways, caused by the inward and outward movement of the vast populations which these buildings contain. The ban on the commercial skyscraper is also extended to the "apartment houses," those vast congeries of flats, which have lately been rising higher and higher, and concurrently growing in cost, until on Park Avenue rentals of £10,000 a year are being paid, and £1,000 or £1,500 is a comparatively modest annual rental for the use of this class of accommodation. The other great objection is the hazard of fire, as exemplified in the case of the new Sherry-Netherlands building, the tower of which caught fire as the building was being completed, and had to be left to burn itself out, as the firemen were quite helpless, the fire being at a height far beyond the reach of any pumping apparatus. While the zoning laws now in force, by enforcing design in recessed planes or setbacks, have secured a certain measure of light and area in the streets surrounding these immense buildings, they do not touch the evils arising from congestion or remove the element of fire risk. It is becoming more and more apparent, both in the United States and this country, that the height of buildings must be regulated by the width of the streets on which they abut, and that licence to build higher must be compensated for by the surrender to the public of a proportionate amount of the site for road widening. It is safe to say that this would very quickly settle the economic bearings of development. The ability to build to a great height benefits no one but the land speculator, and it results in great difficulties and losses to the community as a whole. As Mr. Howard Robertson has shown in a recent article in our pages, the skyscraper on a congested site is no longer an economic proposition. The space occupied by the supports, services, batteries of lifts, and other necessary equipment, takes up so much of the area of the valuable lower floors that there comes a point when the space left for letting can no longer bring in an economic return. The tendency, therefore, is to secure larger and larger sites, and the cost of acquiring these, of demolishing the existing buildings, many of them sound and serviceable, and erecting the new structure, now runs into such colossal figures that the financial aspect of skyscraper building is becoming increasingly shaky. Once there is any break in the present boom of prosperity, a point on which American economists appear to be apprehensive, these giant buildings would cease to bring in an economic return. Skyscraper building rather looks like a Frankenstein creation of the American building developer which will eventually devour him.

Archangel Timber

The arrival in this country of some cargoes of Archangel timber marked with red paint in place of the customary hammer mark has given rise to some suspicion among buyers that these shipments are not genuine Archangel goods, a suspicion possibly heightened by recent political events and changes in regard to Anglo-Russian trade. Timber from the White Sea for so long has enjoyed a high reputation that any reduction in quantity or quality would have a profound effect upon the market for wood of joinery grade, particularly in view of the great expansion, since the War, of the supplies of European timber often of inferior quality. The explanation of the change in marking the butts with red paint, instead of the usual hammer-stamp, appears to be that in recent years there had been instances of dissatisfaction on the part of importers owing to the hammer-marks not being clear. Naturally, hammer-stamping does not stand out so clearly and legibly as marking with paint. As the reputation of White Sea timber is not founded upon any particular system of marking, but upon the quality of the wood itself, stil maintained by uniformly strict bracking at the White Sea ports, it was not anticipated that this change in the marking would be considered by English importers as implying a drop in the pre-war standards of quality of the timber supplied. The vice-chairman of Exportles, Ltd., the organisation controlling the whole export of timber from the White Sea ports, states however, that in deference to the wishes of British importers, instructions have been given to all Archangel mills to revert in future to the old method of marking by hammer-stamp alone. He has also given an authoritative assurance that all users of White Sea timber, who receive any part of the paint-marked timber from the cargoes in question, may rest assured that it is identical in quality with the timber they have been accustomed to receive in the past.

Piccadilly, London, is to be closed for repaving for four months from July 29, during which time traffic will, with the King's consent, be diverted down the Mall and Constitution Hill. The three shops in the Strand, between Adam Street and the Hotel Cecil are also to be removed shortly, and this will do away with a bottle-neck that has largely nullified the utility of the widening carried out on either side of them.

COMPETITION RESULTS

BOGNOR COUNCIL OFFICES

The assessor's award in connection with the above competition is as follows:

First Premium—Design " I.": Mr. Charles Cowles-Voysey, 14, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

Second Premium—Design " C.": Messrs. Clayton & Black, 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

Third Premium—Design " J.": Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey, 46 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

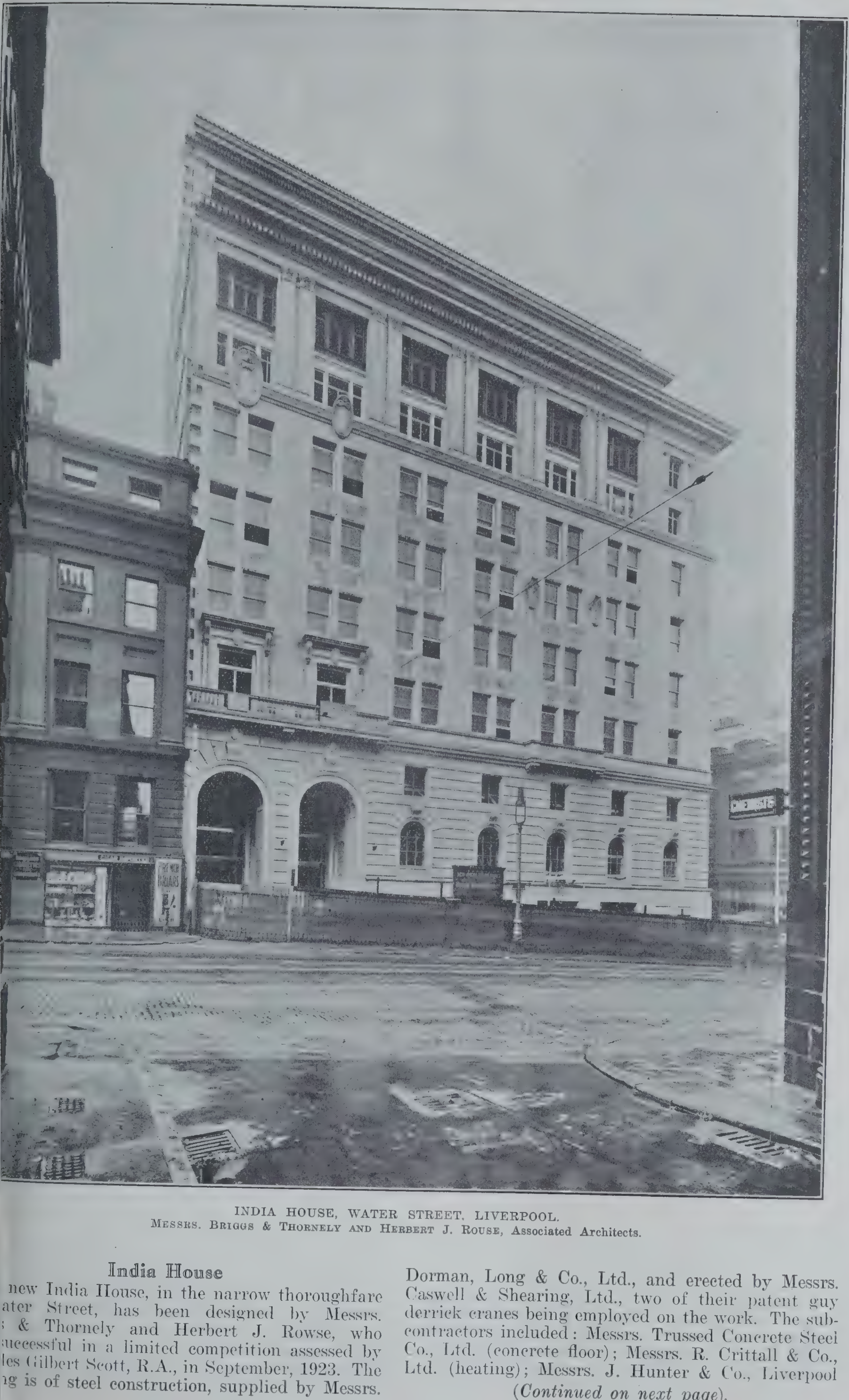
The assessor's award in connection with the above competition is as follows:

First Premium.—Design No. 15: Messrs. Petch & Fermaud, 12 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Second Premium—Design No. 32: Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman & Rowland V. Taylor, 1 Queen Street, Gloucester.

Third Premium—Design No. 46: Messrs. Cecil A. L. Sutton & George A. Bryan, Albion Chambers King Street, Nottingham.

The designs, of which 83 were submitted, will be on view in the Cartwright Memorial Hall, Lister Park Bradford, until Wednesday, July 27 (10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily).



INDIA HOUSE, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MESSRS. BRIGGS & THORNELY AND HERBERT J. ROUSE, Associated Architects.

India House

new India House, in the narrow thoroughfare ater Street, has been designed by Messrs. & Thornely and Herbert J. Rowse, who uccessful in a limited competition assessed by les Gilbert Scott, R.A., in September, 1923. The ng is of steel construction, supplied by Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., and erected by Messrs. Caswell & Shearing, Ltd., two of their patent guy derrick cranes being employed on the work. The sub-contractors included: Messrs. Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd. (concrete floor); Messrs. R. Crittall & Co., Ltd. (heating); Messrs. J. Hunter & Co., Liverpool

(*Continued on next page*).

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

THE ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

At a recent meeting of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Architects, held in Paris, it was decided to hold the Eleventh International Congress in Amsterdam and The Hague from August 29 to September 4. This will be the first regular International Congress of Architects held since the war. The architects of the Netherlands have long desired this meeting, and are exerting every effort to make it a notable gathering. Five of the subjects thus far decided upon for discussion are: (1) International Competitions; (2) Legal Protection of the Title of Architect; (3) Architectural Copyright; (4) Architecture as Practised by the Architect and by the Architect-Builder; (5) Artistic Development of Architecture since 1900. Those expecting to be present should communicate with the Secretary of the British Section, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, A.R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL, 1926.

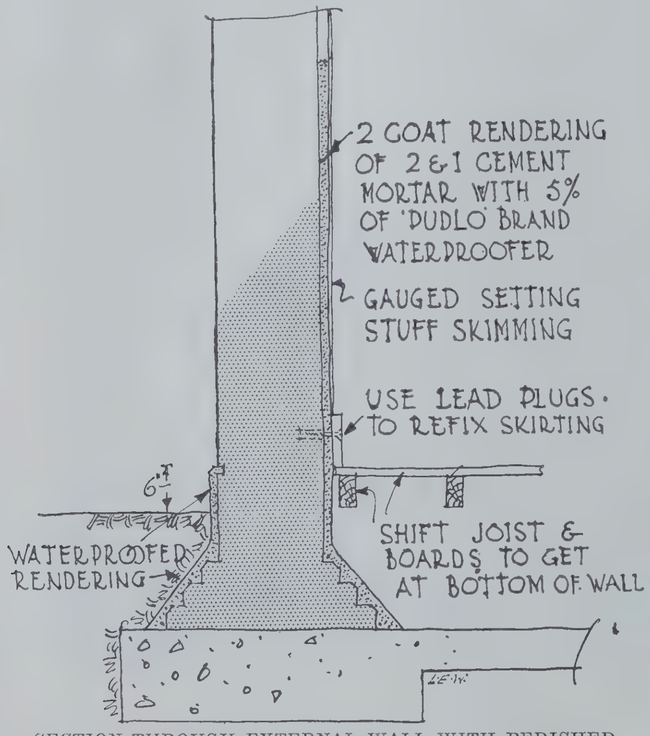
The jury entrusted by the Royal Institute of British Architects with the award of the London Architecture Medal have selected the Friends' House, Euston Road and Endsleigh Gardens, designed by Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., of Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. This building was illustrated in our issue of June 24.

Correspondence

The Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

The Repair of Rural Cottages

SIR,—Our experience inclines us to agree with MR. EDWIN GUNN's opinion that horizontal damp-proof courses were rarely provided in buildings earlier than the middle of last century.


2 COAT RENDERING OF 2 & 1 CEMENT MORTAR WITH 5% OF 'DUDLO' BRAND WATERPROOFER
2 GAUGED SETTING STUFF SKIMMING
USE LEAD PLUGS TO REFIX SKIRTING
6"
WATERPROOFER RENDERING
SHIFT JOIST & BOARDS TO GET AT BOTTOM OF WALL

SECTION THROUGH EXTERNAL WALL WITH PERISHED DAMP-PROOF COURSE.

His recommendation to treat walls that are damp owing to the absence of an effective horizontal dampcourse with an interior rendering of waterproofed cement has been well proven in practice, and we should like to stress the importance of the porous lime plaster skimming that MR. GUNN indicates as a finish for such interior renderings of waterproofed cemen This skimming should have a preponderance washed sand, and, if Buxton or other similar fat li is used for making the putty, it will carry double bulk of sand. The gauging of this "setting stuff by the addition of a little plaster-of-Paris just befo its application to the wall will secure adhesion a obviate the necessity of consolidating the substan of the skimming by steel trowelling, which is esse tial with ungauged setting stuff, in order to preve shrinkage cracks. The gauged setting coat will more absorptive and, in consequence, a better sa guard against condensation.

Unfortunately, the trouble of defective dam courses is also prevalent in buildings of more rec construction, due largely to careless workmanship a the use of indifferent dampcourse material. T sketch shows a very effective method of treating wall of this type, and the rendering of waterproo cement applied on the outer face, from the bottom the footings up to 6 in. above the ground surface, of value in minimising the soakage of water into base of the wall, from whence it would rise upwa by capillary attraction. By carrying the waterproo cement rendering down to the base of the wall on inner face, dampness is excluded from the void un the joisted and boarded floor.—Yours faithfully.

KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO., LTD.

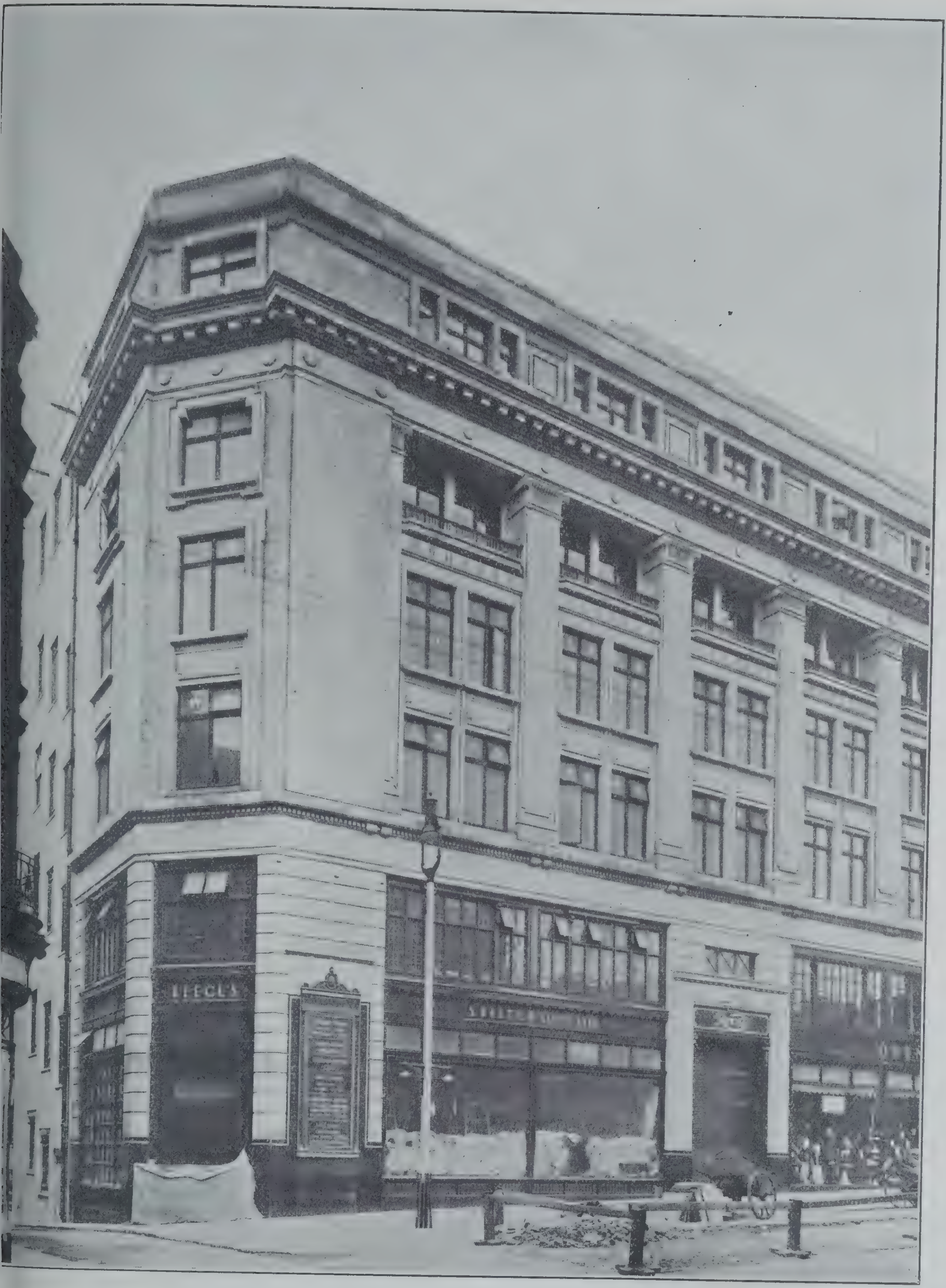
King's Lynn.

India House—(*Continued*).

(electric lighting); Messrs. John Tanner & So Liverpool (plaster and fibrous work); Messrs. Mart Ltd., London (plaster work in arcade); Messrs. A & Fennis, London (roof tiling); Messrs. Val Travers Asphalte Co., Ltd. (asphalte); Messrs. R. Houghton, Liverpool (plumbing); Messrs. Wid Foundry, Ltd. (cast iron work); Messrs. McFarl & Co., Glasgow (iron windows); Messrs. Crittall Ma facturing Co. (metal windows); Messrs. Mellowes Co., Ltd., Sheffield (leaded lights); Messrs. Willia & Watson ,Liverpool (glazing; Messrs. F. & E. Pesc Liverpool (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Bromsgr Guild, Bromsgrove (bronze work); Messrs. Waygo Otis, Ltd. (lifts); Messrs. John Stubbs & Sons, Liv pool (marble work) Messrs. Diespeker, Ltd., Lon (terrazzo floors, walls and staircases, terrazzo pa tions to lavatories, with terrazzo heads and pos The general contractors were Messrs. Wm. Tho ton & Sons, Ltd.

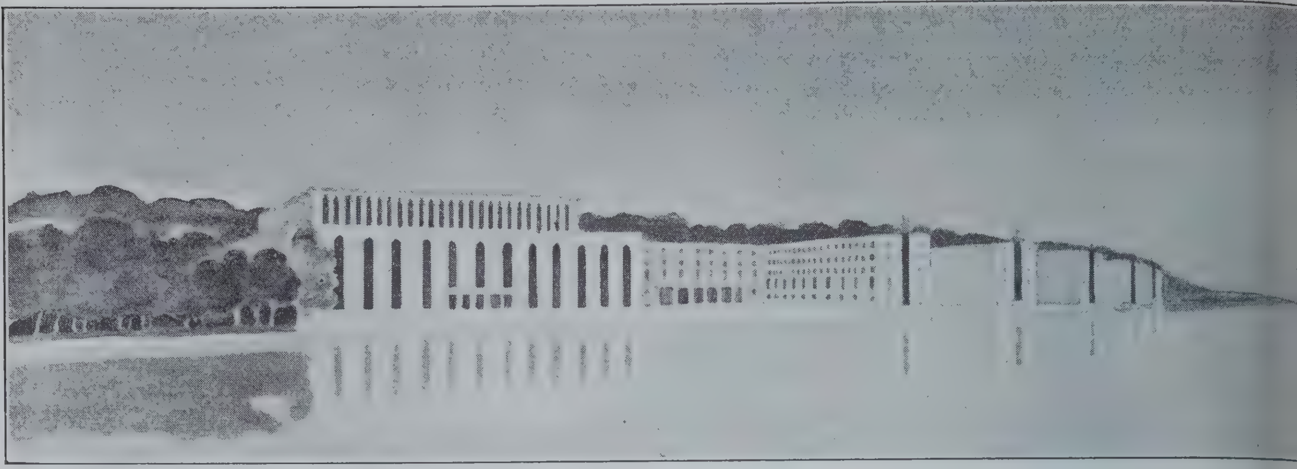
New Cafe-Restaurant, Liverpool

The new Café-Restaurant for Messrs. Reece & S Ltd., the Liverpool caterers, has been erected Parker Street from the designs of Mes Edmund Kirby & Sons. The building, wh comprises sub-basement, basement, ground and f upper floors, will be opened to the public Monday next. The basement contains a lunche room, smoking lounge and soda fountain, decora in the style of an old English hall. On the grou floor is a confectionery shop, soda fountain, qu lunch counter of the American type, and l refreshment café. This floor is panelled in wal the floor being of Tenessee marble. The m restaurant and grill-room are on the first floor, which there is also a small private dining-room. walls on this floor are panelled in bleached mirrors and decorative paper panels being introdu and the floor is parquet. A popular café, panelle oak enriched with gold, and another private din room occupy the second floor. The ballroom on third floor has space for 200 dancers. There ar addition two goods lifts and three passenger l The cost was approximately £250,000.



MESSRS. REECE'S NEW CAFE-RESTAURANT, LIVERPOOL.
MESSRS. EDMUND KIRBY & SONS, Architects.

ɘ general contractors were Messrs. Wm. Moss
ns, Loughborough. The sub-contractors were:
'S. John Stubbs & Sons (marble work); Messrs.
ım & Sons (kitchen plant); Messrs. MacIntyre
ns, Ltd., Liverpool (steelwork); Messrs. Die-
r & Co., Ltd. ("Big Span," terrazzo floors,
and staircases, terrazzo partitions to lavatories,
bronze metal heads and posts); Messrs. John
er & Sons (plaster); Messrs. Dod Bros.,
ool, Manchester and London (heating);
s. Etchells, Congdon & Muir (lifts);
Messrs. Hampton & Sons (decorations); Messrs. Geo. Williams & Sons, Liverpool (first floor decorations); Messrs. Val De Travers Asphalte Co. (asphalte); Messrs. Haywards, Ltd. (fire escape stairs); Messrs. Quiggin Bros., Liverpool (locks, etc.); Messrs. F. & E. Pescod, Liverpool (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Jas. Stott & Sons, Liverpool (plumbing); Messrs. Compton Bros., Liverpool (glazing); Messrs. Williams & Watson (plate glass); Messrs. Granwood Flooring Co., London (flooring); Mr. E. Timmsons, Runcorn (heating).



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 118.—MR. NILS EINER ERIKSSON, Architect, Stockholm.

THE GENEVA COMPETITION

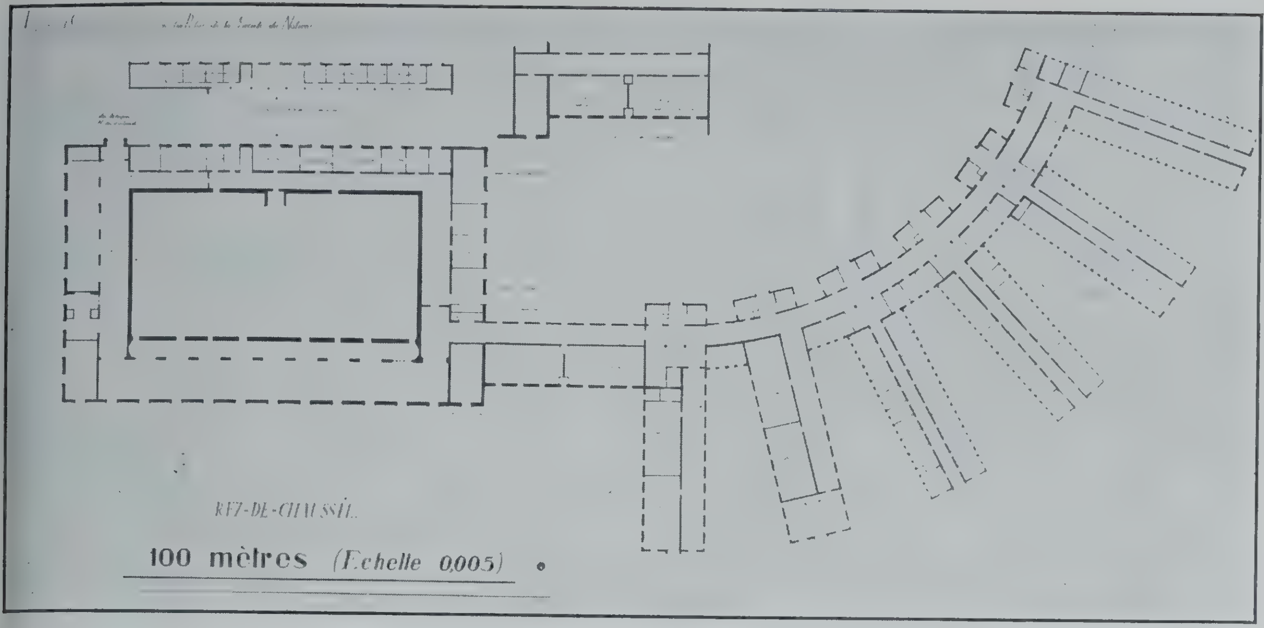
The jury of the architectural competition for the erection of a "League of Nations" building at Geneva has recently issued a report.

THE AWARD.

It may be remembered that the jury, when it gave its award some weeks ago, made the surprising announcement that in its opinion not one of the designs submitted was suitable for execution. Such a decision was not in itself improper, for it is obviously better to postpone the work rather than erect a building which the assessors knew to be faulty in some essential respects. Yet when we learn from the report that as many as "three hundred and seventy-seven architects took part in the competition and submitted thousands of drawings expressing their ideas in a practical and artistic form worthy of the object in view," we are entitled to ask whether the competitors were treated with the consideration which is their due; for it is probable that these three hundred and seventy-seven sets of drawings have involved their authors in a cash expenditure of not less than a hundred pounds apiece, not to mention the monetary value of their labours, and their principal inducement to enter for the competition was the prospect of winning it and of seeing the League of Nations building executed in accordance with the design placed first. The competitors in the present instance may legitimately lodge several complaints against the jury. In the first place, the jury omitted to adopt a procedure which is becoming ever more common in important architectural competitions and which involves the candidates in a considerable saving of expense—namely, the system of a preliminary contest where sketch designs only are first submitted, to be followed by the final round in which a limited number of not more than about twelve competitors are required to produce finished sets of drawings illustrative of their designs. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon the advantages of this method. No competitor need feel a grievance if his sketches indicating the essential outlines of his design are rejected on the ground that they embody a wrong principle from the start. Unfortunately, however, in the present instance one cannot help suspecting that the jury had not come to any very definite conclusion as to the right principles which were required to be embodied in the designs.

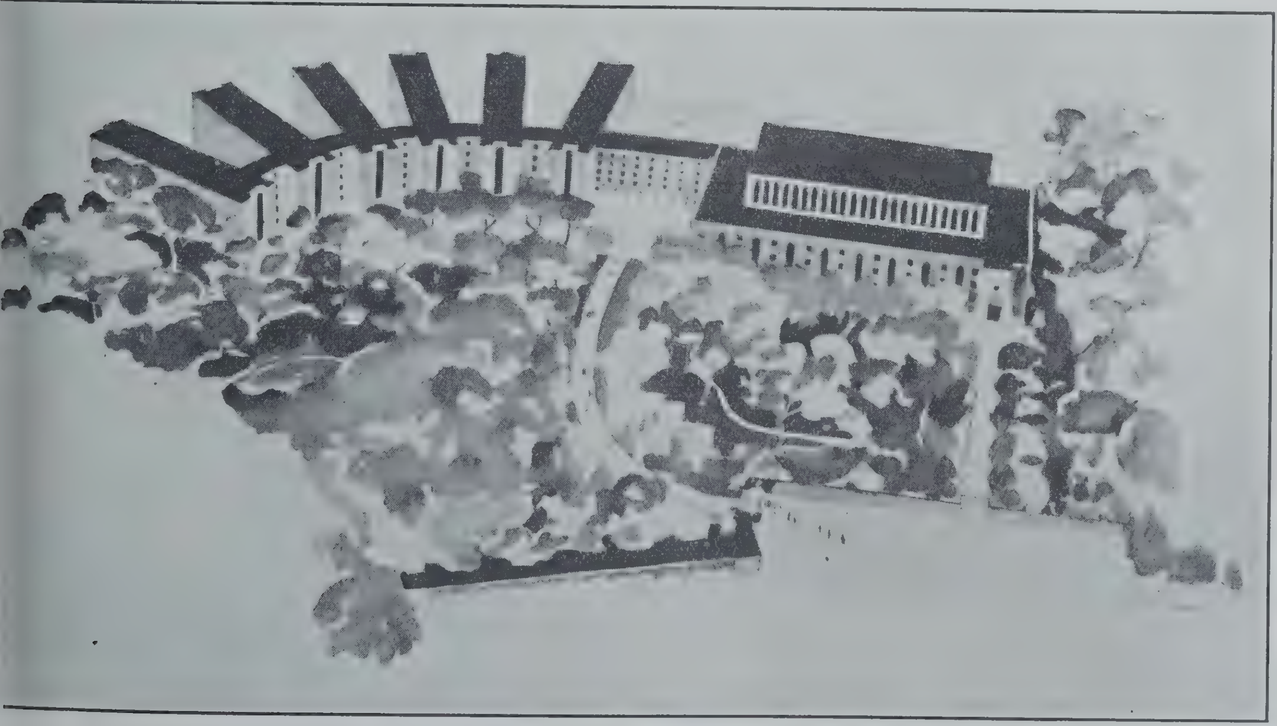
"AN ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT."

It may be worth while to take a few sentences from this remarkable report and subject them to analysis. We read that "the jury endeavoured i
the first place to justify the confidence of the co
petitors by carefully checking the packages receive
verifying their contents, and supervising the placin
of the plans." Obviously it expects the competito
to be especially grateful to it for the performanc
of these elementary duties. But surely the mechanic
task of checking the contents of the various packag
is usually left to clerks, who are quite competent t
perform it. The picture of learned assessors, inclu
ing in their number not only distinguished foreig
professors of architecture but actually one membe
of our own Royal Academy, undertaking the duti
usually relegated to subordinates is not an exhilara
ing one, especially as the great labours involved i
checking the contents of 377 packages must hav
reduced them to a state of physical exhaustion, whic
does much to explain, though it does not justif
the lack of vigour shown and the intellectual i
decisiveness expressed in their award. The jury pr
ceeds to commend itself to us by affirming that it wa
most anxious to judge the designs in strict accor
ance with the programme and rules, and first of a
satisfied itself that the material conditions of th
programme and rules had been complied with.
then "studied the plans and examined their arch
tectural and artistic qualities from the point of vie
of site, facilities for movement inside the buildi
and traffic outside, arrangement and form of th
building, construction and harmonious and logic
architectural development." But surely this stat
ment is supererogatory. Does the jury (presumab
paid for their services) expect to receive our speci
praises for "studying the plans and examining the
architectural and artistic qualities? And wh
"artistic" as well as "architectural?" It is witho
precedent that a report of a great architectural co
petition should be filled out with such useless observ
tions. The award, however, is just as remarka
for what it omits as for what it contains. Further
we read that the jury was confronted with an ext
ordinary wealth of ideas, but was reluctantly co
pelled to realise that its work was made difficult
the fact that "a considerable proportion of the co
petitors had not adhered strictly enough to t
material conditions required by the programme a
rules." By this sentence the jury intended to c
demn a number of the competitors, but in reality
passed judgment upon itself, for we are right
supposing that if a *few* of the entrants misunderstoo
the conditions of the programme they are proba

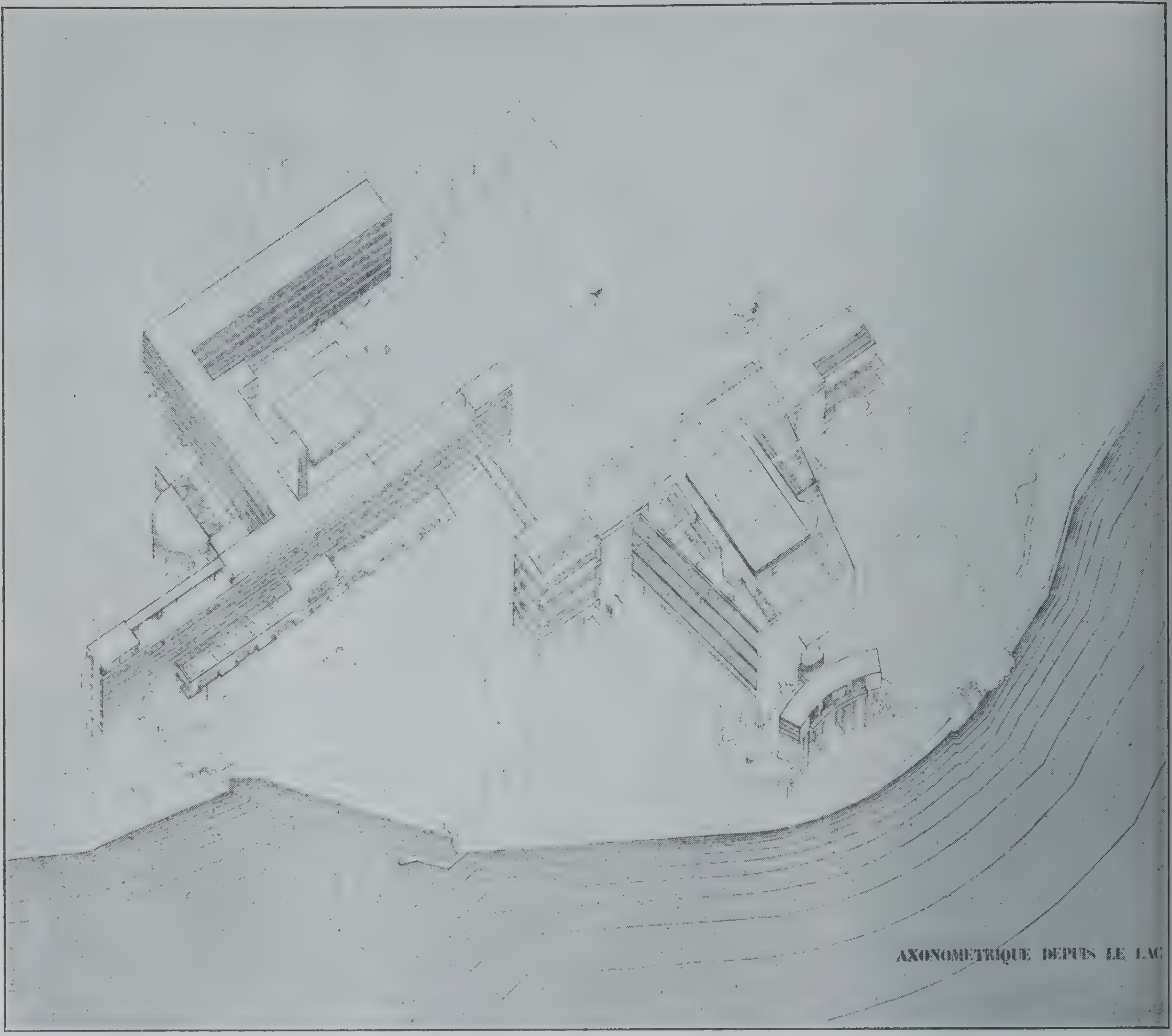


LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION: FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 118.—Mr. Nils Einer Eriksson, Architect, Stockholm.

emselves to blame, but where a " considerable pro- ortion " have failed to interpret the rules correctly, ien it is obviously the fault of the rules themselves hich have not been defined with sufficient clarity. nfortunately the assessors do not deign to particu- rise which of the conditions were violated by the ndidates. In fact the report is singularly free of y statement which could possibly be regarded as critique of the designs submitted. Yet the com- titors would have valued a considered judgment of e designs on the part of the assessors, who might least have briefly indicated the grounds on which e twenty-seven premiated schemes were arranged in ree grades. The report, as actually presented to , does indeed contain the statement that the sessors " examined the designs," but gives no idence in the form of criticisms or commentary such would convince us that all or any of the designs ve been the subject of detailed analysis. One cryptic sentence especially deserves to be quoted: " With regard to the carrying out of the programme, the fact that the designs show fundamental differences in their conception of the scheme is explained by the evolutionary phase through which contemporary architecture is now passing." The redundant " now " is but a trifle which need not seriously offend, but is there not a flagrant illogicality in the suggestion that differences in the interpretation of the " programme " is due to the " evolutionary phase of modern architecture "? This latter cause may have been responsible for the lack of homogeneity in *style* which was exhibited in the various schemes, but the " programme " was, or should have been, determined in detail by the assessors themselves. And why drag in a reference to this " evolutionary phase? " The jury were not required to write a general essay upon contemporary architecture, but to explain and justify their own award.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 118.—Mr. Nils Einer Eriksson, Architect, Stockholm.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 273.—Messrs. Le Corbusier and P. Jeanneret, Architects, Paris.

A New Competition?

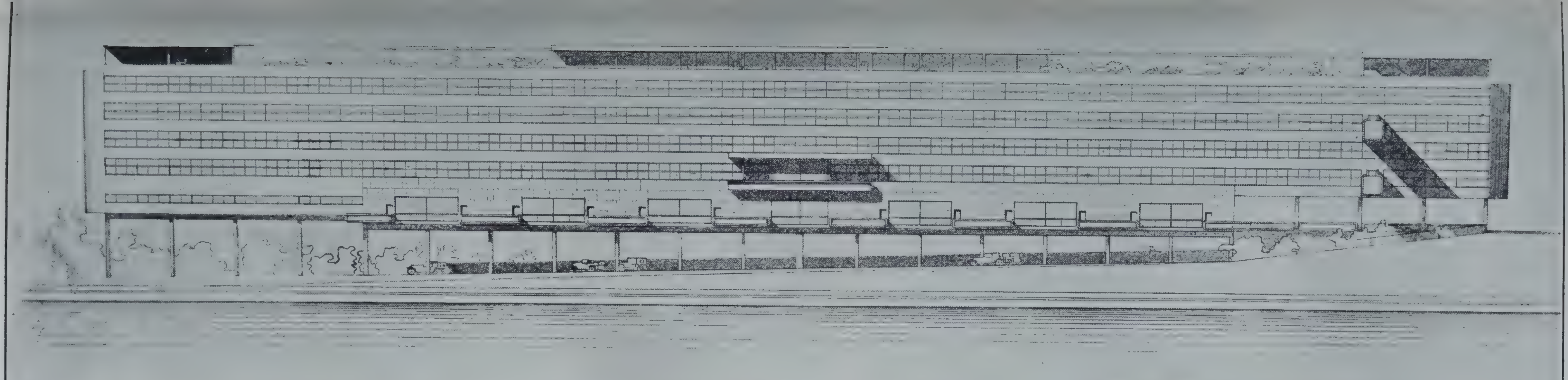
The jury unanimously decided that the results of the competition did not justify it in recommending any one of the plans for execution. The question which immediately occurs to the reader is, "What is to happen next?" Does the authority dealing with this matter, a sub-committee presumably, appointed by the Council of the League of Nations and ultimately responsible to the Assembly of that body, intend to pursue the subject further? Are a new Assembly Hall and Secretariat destined to be built in the near future, and, if so, how are the designs for these buildings to be obtained. The difficulties in the way of holding another competition are considerable, not merely on account of the failure of the first one, but because the report of the jury has not vouchsafed to the architectural profession the slightest inkling of the *reasons* why the various schemes submitted were rejected by them. To say that these schemes did not comply with the conditions is to say nothing, unless they specify the particular conditions which were violated. Moreover, it is presumed that at least the twenty-seven premiated designs did not violate the conditions. On what grounds, then, was none of them thought suitable for execution? Until these questions have been properly answered, it is unlikely that any new competition would attract a sufficient number of candidates to make the holding of it worth while. If, however, a new competition is contemplated by the League of Nations Building Committee, we may recommend to its notice two co ditions which should govern the conduct of such competition if it is to inspire the confidence of arch tects. In the first place, it should be a two-round com petition, in which sketch designs only are first sub mitted; and, secondly, the programme must be draw up and the award promulgated by a body from whic each and all of the jury for the competition ju assessed have been excluded.

Critique of the First Nine Premiated Design

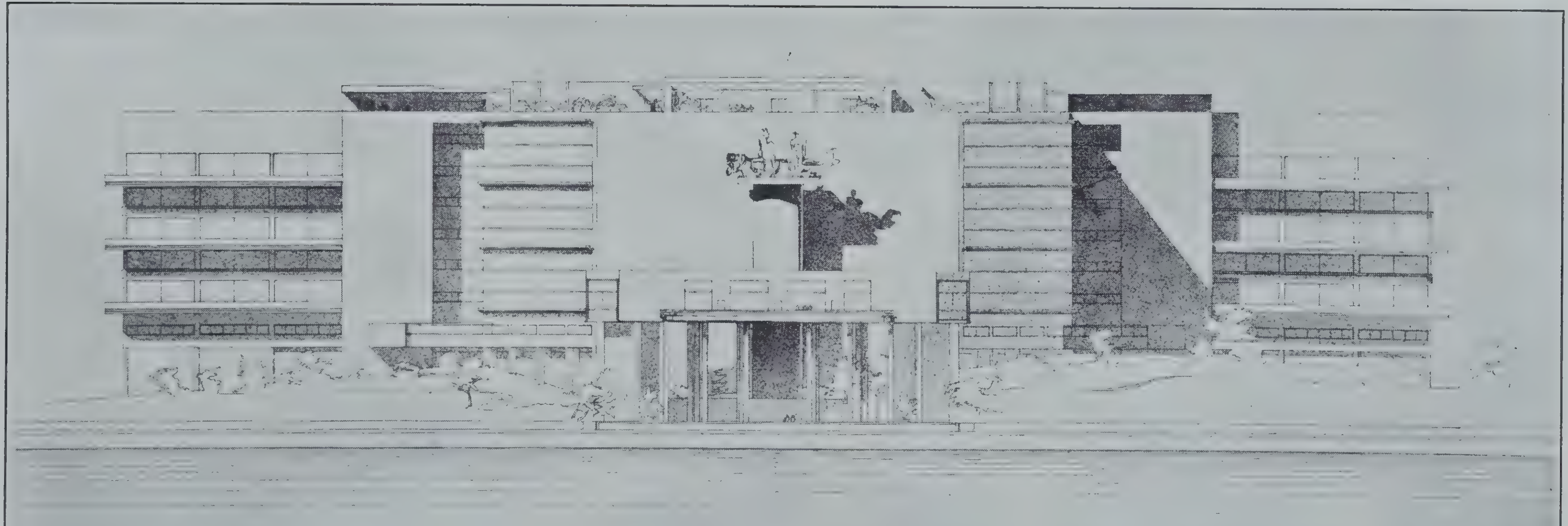
Twenty-seven designs were premiated, and the were arranged in three groups of nine. The first grou were awarded prizes of 12,000 francs, the seco group received 3,800 francs each, and the third 2,5 francs each. The two latter groups were "Honou able Mentions."

The nine designs placed in the first group are he illustrated.

The competitors were asked to provide an Assemb Hall for the League of Nations, and also a Secr tariat, and they were left free to decide wheth these buildings should be in one block or in two ma portions joined together. In addition to the assemb hall, a council room, certain committee rooms, and library were to be provided. The Secretariat natural comprised a large number of office rooms which r quired to be arranged in a certain order so as to faci tate their inter-communication. The competitors had choice of making the Assembly Hall block a domina

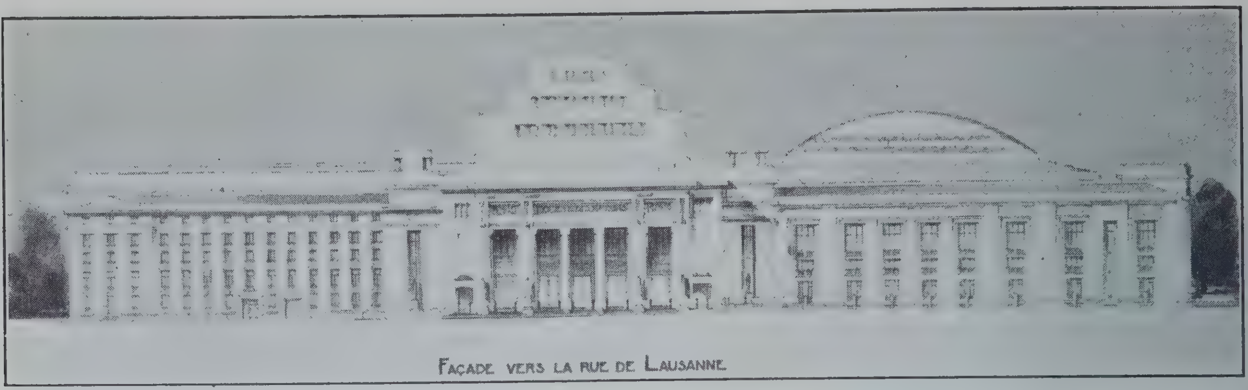


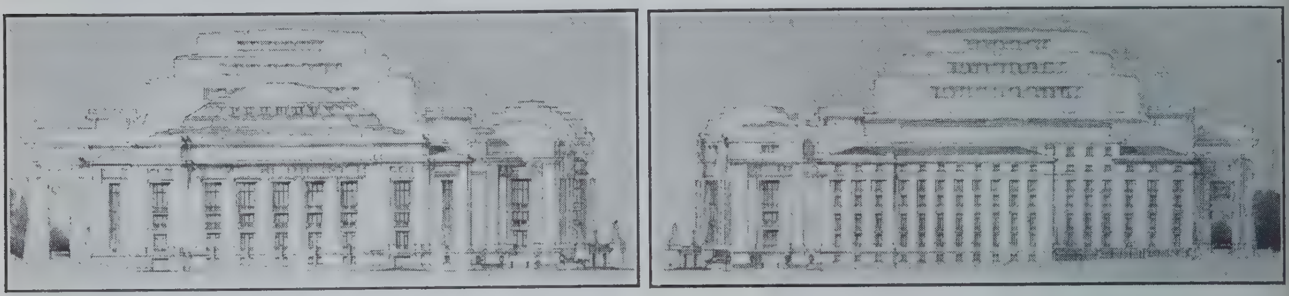
SECRETARIAT FACADE SUR LE LAC



G.S.D.A
FACADE SUR LE LAC

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 273.—Messrs. Le Corbusier and P. Jeanneret, Architects, Paris.

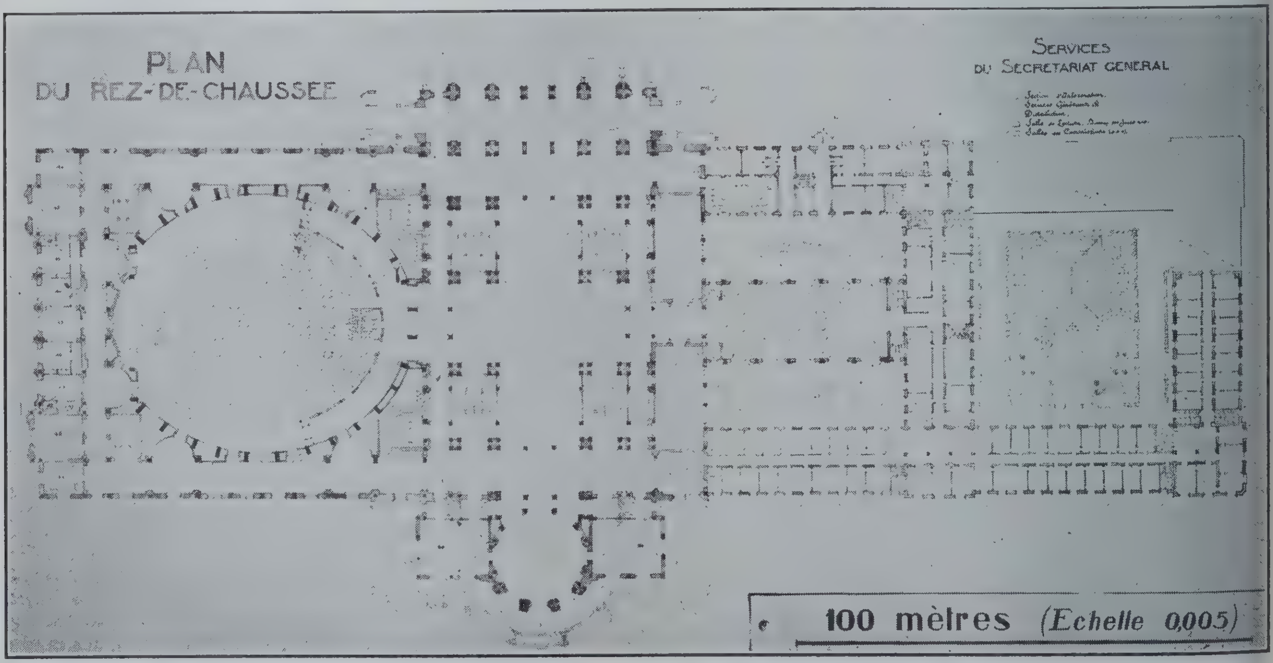




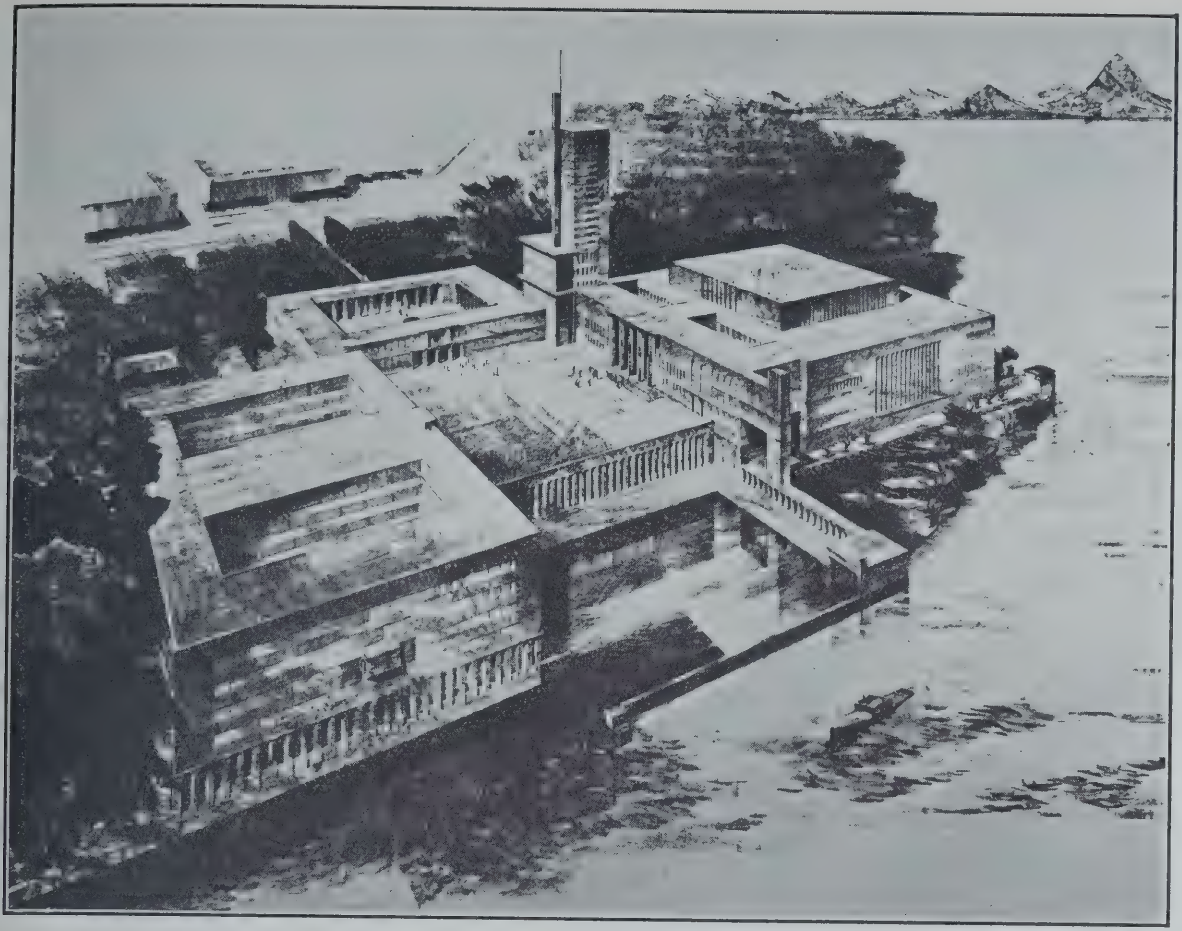
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 143.—MR. CAMILLE LEFEVRE, Architect, Paris.

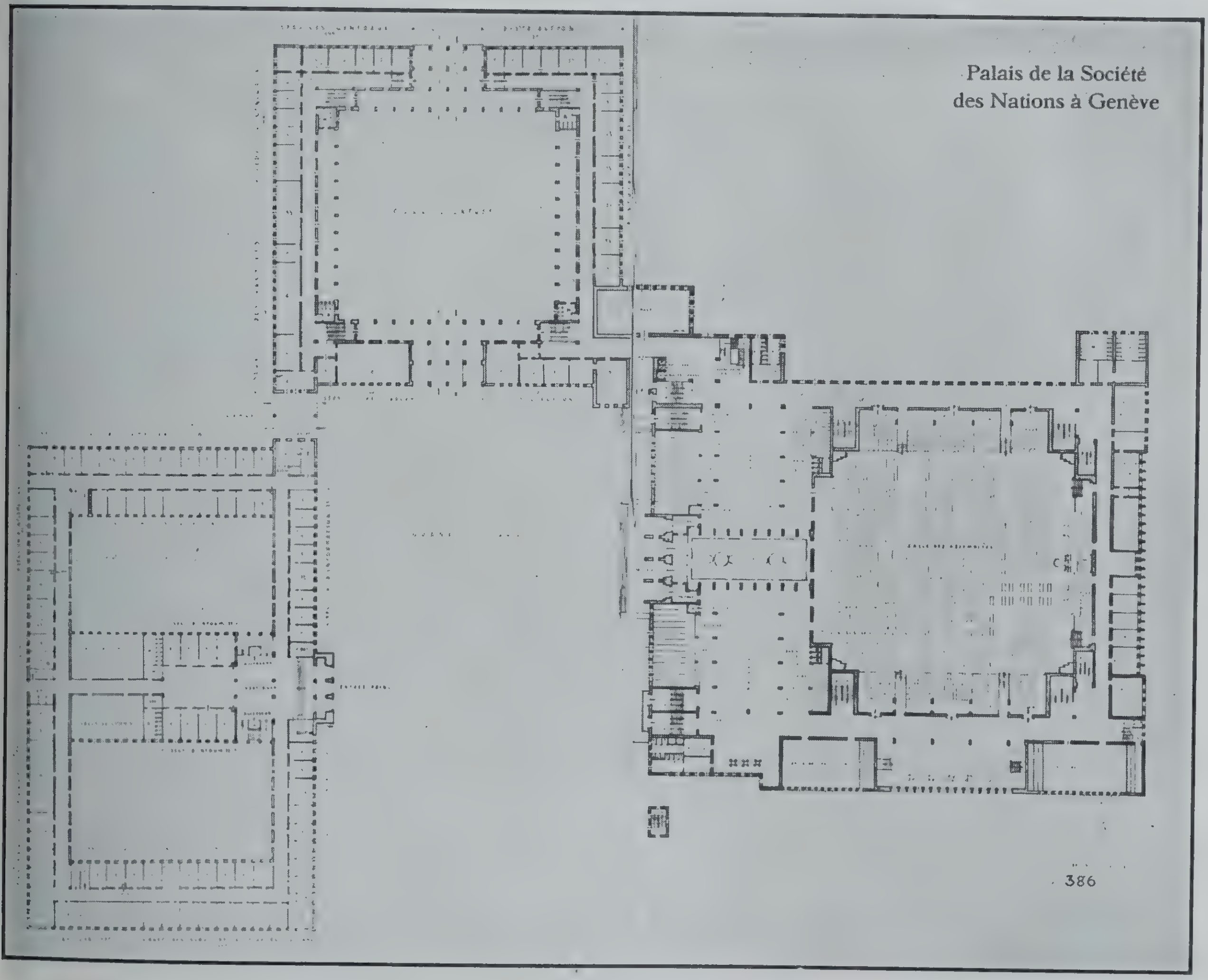
yet separate element in the composition, placing the Secretariat adjacent to it, or else they could combine both in one great architectural formation, either putting the Secretariat behind the Assembly Hall or, as it were, wrapping the Secretariat round the latter. These were the two obvious alternatives, and they certainly represented the most logical solutions. The first type is represented in the designs Nos. 118, 273, 332, 387 and 431, while the second appears in Nos. 117 and 298. Intermediate arrangements are shown in designs Nos. 145 and 328. It may be affirmed at once that as the League of Nations is one body, the building in which its work is carried on best expresses the spirit of this institution if, in spite of the separation of the Assembly Hall from the Secretariat, the building as a whole has the appearance of unity. For this reason a design such as No. 273, in which the two parts are joined together by nothing but one narrow corridor, lacks the essential quality of coherence, while Nos. 117 and 298 are obviously compact architectural entities.

The design No. 117, the joint work of three Italian architects, is a fine conception, in which the plan shows the influence of the Beaux Arts School. Here the Assembly Hall is surmounted by a dome visible from the outside, and is further emphasised on the front and rear elevations by columnated treatments equal in width to itself. The entrance feature is a large apsidal portico with gigantic statues surmounting the columns. The plan, although logically constructed is grandiose, is yet very wasteful of corridor space, and could scarcely have been erected for the limited amount of money which the League possesses for building purposes. No. 298, a German contribution, has the virtue of simplicity in a high degree, and would be economical to construct, assuming that

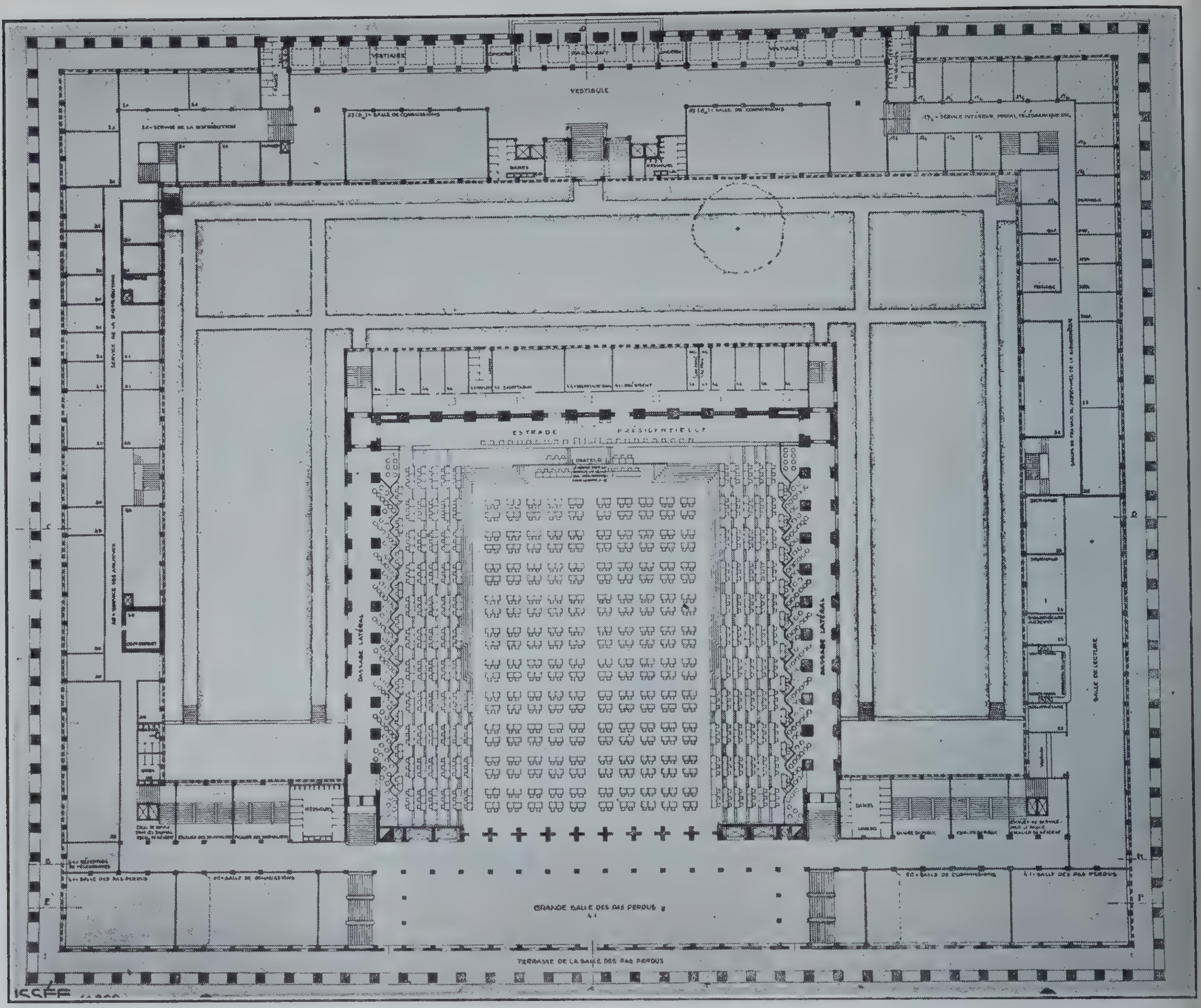


LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 143.—MR. CAMILLE LEFEVRE, Architect, Paris.





LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 332.—PROF. EMIL FAHRENKAMP AND MR. ALBERT DENEKE, Architects, Düsseldorf.


VESTIBULE
ESTRADE PRÉSIDENTIELLE
GRANDE SALLE DES PAS PERDUS
TERRASSE DE LA SALLE DES PAS PERDUS

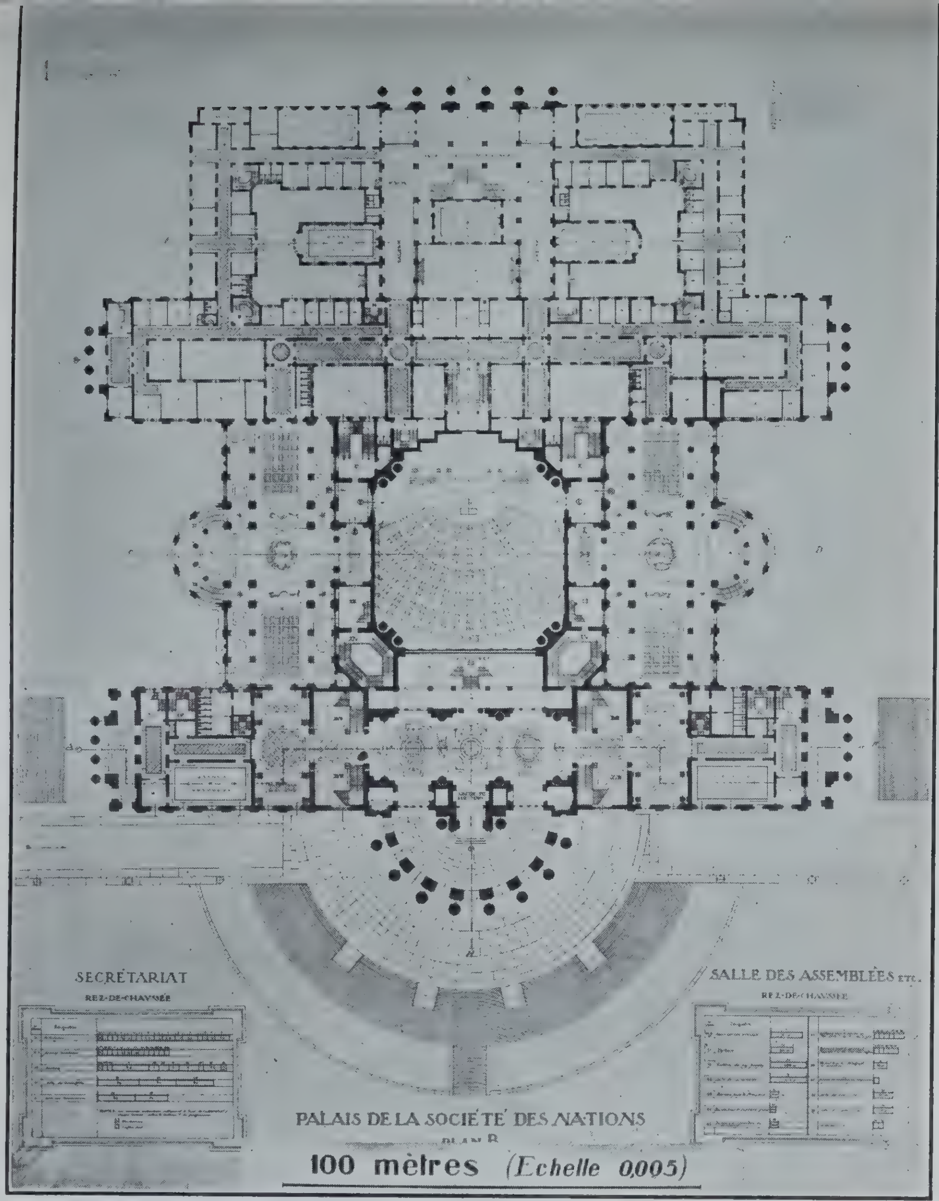
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 298.—MESSRS. ERICH ZU PUTLITZ, RUDOLF KLOPHAUS AND AUGUST SCHOCH, Architects, Hamburg.
For elevation see page 142.

the 140 columns of identical design which surround the building could be formed of parts capable of being reproduced mechanically. In spite of its qualities of unity and great scale, however, it produces an effecting dulness and boredom as if the League of Nations were a rather tedious conception. No. 118, an example of modern Swedish art, illustrated by a charming perspective drawing, is perhaps the most attractive of the schemes submitted. The Assembly Hall, with long arcades and flat roofs, has a dignified appearance, while the Secretariat, consisting of six wings whose axes are normal to a crescent parallel to the shore of the lake, are joined together by a corridor giving access to the main block.

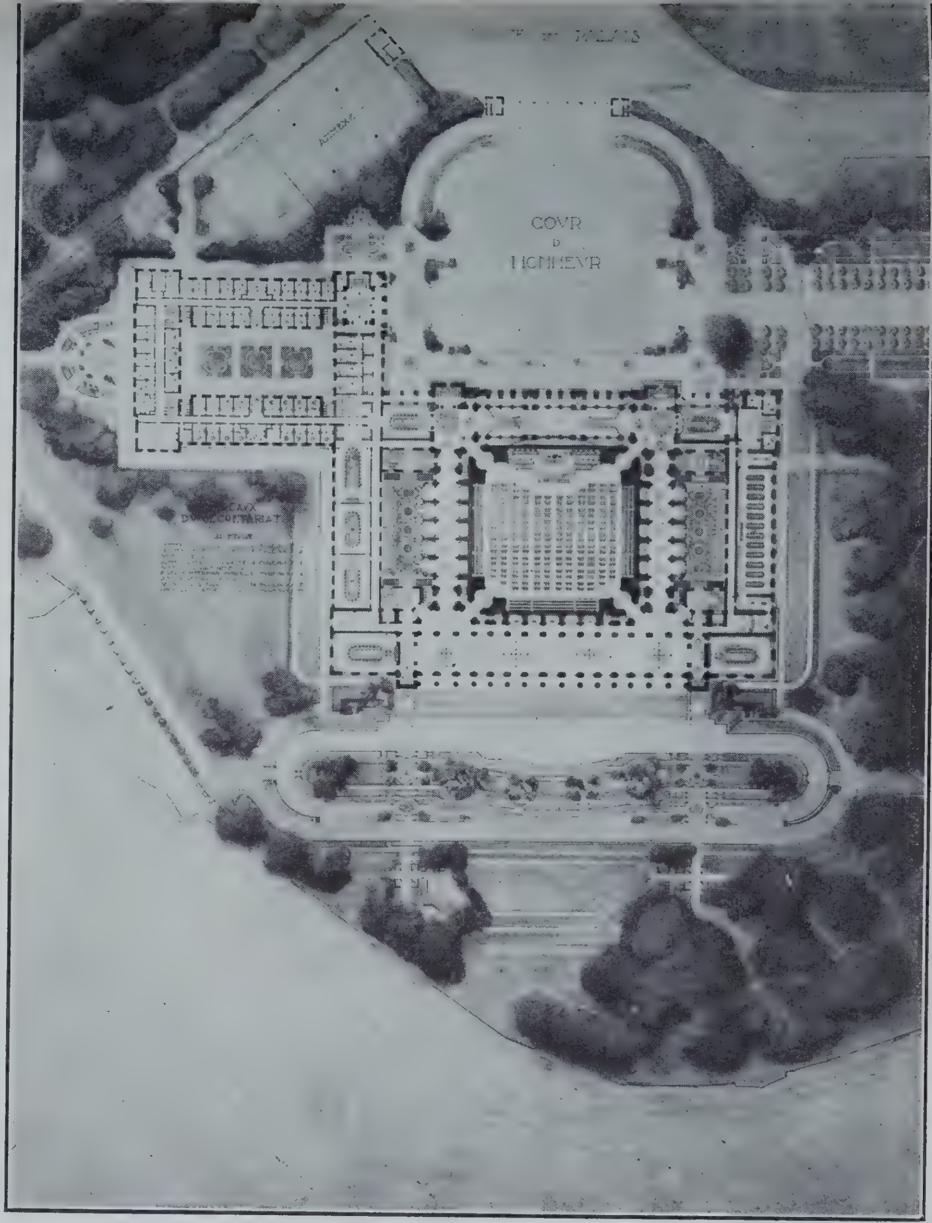
No. 143, by a Frenchman, appears to suffer from the fact that in order to introduce a dominant capable of giving unity to the separate groups of Assembly Hall and Secretariat, he has thought it necessary to plan an enormous entrance hall between the two, actually larger than the Assembly Hall itself, and surmounted by an immense pyramid which overtops the dome of the latter, and has no utilitarian justification whatsoever; and unfortunately this extravagant feature merely emphasises the disparity between the Assembly Hall and Secretariat, which are arranged symmetrically on either side of it.

No. 273, another French example, represents the twentieth century in one of its most perverse architectural phases, and scarcely seems possessed of sufficient dignity and universality to express an institution such as the League of Nations, which hopes to have a long period of activity in front of it. The principal façade in front of the Assembly Hall, with its ramshackle portico with immense screen behin it, which looks as if it is waiting for cinematographi scenario to be flashed upon it, resembles the entranc to a fair rather than to an important public building while the Secretariat, with its immense rows of windows in mechanical repetitive formation, suggests home of bees rather than of men. No. 328, also fro France, is in the traditional Beaux Arts style, an while more civilised than the design last mentioned, appears to have no quality such a would distinguish it from dozens of othe French public buildings; and the same criticis applies to No. 387, in which a Frenchman and a Swis have collaborated. What one hoped to find in a desig for the League of Nations building was a certai cosmopolitan quality which would have made a acceptable representation of all the nations of th world. This quality is certainly not present in N 431, although this is nevertheless a highly distinguished Italian design in which the parts are groupe to comprise a most interesting silhouette. No. 35 a modern German design, is a very clever compositio inasmuch as the Secretariat is arranged in two qua rangles, which, together with the Assembly Hall, mak up a tri-partite formation.

The citizens of the U.S.A., not belonging to a Me ber State of the League of Nations, apparently di not compete. The English, if they did, were not co mended, and in the absence of any illustrations their designs, we have no grounds of complaint o that score. The schemes here illustrated may be a very well for Gaul and Teuton; but how can they expected to appeal to those Orientals who also su scribe to the League?

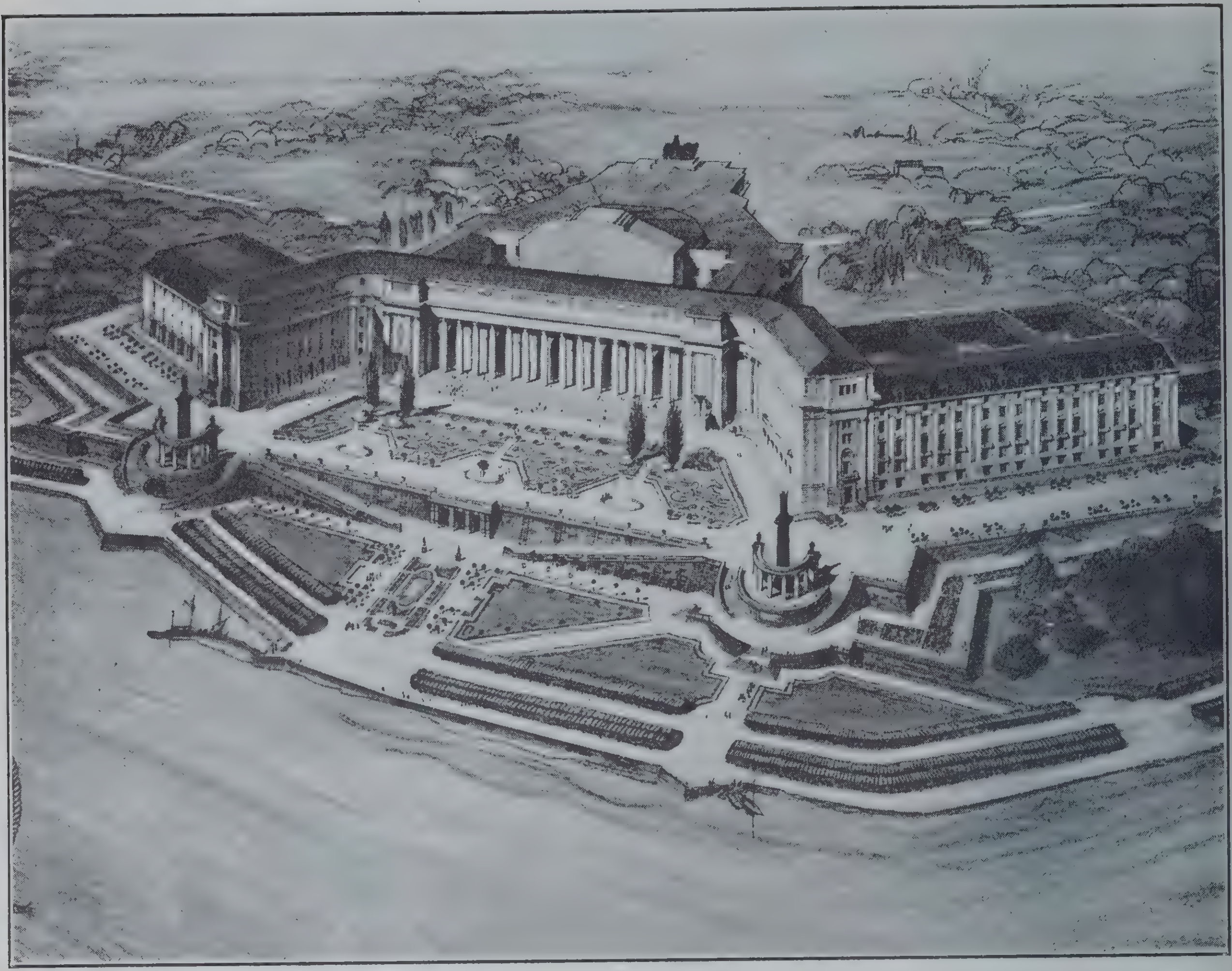

SECRÉTARIAT
REZ-DE-CHAUSSÉE
SALLE DES ASSEMBLÉES ETC.
REZ-DE-CHAUSSÉE
PALAIS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS
PLAN B
100 mètres (Echelle 0,005)

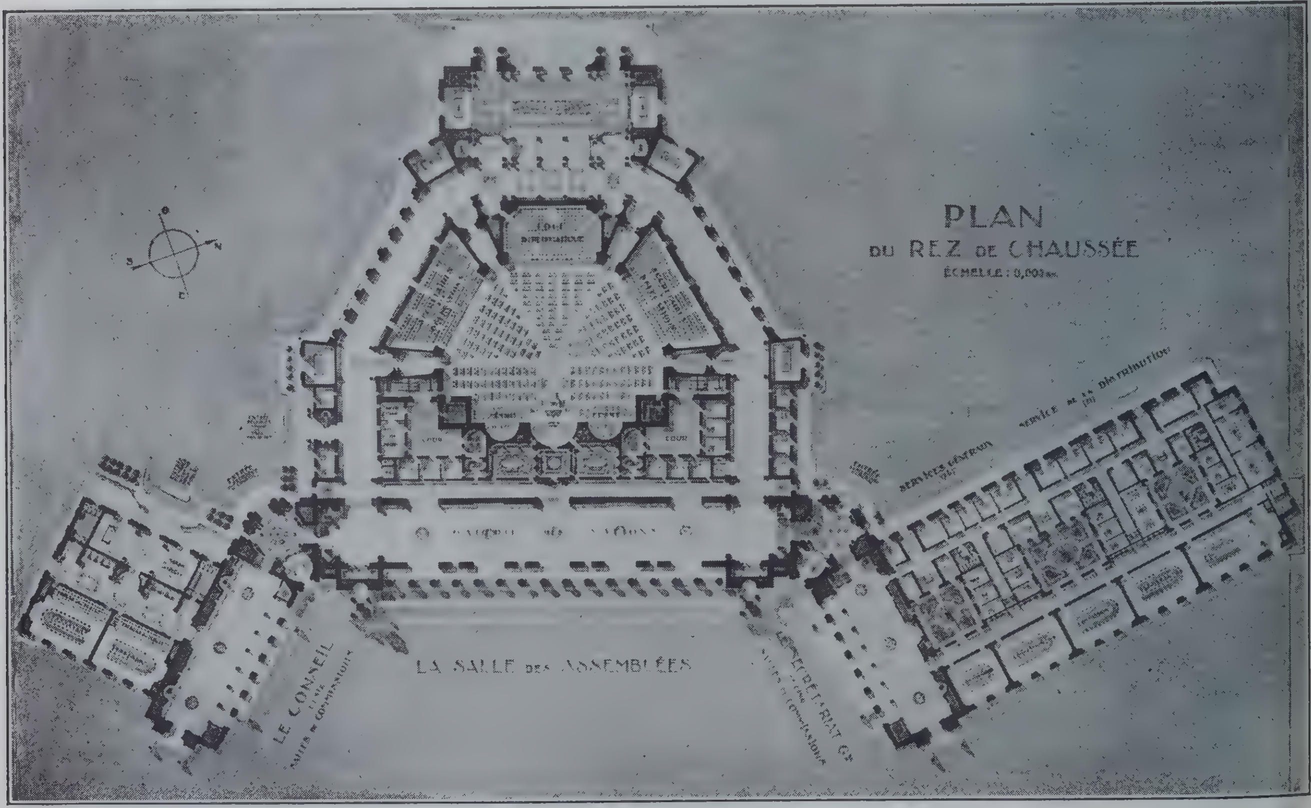
No. 117.—Mr. Carlo Broggi, Engineer, with Messrs. Giuseppe Vaccaro and Luigi Franzi, Architects, Rome.
For elevation, see page 143.



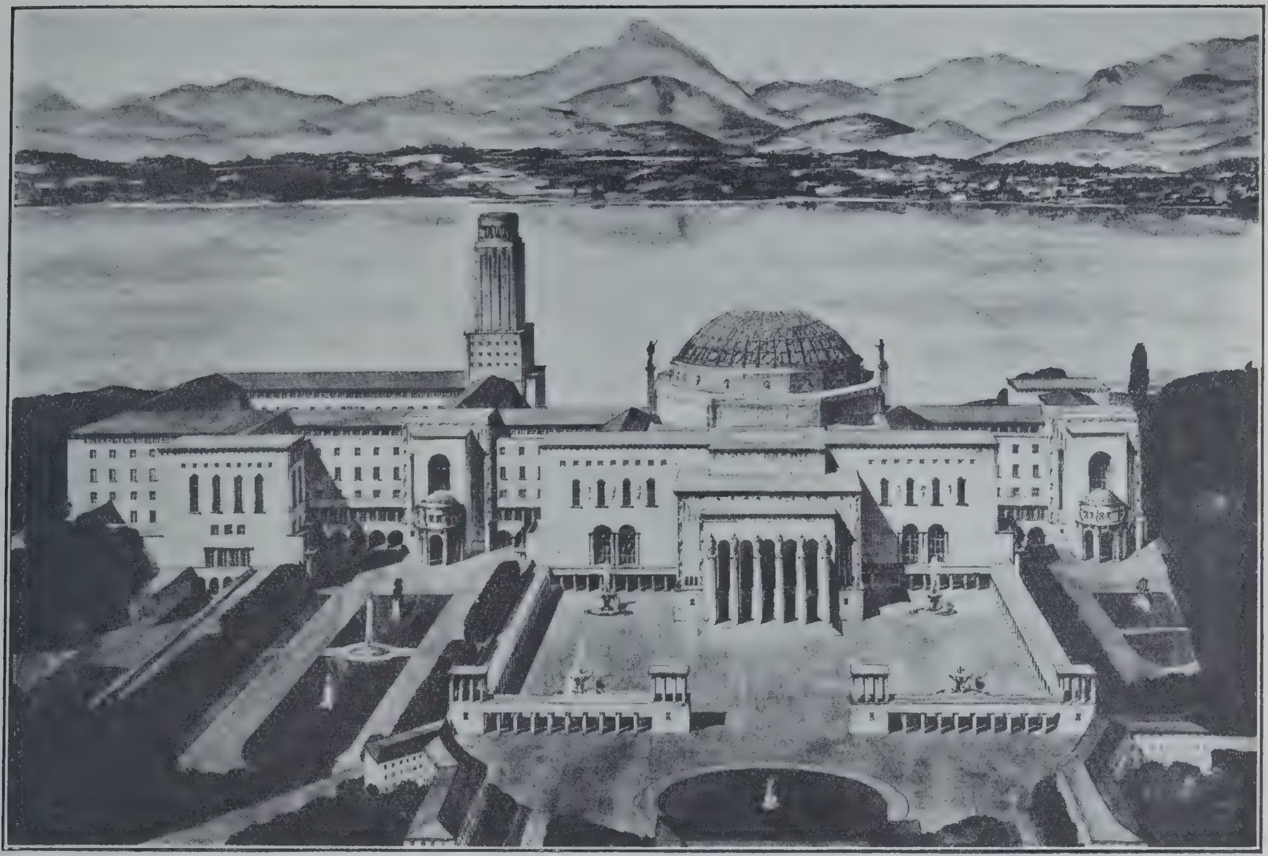
No. 387.—Messrs. Henri Paul Nenot and Julien Flegenheimer, Architects, Paris and Geneva.
For elevation, see page 142.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARDS.

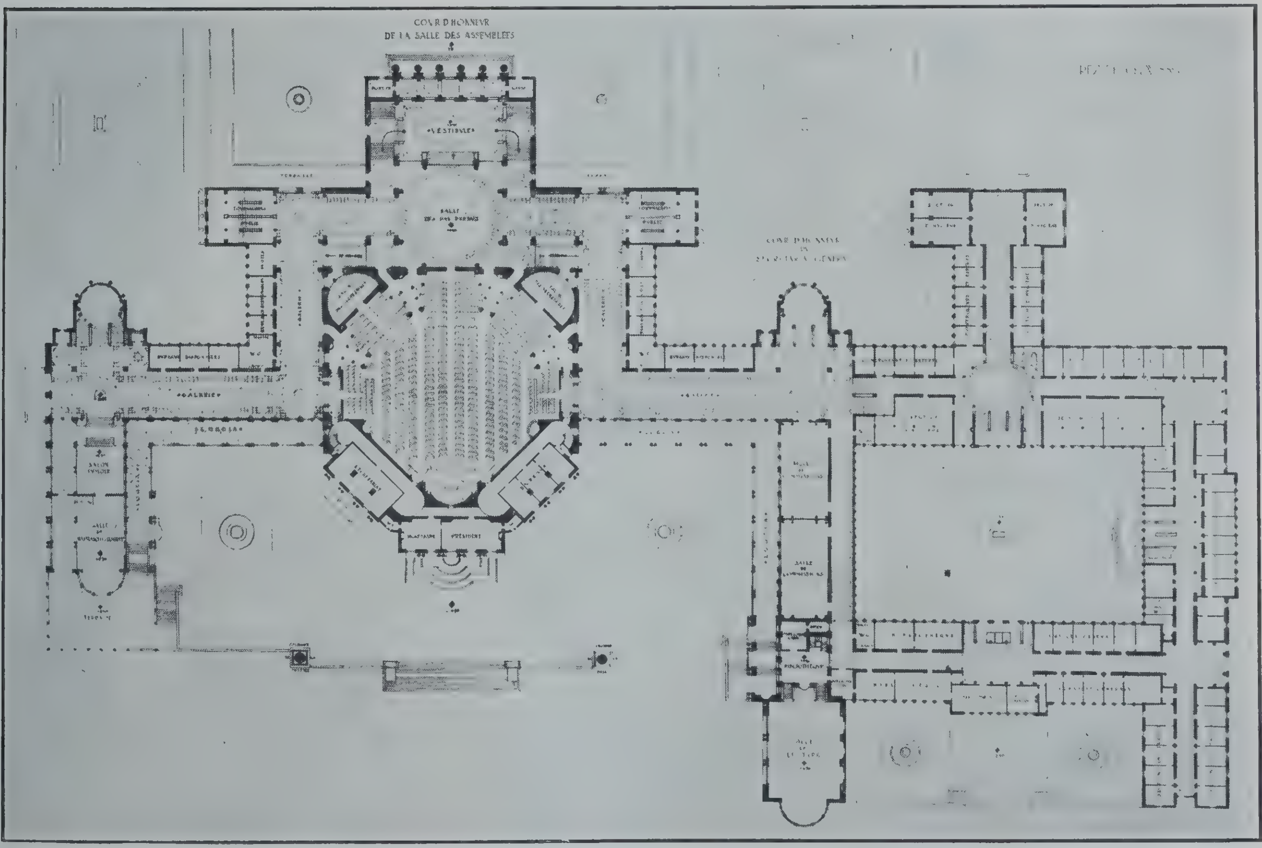




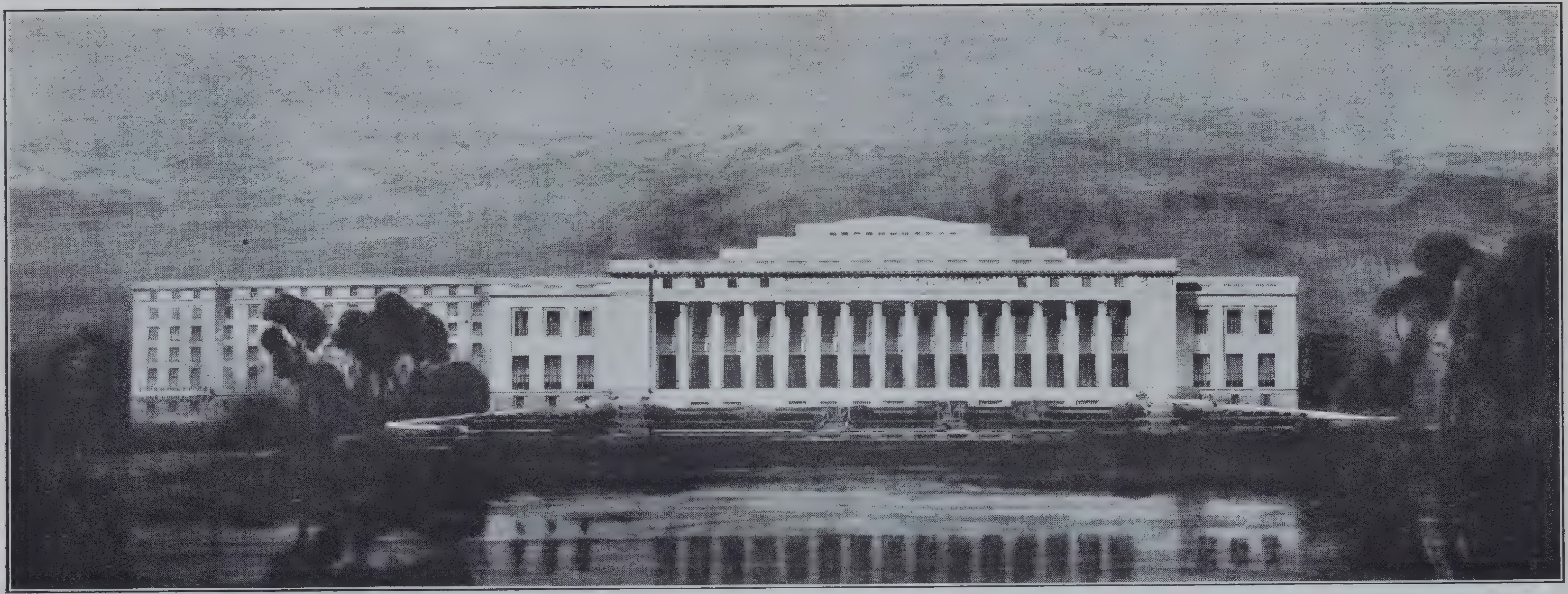
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 328.—MR. GEORGES-ANTOINE P. A. LABRO, Architect, Paris.



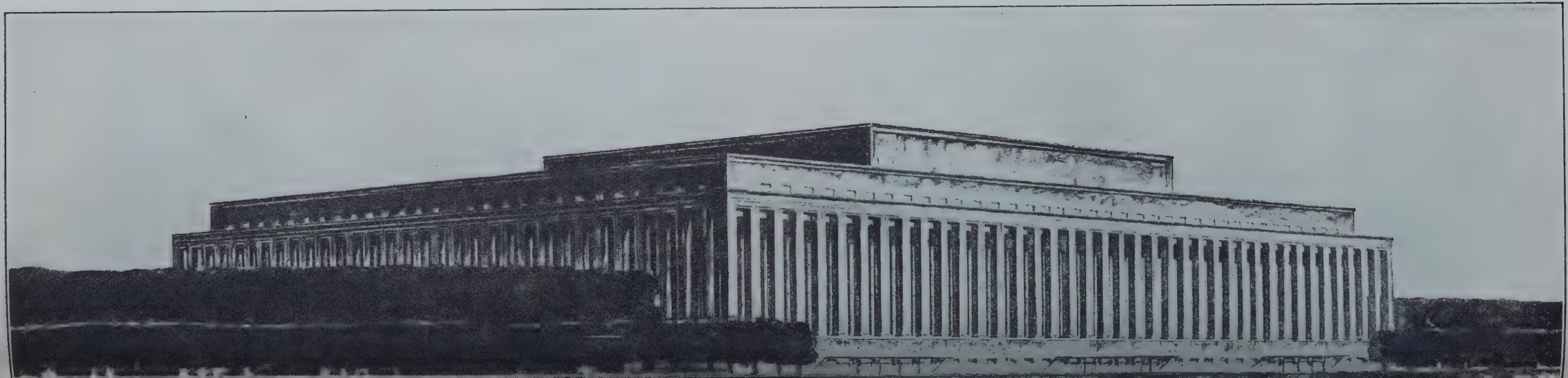
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 431.—PROF. GIUSEPPE VAGO, Architect, Rome.



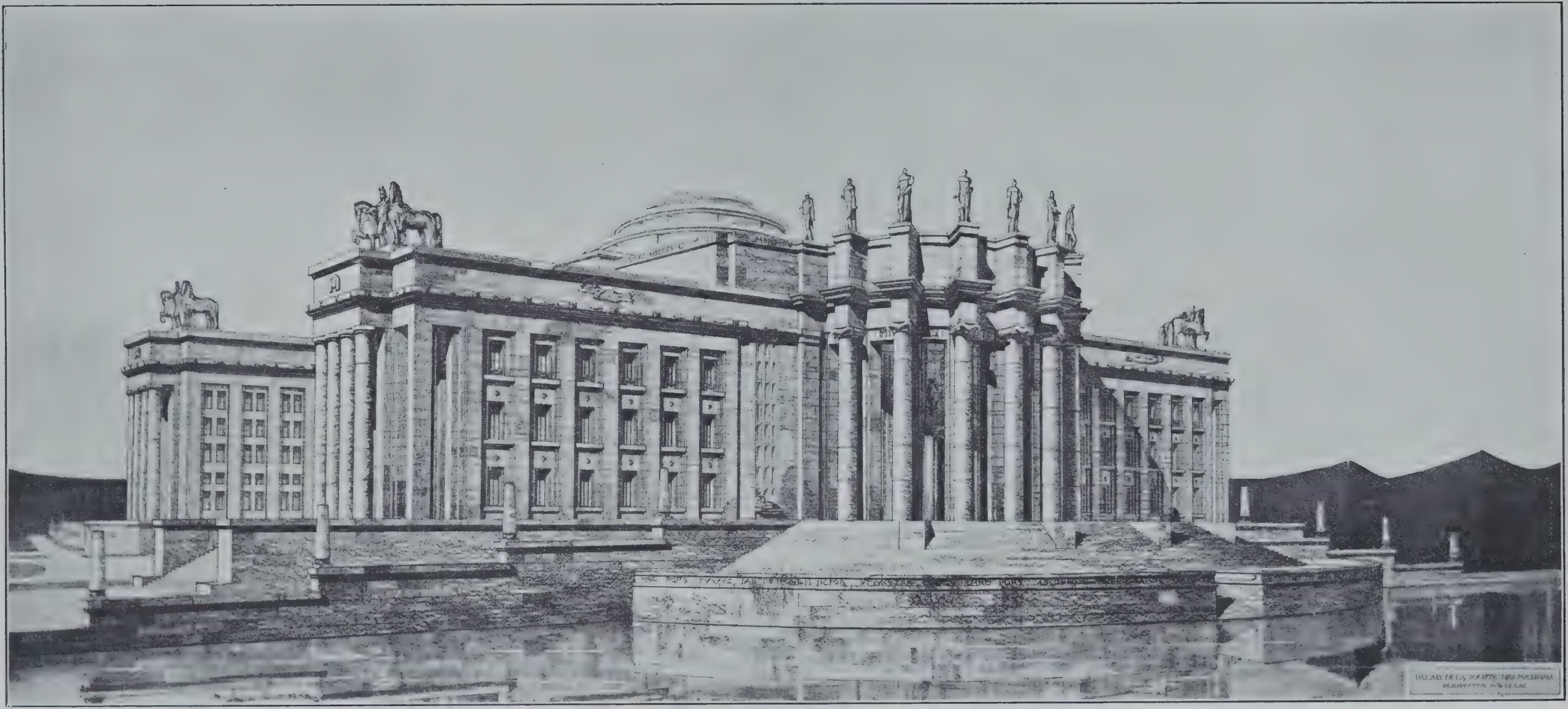
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 431.—PROF. GIUSEPPE VAGO, Architect, Rome.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 387.—Messrs. Henri Paul Nenot and Julien Flegenheimer, Architects, Paris and Geneva.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 298.—Messrs. Erich Zu Putlitz, Rudolf Klophaus and August Schoch, Architects, Hamburg.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. FIRST GROUP AWARD.
No. 117.—Mr. Carlo Broggi, Engineer, with Messrs. Giuseppe Vaccaro & Luigi Franzi, Architects, Rome.

MEMORANDA

III.—Aluminium Paint

Within the last few years aluminium paint has been increasingly used for the treatment of exposed ironwork, for we are now becoming more fully acquainted with its physical properties and can no longer look upon it as a novelty in paint products merely capable of giving a bright metallic finish whilst being both durable and economical in use.

How Aluminium Paint Differs From Other Paints.

Aluminium paint is essentially a mixture of very fine particles of metallic aluminium (which is commercially known as "aluminium bronze powder") with a suitable oil or varnish, and by comparison with other paint products these two components may be regarded as "pigment" and "vehicle." As a paint, however, it is fundamentally different from other paints, in that the aluminium particles in part have the unique property of rising to the surface of the liquid vehicle in which they are suspended to form a metallic film which has the appearance of a sheet of polished metal. This property, which is known as "leafing," is not possessed by any of the ordinary paint pigments, and is a feature to which all the good qualities of aluminium paint are due. The actual phenomenon is a surface tension one, primarily due to the lightness and form of the aluminium particles, which are "flake-like" in character, in contrast to ordinary pigments, such as zinc oxide and white lead, which are more or less granular.

A coat of aluminium paint, therefore, dries with the greater proportion of its metallic pigment at the surface of the vehicle, and the dried film can be regarded as a sheet of metallic aluminium built up from innumerable minute laminated plates, which are held together by the elasticity of the oil or varnish used as the vehicle. This surface is not only attractive in appearance, but also responsible for the protective power and the life of the paint. In the first place, the film is opaque to light, and the underlying vehicle is therefore protected from the destructive influence of sunlight, which is largely responsible for the deterioration of ordinary paint. This opacity is also responsible for the remarkable hiding and covering powers possessed by aluminium paint, which will not only mask any underlying colour, but will also prevent that colour from "bleeding" through to the surface. The surface of a coat of aluminium paint is, moreover, composed of a metal which is highly resistant to the destructive influence of atmospheric moisture, in consequence of which weathering is reduced to a minimum; whilst the high reflective power of this metallic surface not only increases the lighting efficiency wherever the paint is used, but also reflects the greater proportion of the radiant energy which may fall upon it, so that the paint film is not subjected to any destructive influence from variations in temperature.

The Characteristics of a Good Aluminium Paint.

The ability to "leaf" in a proper manner is therefore the essential characteristic of a good aluminium paint. This property is, of course, largely dependent upon the quality of the aluminium bronze powder which is used and upon the character of the oil or varnish employed as a vehicle, but it is important to know that the powder gradually loses its leafing power when it remains in contact with the vehicle for any length of time. In other words, if the full protective virtues of aluminium paint are desired it is very necessary for the paint to be mixed as and when required.

"Aluminium bronze powder" is manufactured from aluminium metal by a stamping process, under the influence of which the ductile metal gradually hardens and becomes brittle and ultimately breaks up into minute flakes. These flakes are then carefully graded to give a uniform product, which is finished by a special polishing process to impart the necessary lustre to the powder and to accelerate its "leafing" power. There are, however, many different grades of aluminium bronze powder upon the market, which vary in mesh size from coarse to fine and also in their degree of lustre, and these grades are known to the trade under such names as "standard varnish," "extra brilliant," or "extra fine." Of these, "standard varnish" grade is the most suitable powder for making aluminium paint. This powder, in which the maximum brightness is combined with the greatest covering power, is usually graded through a screen of 160 mesh to the inch, but the greater proportion is considerably finer than this and will actually pass through 200 mesh. If, therefore, a "standard varnish" grade is specified, it should fulfil all requirements necessary for the production of a good leafing aluminium paint.

Detecting an Inferior Grade of Aluminium Bronze Powder.

Inferior aluminium bronze powders are generally recognised by their lack of colour and lustre, but their chief fault is inability to form and hold a good leaf whilst the paint is drying. If it is wished to test the leafing qualities of any particular brand of powder which has not hitherto been tried, 1 oz. of the sample powder should be stirred up with ½ pint of the vehicle recommended for use with it. During this operation the individual particles of the metallic pigment should glitter as they are whirled round in the oil or varnish, and immediately stirring is discontinued they should quickly come to the surface to form a metallic mirror which is uniform in brilliance and in colour. The addition of a further 1 to 1½ oz. of the powder should then give a mixture of paint consistency, showing no tendency to sag or run when applied to a clean vertical surface, such as a sheet of glass, upon which the dried film should also be opaque to light when examined in front of an incandescent lamp.

This test is useful in view of the fact that it is difficult to draw up a specification for aluminium bronze powder which will cover only those products of high quality. It is the physical properties of this material rather than its chemical purity which determines its usefulness, but the presence of any adulterant or filler is equally undesirable, more especially as mica, which is used as an adulterant to the extent of 20-25 per cent,, will materially reduce the durability of the paint film, in that it allows sunlight to exert its destructive influence upon the vehicle. The presence of mica, however, cannot be detected from the general appearance of the powder owing to the bright, flake-like nature of its particles, and it is therefore advisable to obtain a guarantee from the manufacturer that the powder supplied is free from mica.

Towards the £12,000 estimated by the architect, Mr. Harold Breakspear, F.S.A., to be required for necessary repairs to Malmesbury Abbey, the inhabitants of Malmesbury have raised a sum of £4,000, and F.M. Lord Methuen is appealing to the public for further contributions.

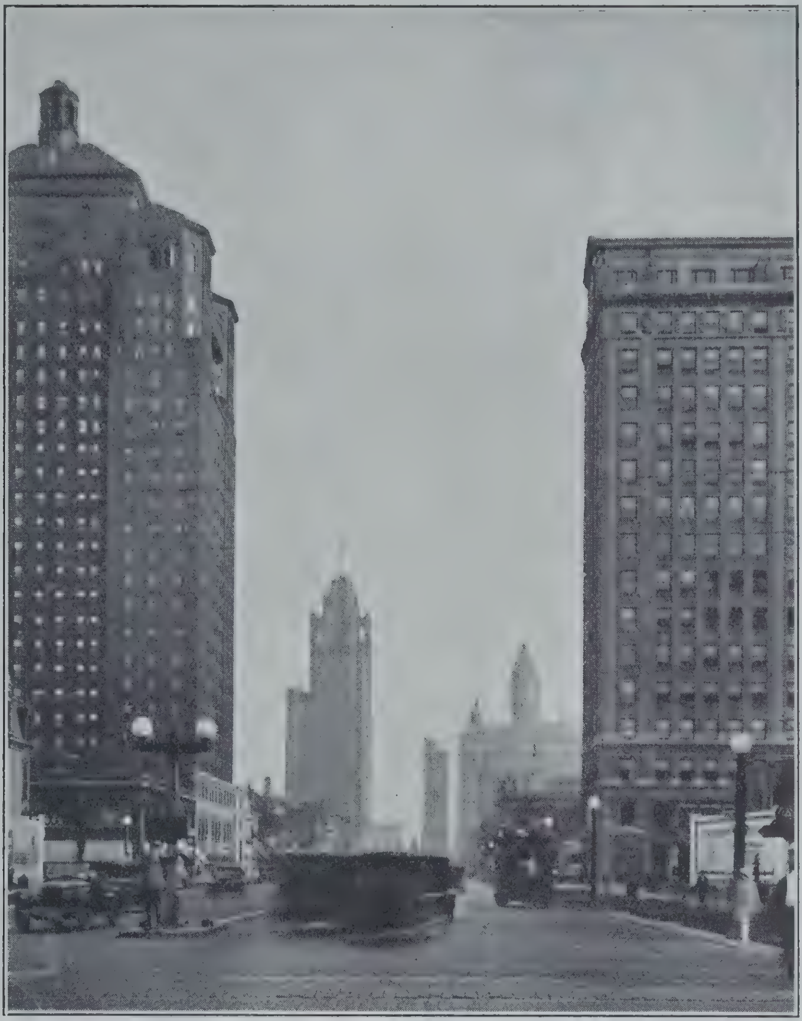


Fig. 1.—THE TRIBUNE TOWER FROM MICHIGAN AVENUE.
MESSRS. HOWELLS & HOOD, Architects.
To the left is a fine apartment hotel by Messrs. Murgatroyd & Ogden, Architects.

THE TRIBUNE TOWER IN CHICAGO

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

Chicago, better than any of the large cities in
merica, shows the wonderful æsthetic possibilities
the tall building as an asset to town-planning.
here is, of course, the usual congested business dis-
ict, known as the Loop, in which there is no seem-
g order in the heterogeneous jumble of buildings of
fferent heights. But Chicago has, besides this
wn-town eyesore, a marvellous lakeside boulevard
-Michigan Avenue—a broad and handsome artery
hich links the heart of Chicago to the finest park
stem enjoyed by any city in the world.

Here, in Michigan Avenue, is Chicago's oppor-
nity, the chance to zone its frontages to a reason-
le horizontal level, and to permit, at rhythmic
tervals, the building of tall towers which will punc-
ate the skyline with a series of accents recalling the
ll spires of a mediæval town. As a feature of
chitectural dominance, the churches of to-day have
st their paramount importance; but the tall build-
g, properly designed, may still provide the note of
ale and soaring verticality which is so much appre-
ated, perhaps unconsciously, by those who dwell
ntinuously in city streets.

In the city of the future, as suggested by Mr. Ray-
ond Hood in an article on the skyscraper, town-
anning may direct its ordinances towards the clear-
g of horizontal areas and the concentration in
wers of space which at present is spread out. The
result would be to provide, at intervals, a series of isolated towers of great height and bulk, standing in open gardens, and between the shafts of which the light and air would freely circulate. Inevitably there would exist between these towers certain low buildings, possibly of a public nature, such as libraries, museums, etc., their value being not only practical but æsthetic, as a means of architectural connection. A vision somewhat of this kind was pictured at the Paris Exhibition of 1925 by Le Corbusier, the French designer, who replanned, on the basis of the skyscraper, a central congested area of Paris. The effect of Le Corbusier's perspectives, as also of Mr. Hood's prophesies, is not at all removed from what can be seen to-day in that section of Chicago's Michigan Avenue, which we have shown in an illustration (Fig. 1).

Here we see the fine town-planning possibilities of the tall building as a rhythmic accent to a street so wide as to dominate any marginal buildings of ordinary height, and we have a glimpse, in the middle distance, of the finest building in Chicago, dramatic in its architectural lines, the Chicago Tribune Tower by John Mead Howells and Raymond Hood.

This distant view at once reveals the strength of the architects' design, which lies in the firmness of its structural conception and the completeness of its expression as a unit, for the Tribune Tower does not

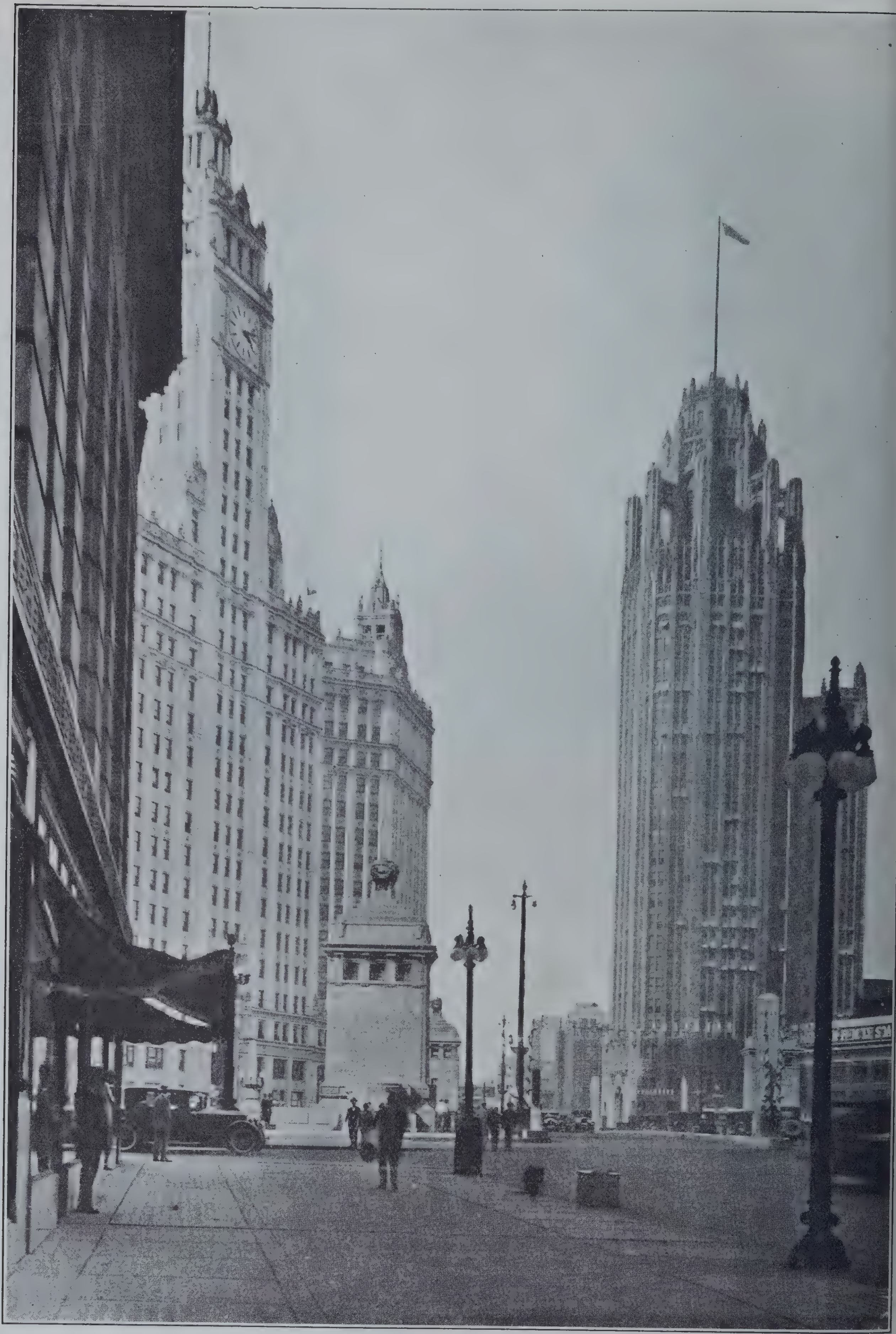


Fig. 2.—THE TRIBUNE TOWER FROM ACROSS THE RIVER.
Messrs. Howells & Hood, Architects.
With the Wrigley Building on the left it suggests a vast gateway to the avenue beyond.

consist of stages; it is all one building. But at the same time is visible the least satisfactory feature of the scheme, the awkward angularity and over-emphasis of the great buttresses, which, after punctuating the main shaft as lines of strength, admirably suggesting of rising steel, finally at the summit lose their scale and appear as units of traditional mediæval character in solid stone. In the design of

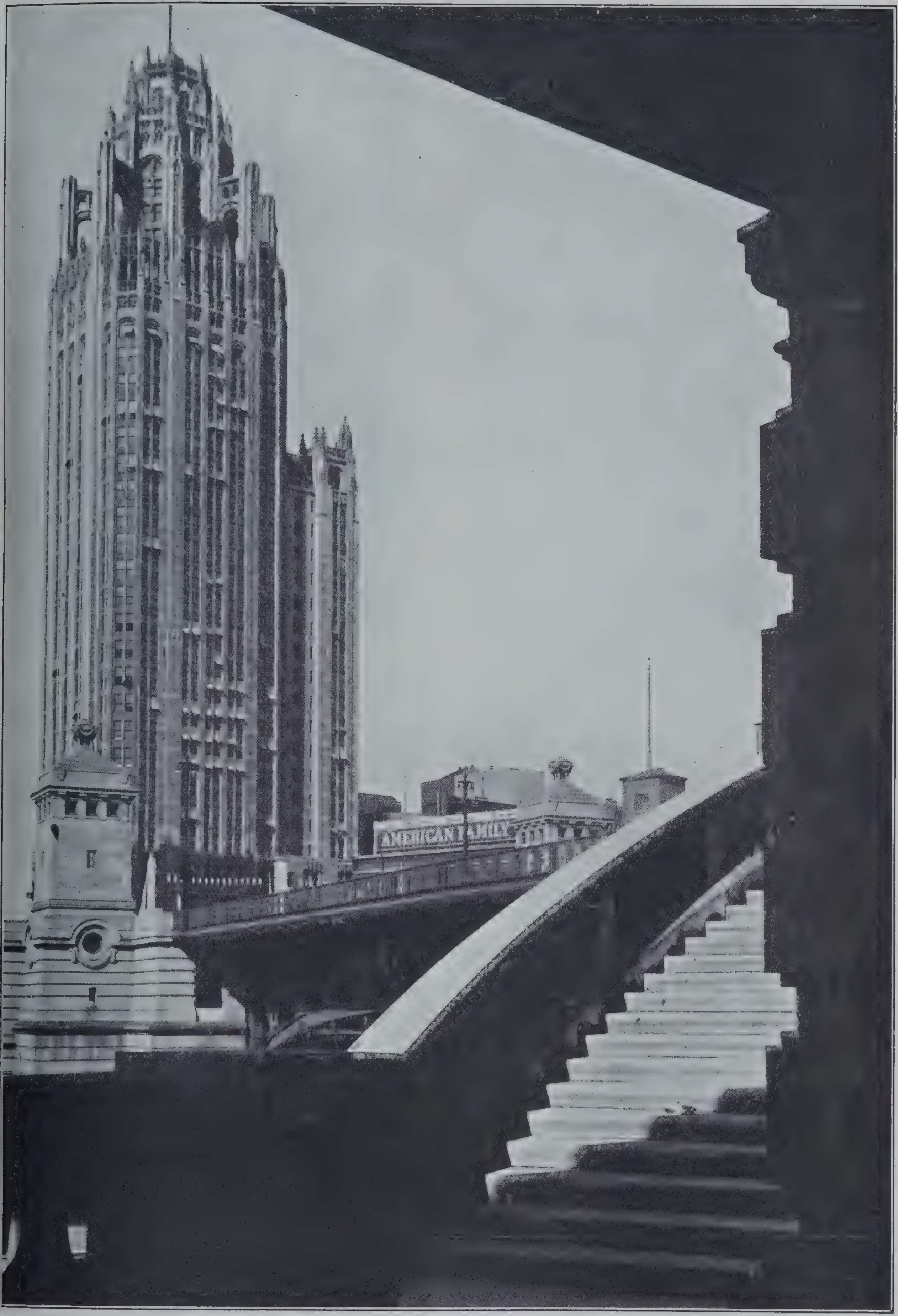


Fig. 3.—THE TRIBUNE TOWER FROM THE BRIDGE STEPS.
MESSRS. HOWELLS & HOOD, Architects.

wers, the difficulty seems always that of terminan, and the Tribune building has its own peculiar ubles, which largely disappear—it must in fairss be admitted—when the Tower is examined from closer viewpoint.

In commenting on the spirit of the design, we can quote from the architects' own general explanation, which contains some interesting remarks regarding the general principle of the designing of tall buildings:—

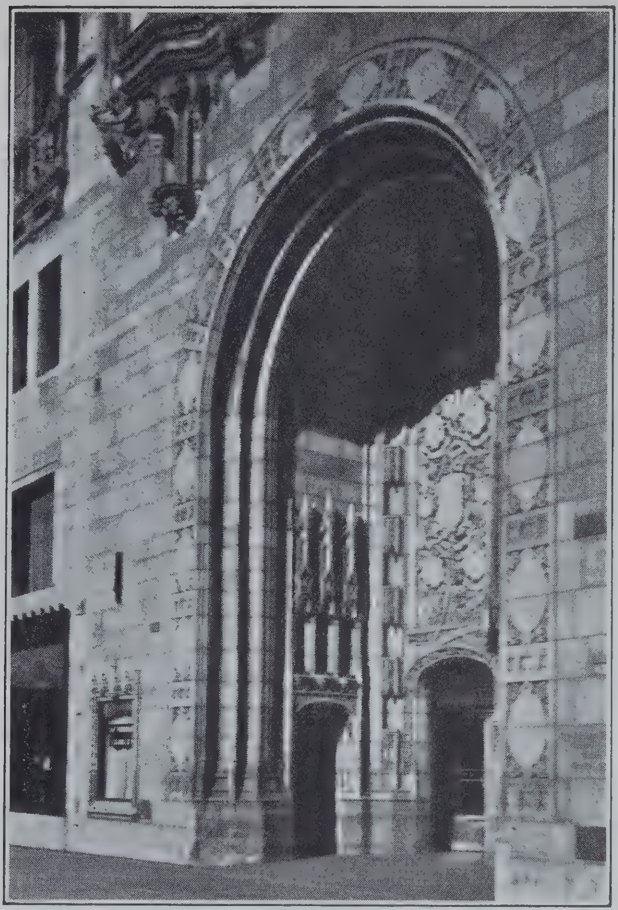


Fig. 4.—SHOWING THE EMBEDDED STONES FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

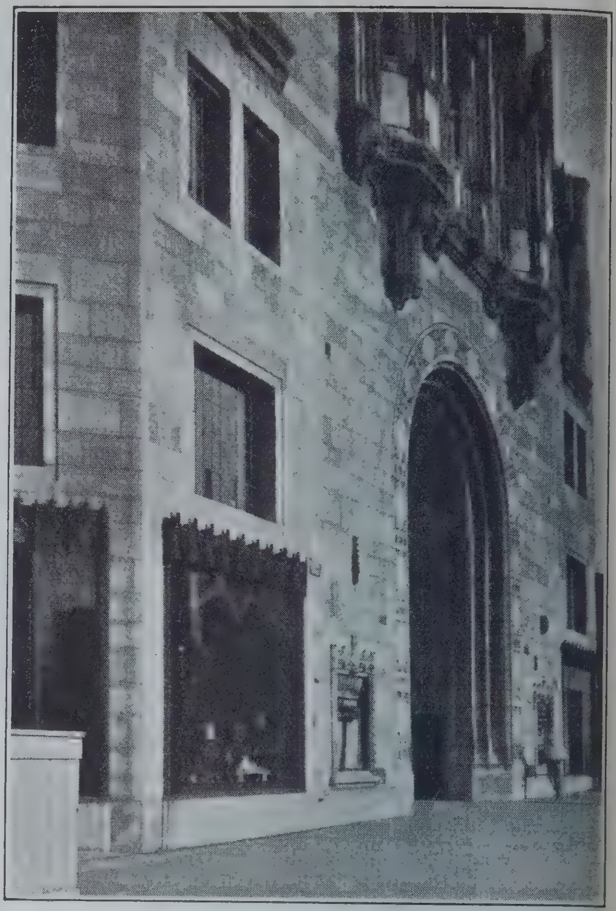


Fig. 5.—THE ENTRANCE DOORWAY, ABOVE WHICH IS THE CARVED TREE OF LIFE.

DETAILS OF THE TRIBUNE TOWER.
MESSRS. HOWELLS & HOOD, Architects.

"In creating the design for the Tribune Tower, inspiration has been used without copying. Indeed, direct copying would have been impossible, for no similar skyscraper exists to-day. There are two other buildings in the world which suggest in general mass and design the Tribune Tower, but which have no relation to it either in their use or size. These buildings are the famous Butter Tower in Rouen and the Tower of Malines in Belgium. Both of these buildings are Gothic towers . . . freestanding. . . .

"In design and composition such towers are naturally vertical. . . . Because the American skyscraper is generally much higher than it is wide, the design becomes a study in verticality, and this is true of the design of the Tribune Tower.

"It is an axiom in architecture that any important skyscraper in our American cities must be designed with an interesting and decorative lower part or base, which can be seen from the sidewalk; and also an interesting and decorative top high in the air against the sky. All the middle part of the building between the base and the top can be made up of plain stone surfaces. . . . These principles are also applied in the design of the Tribune Tower, and their explanation is obvious."

The success of the architects' design is not, however, due to the observance of any formulæ. Opposite to the Tribune (and clearly seen in Figs. 1 and 2) stands another office building which likewise honours many of the rules, but nevertheless it fails most lamentably to be worthy of its place as one pier of the kind of giant gateway which it and the Tribune Tower form to Michigan Avenue.

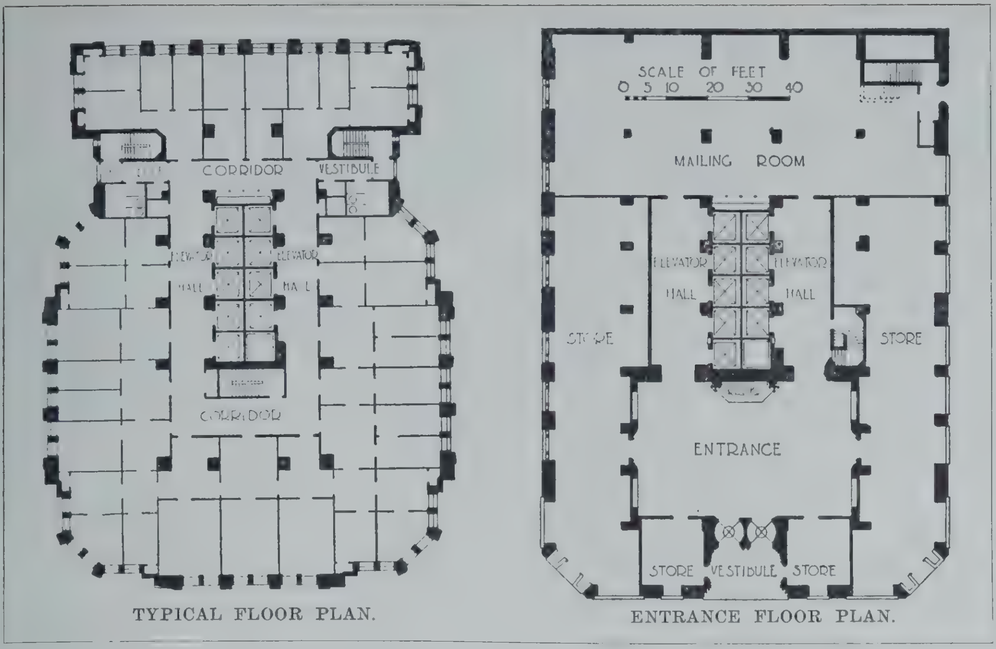
The Tribune site has every element which could be desired to assist in the building up of a dramatic composition. It is visible from a great distance and from many aspects, it is placed as a natural climax to fine broad effects of city planning, and it has the further aid of a note of picturesqueness provided by the river which flows past its flank, and across which the avenue passes on a wide bridge whose classic piers and pylons group effectively with the clustered verticals of the Tribune shaft.

The Tower is faced entirely in granite and Bedford limestone, and the texture of the masonry is one of the contributing factors to the distinction which this building has of producing an effect of softness where so many similar American buildings are cold and hard. The stone is not specially selected, but is the ordinary run of the quarry, and each storey is jointed in random courses of pleasant variation. Owing to the difficulty and expense of working out a random jointing for the 36 storeys of the Tower, the carefully studied jointing of one storey is made to serve for the entire shaft, and the effect is the entirely satisfactory one of textured surface rhythmically repeated.

There is very little change in the design from that of the original competition scheme, except that the number of floors has been slightly reduced, while their individual height has been increased. The average here is 12 ft. 4 in. floor to floor, as against the more usual practice of 11 ft. 6 in.

Like most buildings of this class, the Tribune Tower is less interesting in its detail than in the main conception. The general massing of the detail is highly competent, and there is not lacking the intention to create interest, as, for example, in the carving of the solid screen above the entrance doorways. This is called the "Æsopé screen," and is composed of a large tree with many branches, on which are hung shields on which will be carved the devices of those who created the *Tribune* newspaper.

Between the pattern of the shields are worked carved allegories and fables; the wise animals of Æsop seem to bear, however, in some cases, a marked



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN. ENTRANCE FLOOR PLAN.

Fig. 6.—THE TRIBUNE TOWER. Messrs. Howells & Hood, Architects.

ial resemblance to the designers of the building; haps advantage has been taken of the confusion Gothic pattern to carry on the tradition of diæval humour, and immortalise the heads of the n who did the job.

Well intentioned as the detail is, it lacks the vitality genuine inspiration. One feels that a selection been made from traditional elements of detail st suitable to serve a purpose indicated on the all-scale drawings. One has no impression of a nposition of ornament or pattern specially created its purpose.

t is difficult to make this criticism valid; but the t remains that the Tribune Tower is a building thic only in the spirit of its form, and the detail, be appropriate, should be in the same spirit. As stands at present, it is too closely a modern reproction of borrowed mediæval elements.

Within the building there is nothing of outstand- interest beyond the neatness of its plan. The rance lobby, some 30 ft. in height, is a room with ne walls and beamed oak ceiling treated in a thic-Renaissance manner. Above, for twelve reys, are the offices of the newspaper, and beyond t is lettable space, all, of course, most admirably

n the upper stages of the Tower are the terraces med by the setting-back, and at the very top is a tform from which can be judged the lay-out of most ambitious city in the world, and probably of the very few in which the subject of the city's n plan is taught in schools as being an essential t of the equipment of every useful citizen. Apart m its value as a constant advertisement to the er, the Tribune Tower has a commercial value as antage point, for an average of nearly a hundred lars per day is received from the small fee which contributed by visitors to its summit.

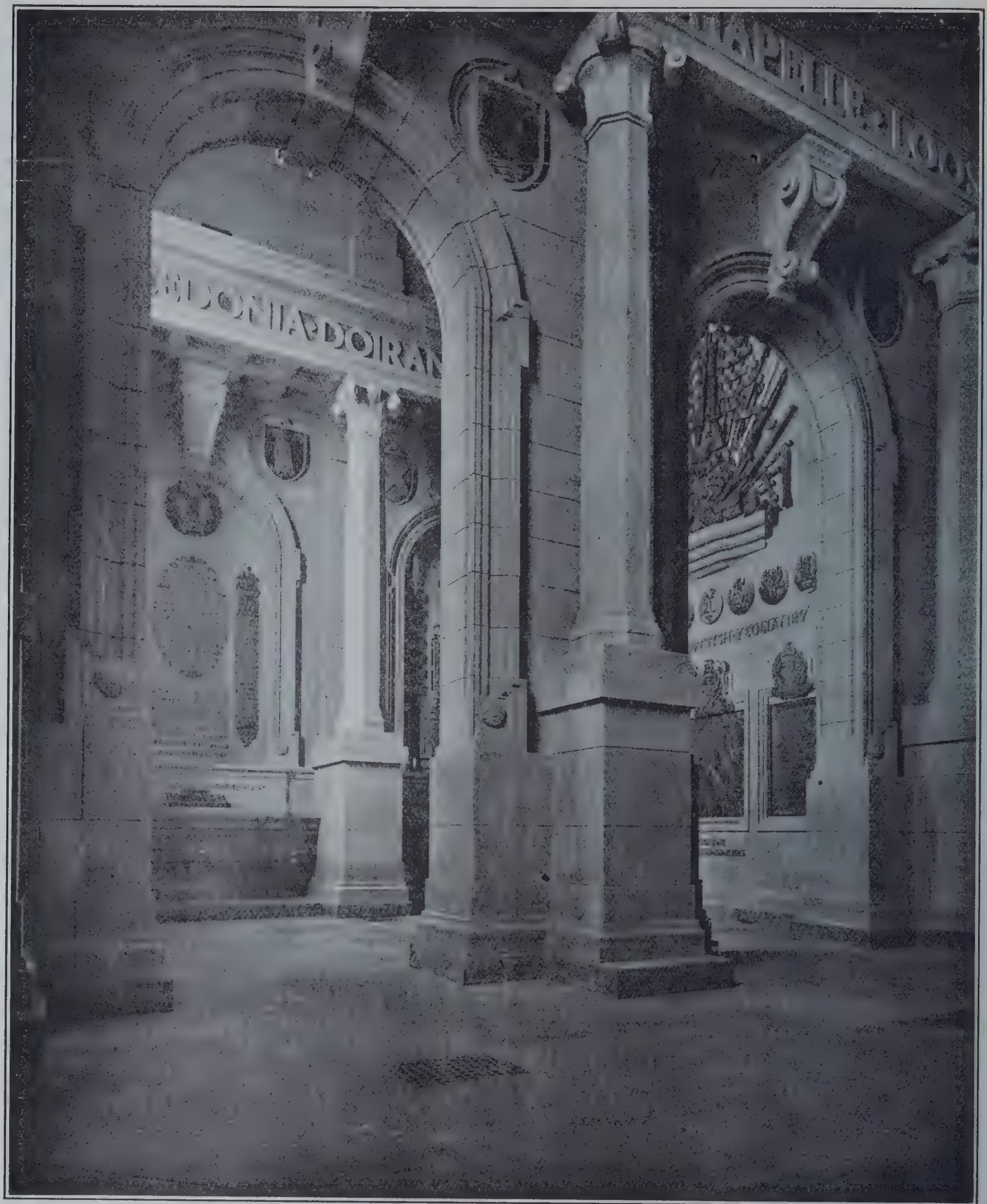
t is always interesting to see in execution a build- selected as the result of competition; and in this e the result is so obviously satisfactory that the ection of the assessors, at one time criticised in ny quarters, seems amply justified.

t will be remembered that the design of Eliel arinen, placed second, was greatly praised, and uld, according to some opinion, have received first ze. The drawing for this design, like those of ne of the other "mentioned" schemes, is hung on the walls within the Tribune building, and there is a perfect opportunity for comparison. The conclusion is that the scale of Saarinen's design was greatly forced, and that while it displays an originality which has since had a salutary influence on American skyscraper design, it undoubtedly owed a good deal of its effect to draughtsmanship, and from the composition standpoint lacked the unity of Howell's and Hood's design. Had the competition called for a building of 60 or 70 storeys, it would have been another matter.

The Tribune Tower, apart from its expression of verticality and its excellent suggestion of a framed construction as opposed to solid masses, has the further characteristic of being commercial architecture which bears a romantic stamp. There is romance in the flowering of the business-like main shaft into screens and open tracery at the summit, and even the awnings at the windows, so clearly seen in our illustrations, suggest the handkerchief fluttering from the casement of some fortress tower window. On the face of the building, too, is romance in the form of the historic stones from all corners of the earth which have been set in the façade around the central doorway, and each of which carries a message of history and tradition. There are stones from China, the Parthenon, Cologne Cathedral, David's Tower in Jerusalem, Notre Dame, and even the Post Office in Dublin! There are thirty altogether, and while they recall the romance of history, they also give the passer-by a healthy reminder of the prestige of a great newspaper.

Perhaps, with an eye on posterity, the directors of the Chicago *Tribune* were influenced by a sentiment of Ruskin, in his "Seven Lamps of Architecture"; at any rate, they no doubt felt that it embodied the spirit of the undertaking of the Tribune Tower; for we find embedded, in black letters on the floor of the entrance lobby, the following quotation:—

"Therefore when we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it be not for present delight, nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labour and wrought substance of them, 'See! this our fathers did for us.'"

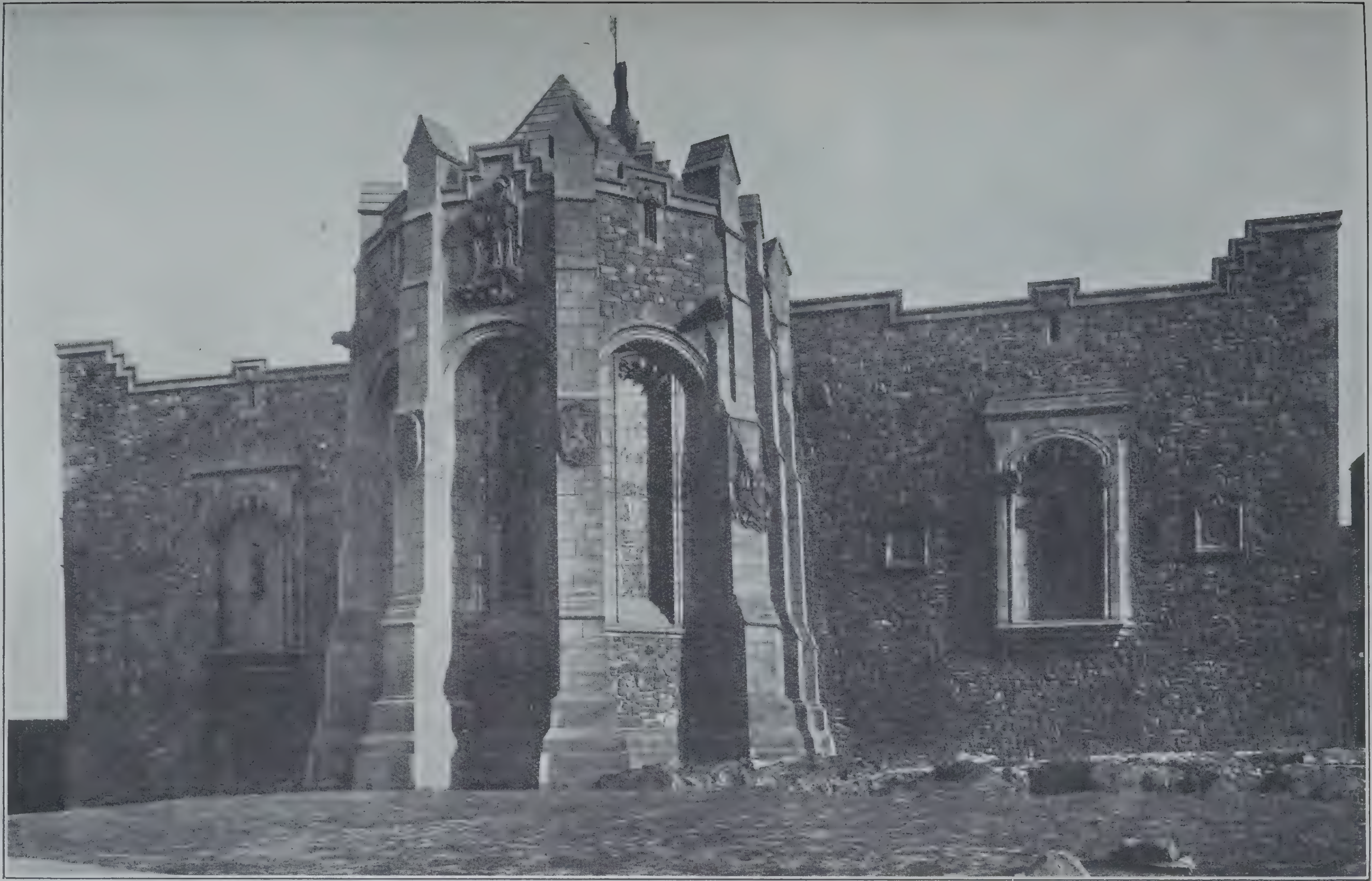


[*Photo:* F. C. Inglis.

VIEW LOOKING INTO EAST SIDE CHAPEL.
SIR ROBERT LORIMER, A.R.A., Architect.

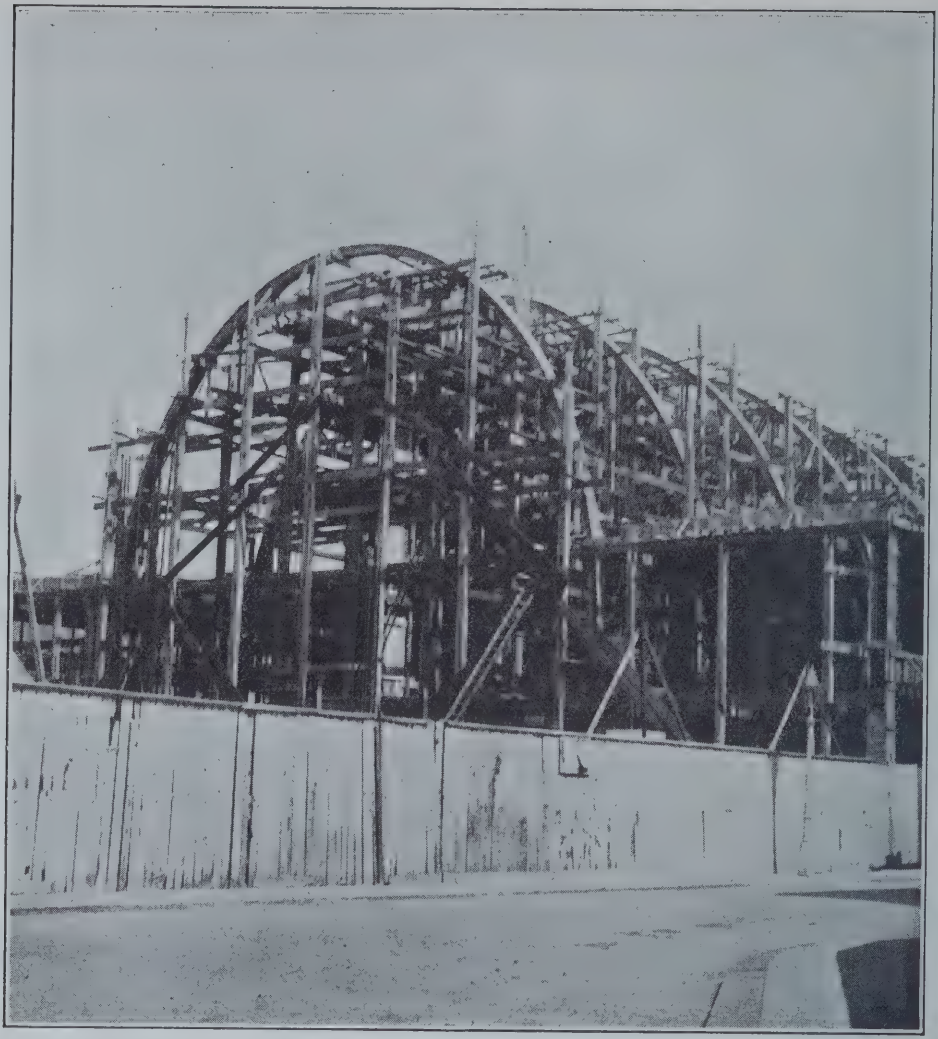
THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

The nucleus of the Scottish War Memorial is the cedar-lined steel casket which houses the books containing the names of the Scotsmen who fell in the great conflict. This was made by Mr. Thomas Hadden and his assistants, the figures of St. Margaret, St. Andrew and the angels being modelled by Mrs. Margaret Williams. The casket, given by the King and Queen, rests on an immense block of marble resting on a projecting platform of the natural rock on which Edinburgh Castle stands, the marble table having four angels in bronze at the corners. For this casket, Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., has designed the building to enshrine it. This consists of the chapel or shrine proper, containing the casket, in front of which crosses the Hall of Honour. This long Hall was contrived out of the old North barracks of the Castle, a three-story tenement originally erected in 1755, which was gutted, the windows built up, an the chimneys and other domestic features removed, th main walls being retained as far as possible. Th main entrance of the Memorial is arranged on on side of the Hall of Honour, opposite the entrance t the Shrine, 40 feet high, on the opposite side of th Hall. Flanking either side of the entrance front ar projecting bays containing chapels which are entere from the main Hall. The Hall of Honour contain the colours and crests of the Scottish regiments serving in the war, also many memorials to the numerou branches of the Army and Navy in which Scotsme and Scotswomen served, the artists employed on thes various memorials, including Mrs. Meredith Williams Mr. C. Pilkington Jackson, and Mr. Thomas Hadden Even the animals who gave service in the war hav not been forgotten.



[*Photo:* F. C. Inglis.

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL: VIEW FROM THE NORTH.
Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., Architect.



THE STRUCTURAL ASPECT OF THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL

By Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., Consulting Engineer.

The new Horticultural Hall, of which Messrs. Easton & Robertson are the architects, is of particular interest because its design, both on the architectural and on the engineering sides, contains unusual features.

Architecturally the main hall contains a central bay, 72 ft. in width and 150 ft. long, on either side of which is an aisle about 26 ft. to 28 ft. wide. The central bay is spanned by concrete arches 58 ft. high from ground floor, which carry a series of clerestory windows and roof flats forming a progression of steps, all of which is clearly indicated on the cross section in Fig. 1. The two side aisles are roofed with a horizontal concrete slab, which is, however, pierced for overhead lighting.

This special type of design, although it resembles certain developments abroad, is new to this country, and, besides being of great interest architecturally, serves to produce a most uniform and agreeable lighting to exhibits placed anywhere in the hall.

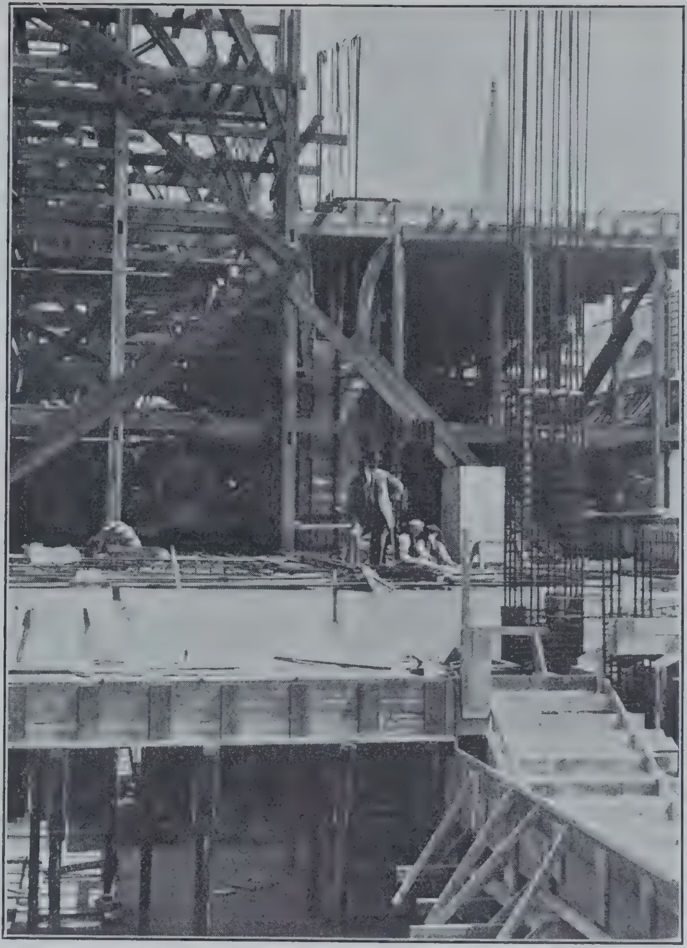
The chief interest of the job, from an engineering point of view, lies perhaps in the design of these arches and in the steps which have to be taken to provide them with suitable abutments to receive the thrust without departing from the arch lines which the architects desired. Had the arches been parabolic from ground floor upwards, the thrust of the arch could of course have been resisted at ground floor level, in which a suitable tie from side to side could have been accommodated. This, however, was architecturally undesirable, and the actual form of arch was such that had it depended on a thrust at ground floor level for its stability, the eccentricity of thrust (or the bending moment) near first floor level would have been so great that, apart from cost, the members could not have been made strong enough in anything like the space allowed for them.

This difficulty could be overcome if the thrust could be exerted at the level of the flat roof over the side halls, but the side aisles themselves have very little rigidity laterally, and no tie across the centre bay at this level could be tolerated. This problem was eventually solved by treating the flat roofs to the side halls as horizontal girders, 150 ft. span and 26 to 28 ft. in depth, which receive at each pier the horizontal thrust from the arches and transmit it to the ends of the girders, where the reaction is formed by reinforced concrete ties spanning right across the hall, ties in these positions being unobjectionable, as they can be accommodated in the end walls of the building. The horizontal thrust from each arch amounts to 45 tons, so that each girder has to carry a load of 270 tons on a 150 ft. span, and the ties at the two ends each carry a load of 135 tons.

The details of the girders are shown in Figs. 2 and 3, from which it can be seen that on the tension side of these girders there are 33 $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. main tension rods, and on the compression side 15 $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. main compression rods, in addition to transverse and diagonal shear reinforcements. It was impossible in the space available to joint the main rods by lapping and hooking, and it would, of course, have been quite impracticable to make them the full length of the girder without joint, and after careful consideration it was decided to connect these rods by screwing, as indicated on Fig. 2. The cost of the screwed ends has, of course, to be reckoned with, but at each joint a saving of 5 ft. or 6 ft. of rod is effected, as well as the cost of forming the hook, even if space had been adequate to allow of lapping. The arrangement of rods is carefully designed, so that as few as possible of screwed joints occur in the same place, and not more than two out of eleven rows are screwed at any one section.

Tests on the screwed joints have been made, and gave an ultimate strength of 28.4 tons for each screwed connection, which agrees well with the calculated strength.

The flange force in each girder amounts to 600,000 lbs.

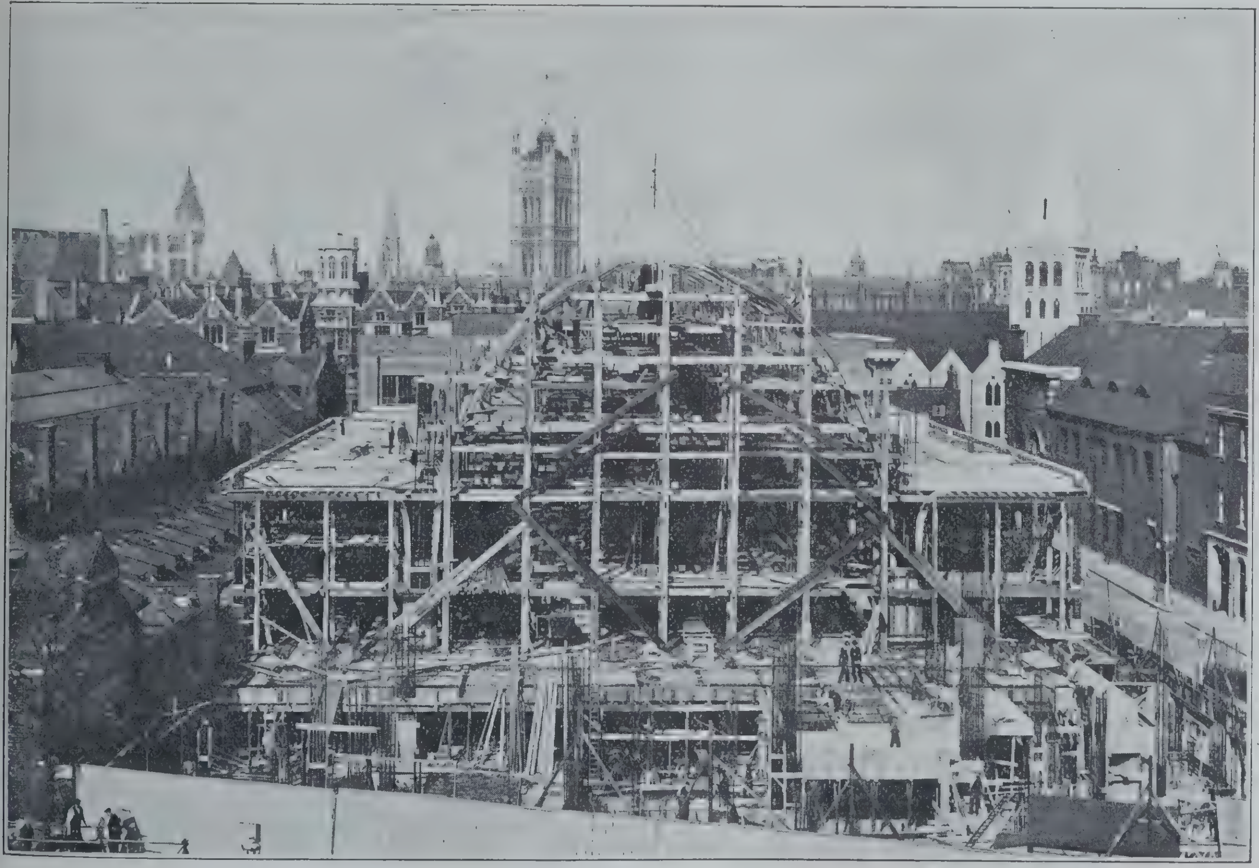


CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAIL.

There are ties in the end walls connecting the two large horizontal girders together. One of these is reinforced with 18 1¼-in. rods with screwed connections, but the other also has to act as a wind girder to resist the wind pressure on the great end wall of the hall, and here it has to be increased considerably in size, so as to resist the combined tension and bending, and is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 1 ft. 6 in. deep, and reinforced with 38 1¼-in. rods (Fig. 4).

Beyond the hall is the office block, also constructed entirely of reinforced concrete.

Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles laid the foundation-stone of the St. John's Parish Hall, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, which is being erected on a site in Park Road, adjoining the church. The building, which will seat 300, and is to be provided with a stage, dressing and committee rooms, has been designed by Mr. A. Jessop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., the estimated cost being £5,000.



THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Messrs. Easton & Robertson, Architects.
Dr. Oscar Faber, Consulting Engineer.

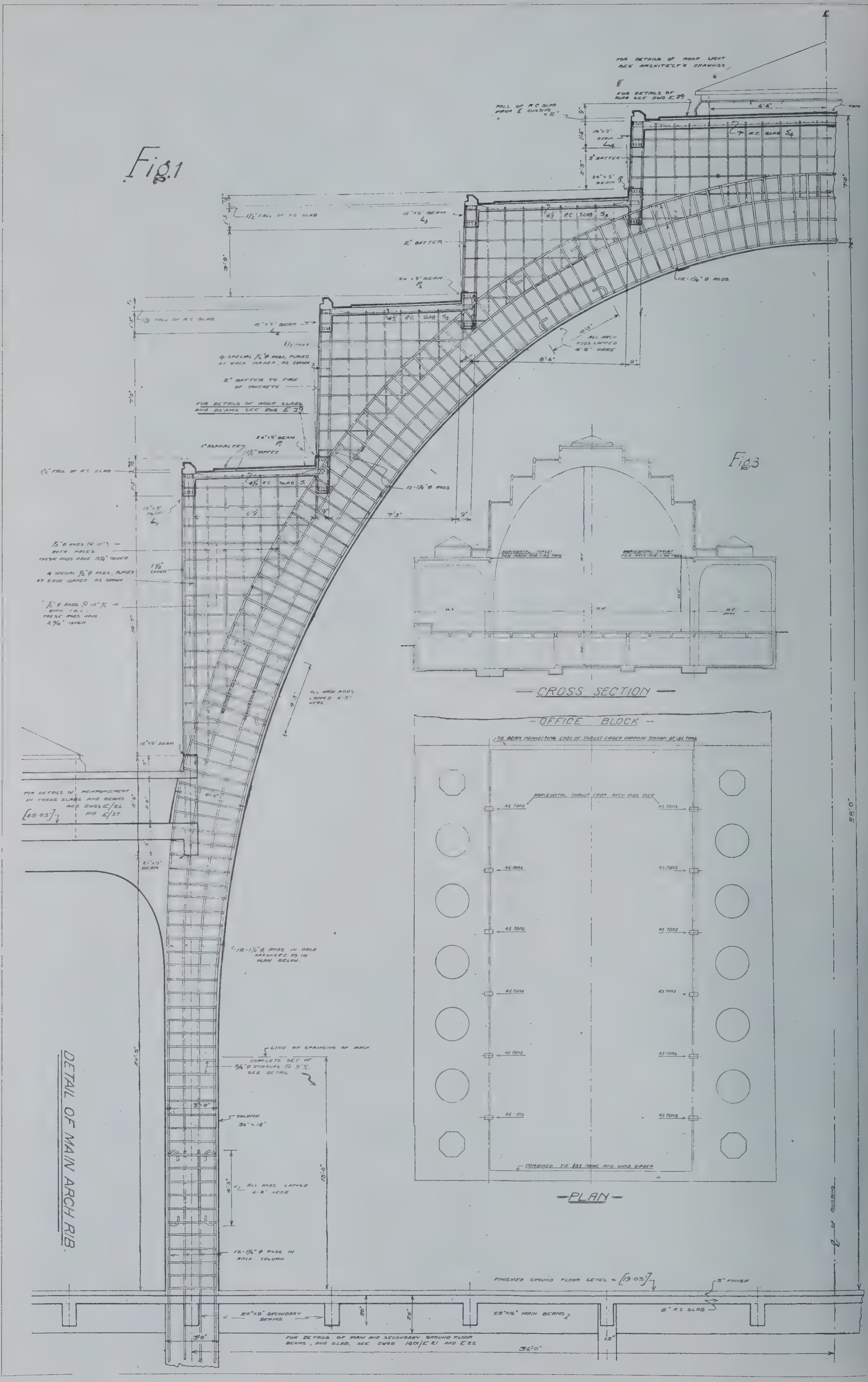
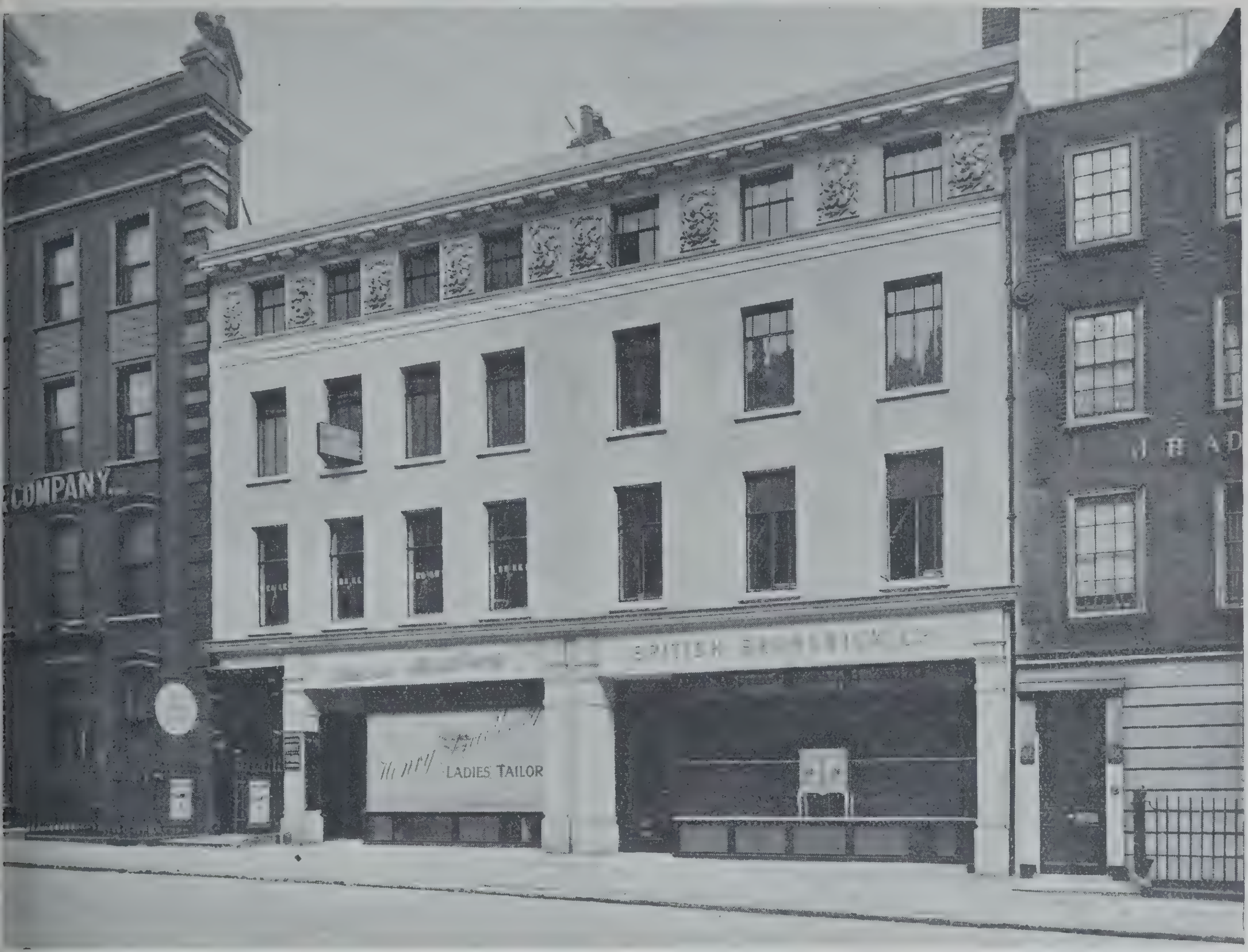
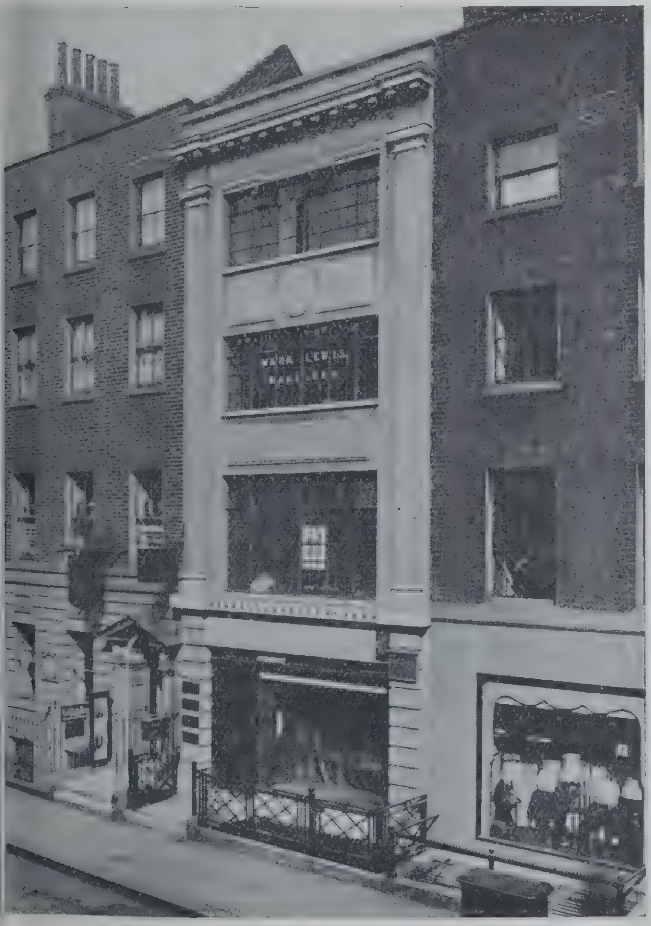


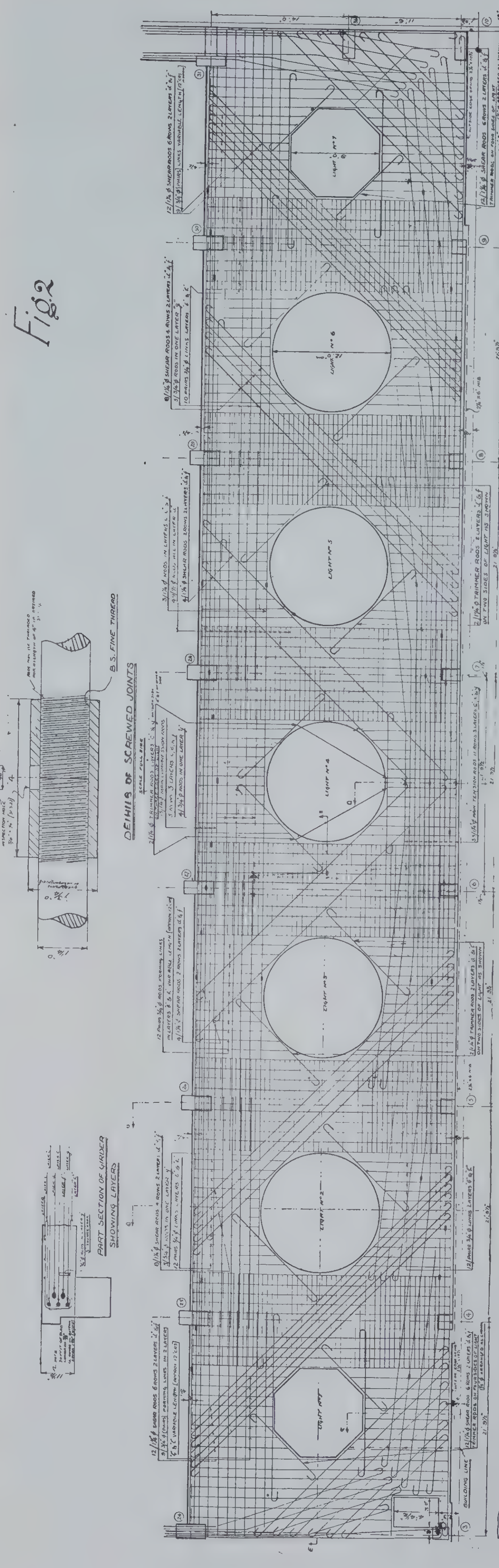
Fig. 1.—DETAIL OF MAIN ARCH RIB. Fig. 3.—PLAN AND CROSS SECTION OF HALL.
THE NEW ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.
MESSRS. EASTON & ROBERTSON, Architects. DR. OSCAR FABER, Consulting Engineer.



wners of property in any part of London must begin to study the relation of rental values to exterior appearice. This applies in varying degree to every city in Great Britain. The external finish of a building, the face it presents to the thoroughfare in which it stands, may be neglected just so long as its neighbours are in like case. Let one landlord "recondition" the front of his premises and general conditions thereabouts are forthwith altered. Attention is forcibly called to the contrast in appearance. The enterprising landlord can pick and choose his tenants at higher rentals than can be obtained by the owners of adjacent buildings which possess less attractive features. One of the most economical and certainly the most permanent method of refacing a business building is by the application of orthodox "Atlas White" Portland cement stucco. The illustrations on this page show two instances of such work—one at 33 to 34 George Street, Hanover Square, W., and the other at 28 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. The architect for the renovation of each of these buildings was Mr. S. B. Pritlove. Many similar "Atlas White" buildings are scattered here and there throughout London. Why not inspect half-a-dozen of them, if you are interested? Write to me at Regent House, Regent Street, W.1, for the addresses of some of them.



Frederic Coleman



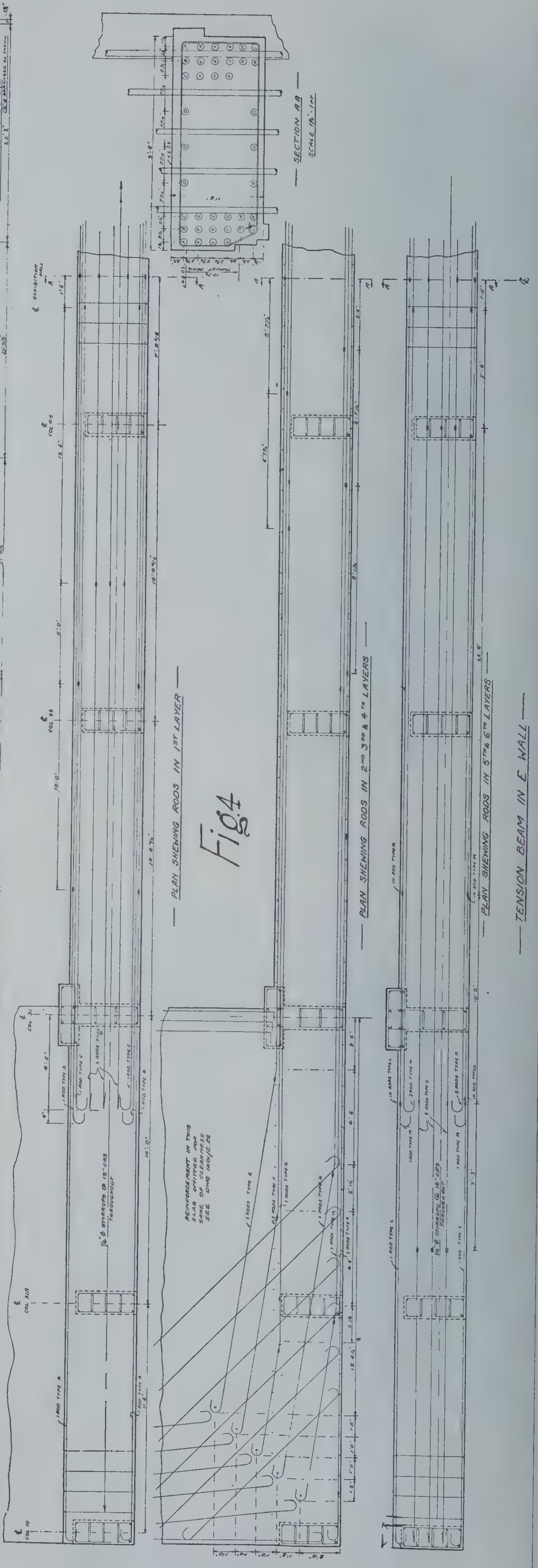

SECTION AB
SCALE 1/2"=1FT
PLAN SHEWING RODS IN 1ST LAYER
Fig 4
PLAN SHEWING RODS IN 2ND 3RD & 4TH LAYERS
PLAN SHEWING RODS IN 5TH & 6TH LAYERS
TENSION BEAM IN E WALL
REINFORCEMENT IN THIS SLAB OMITTED FOR SAKE OF CLEARNESS
COL 10
COL 31/I
COL 31
COL 33
COL 45
EXHIBITION HALL

Fig. 2.—PLAN OF THRUST GIRDER AT AISLE ROOF LEVEL. Fig. 4.—DETAIL OF TENSION BEAM.
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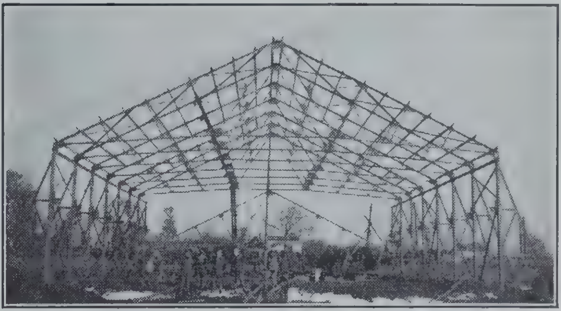

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London Building Notes

Beckenham.—An important building scheme is projected upon a central site, involving a new picture theatre, palais de danse, restaurant, shops and flats. The theatre has been designed by Mr. Robert Coomie, F.R.I.B.A., 73 Edgware Road, W.2.

Brixton.—A large motor char-à-banc station, with waiting-rooms, restaurant, etc., is to be erected at Effra Road, S.W.9. The builders are Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.W. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. T. D. Shenstone, A.R.I.B.A., 38 Bedford Place, W.C.1.

City Road.—Messrs. Curzon Bros., Ltd., propose to rebuild their branch premises in City Road, E.C. Plans have been prepared by Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11-13 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Ashby & Horner, Ltd., 8 Aldgate, E.1.

East Finchley.—The Rev. Father Joyce, of St. Mary's Church, has in view the erection of a block of new R.C. schools, to cost £14,000. Plans have been prepared for a range ot two-storey buildings by Mr. T. H. B. Scott, L.R.I.B.A., 11 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

East Mitcham.—It is proposed to erect a new church school, to cost £15,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. A. W. Jarvis & F. A. Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, architect to the Surrey E.C.

Edmonton.—A scheme has been promoted for the erection of a range of shops and flats at the corner of Bush Hill Road and Ridge Avenue, N. Two-floored buildings have been designed by Mr. G. W. Newman, architect, 8 Bush Hill Road, Bush Hill Park, N.

Fulham.—A large block of property is to be built in Fulham Road, S.W., consisting of 62 lock-up garages, offices and flats, flanking a large petrol service station. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Farrow & Turner, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Hayes.—The contract for the large extensions for the Gramophone Co., Ltd., has been placed with Messrs. A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., 74 Earl's Court Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. The new building will be entirely of reinforced concrete, six storeys high, and has been designed by Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, 29 Roland Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. The cost is estimated at £110,000.

Holborn.—The Gray's Inn branch of Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd., is to be extended. The building has been designed by Messrs. C. Fitzroy Doll & Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 5 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, and will be erected by Messrs. Jas. Smith & Sons, Ltd., South Norwood, S.E.25.

Ilford.—A large site at the junction of Eastern Avenue and Beehive Lane has been purchased by Messrs. Super Mobile, Ltd., for the erection of a garage, showrooms and repair works. The architects are Messrs. French, Houchin & Co., 13 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Kensington.—Mr. E. R. Barrow, F.R.I.B.A., is to carry out alterations on behalf of Messrs. Matthews & Sons at the corner of Brompton Road and Beauchamp Place.

Kensington.—It is proposed to develop the site in Hornton Street, W., by erecting a large block of residential flats, with shops on the ground floor. The plans have been prepared by the Metropolitan Railway Company's staff, whose chief architect is Mr. Clarke.

Kingston. — Steelwork is being erected for the large nurses' home which is to be added to the Kingston and District Hospital, at a cost of £100,000. Mr. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1, is the architect. The builders are Messrs. J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Lewisham.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18, are to rebuild premises in Lewisham High Street, S.E. The plans are to be prepared by the Society's architect.

Lewisham.—The London E.C. have secured a site on the Grove Park Housing Estate, S.E., where it is proposed to build a large elementary school. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

Leyton.—It is proposed to convert the premises at 280 Leyton High Street, E., into large electricity showrooms, offices, etc. The architect is Mr. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Newman & Jacques), 61 West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15.

Merton.—Work is now in progress upon the extensions proposed to the Rutlish Schools at Merton, S.W., which are to cost about £10,000. The builders are Messrs. Grace & March, Ltd., New Bridge Works, Waddon Street, Croydon. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, architects to the Surrey E.C.

Morden.—A large building scheme is to be carried out at Morden Hall Road and Crown Lane. The builders are Messrs Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., 11 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1, and the architect is Mr. F. J. Watson Hart, 2 Hillclose, N.W.11.

Piccadilly Circus.—Arrangements have been completed for the erection of another new theatre in the West End, a site in Denman Street, W.1, at the corner of Sherwood Street, having been acquired. The demolition of the property now existing is in hand, and the building itself will be erected by Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The architect is Mr. A. E. Stone, F.S.I., 30 Berkeley Street, W.1. The cost is estimated at £200,000.

Rayleigh.—It is proposed to build a new hotel at the Weir crossing at Rayleigh, Essex. The plans have been prepared by Mr. O. H. Cockrill, A.R.I.B.A., 33 Weston Chambers, Weston Road, Southend-on-Sea.

Regent Street.—The third section of the rebuilding of the Café Royal in Regent Street and Glasshouse Stree W.1, has started. Messrs. Hen Tanner are the architects.. The co tractors are Messrs. Higgs and Hil Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambet Road, S.W.8.

Stamford Hill.—A large pictu house is to be built at Stamford Hil N.16. Mr. William E. Trent, F.S. is the architect.

Stanmore.—Messrs. Lloyds Ban Ltd., Branch Bank. Plans have bee prepared by Mr. T. M. Wilso F.R.I.B.A., 4 Staple Inn, Holbor W.C.1.

St. Pancras.—Mr. George Verno A.R.I.B.A., is to erect premises fo Messrs. Nettlefold & Sons in Eusto Road and Upper Woburn Place, S Pancras.

Strand.—In order to enable them carry out, among other plans, the en largement of the Strand Palace Hote W.C., the directors have acquired pro perty which will eventually enabl them to control the whole of the islan site. The new hotel will contain abou 1,000 rooms, and has been designed b Mr. Frederick J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

Streatham.—Messrs. H. Somerfor & Son, Ltd., are to carry out altera tions at the Empire Picture Palac High Road, Streatham.

Streatham.—Messrs. Truett & Stee Ltd., are to erect 50 houses on th Streatham Garden Village estat Leigham Court Road, Streatham.

Streatham. — A large buildin scheme is to be carried out a Streatham High Road, involving th erection of a palais de danse, 10 larg shops, a large restaurant and flats The builders, Messrs. Rice & Sons Ltd., 15 Stockwell Road, S.W.9, hav commenced work on the first section The architects are Messrs. Trehearn & Norman, Windsor House, Kingsway W.C.

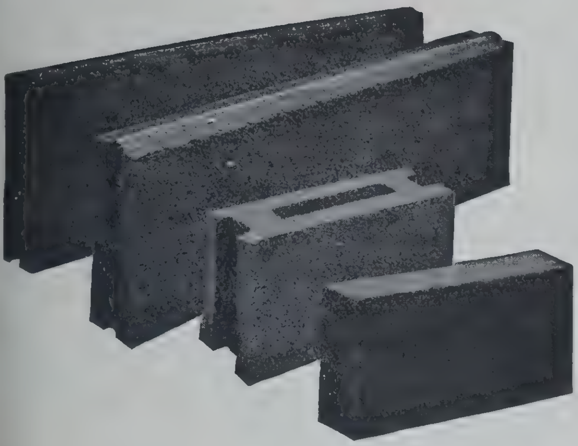
Sutton.—A site in Sutton Hig Street is to be developed for buildin purposes. Plans for a range of business premises, including shops an flats, have been prepared by Mr Arthur C. Geen, architect, 38 Beauchamp Place, Kensington, S.W.3.

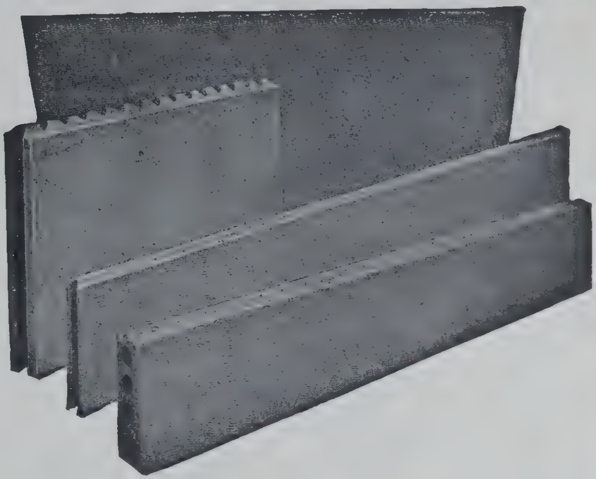
Threadneedle Street.—The Merchant Taylors' Company propose t carry out considerable improvements t the Merchant Taylors' Hall. New cloisters are to be built, and new stained windows are also to be provided. The architect is Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.

Westminster. — An important building scheme is being considered by the Ninth Church of Christ, Scientists, who have in contemplation the erection of a new church in Tufton Street, S.W.1, to cost about £75,000. Preliminary plans have been prepared by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., 14 Barton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Willesden.—An extensive housing scheme is being carried out by Messrs. R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. The plans and layout have been prepared by Mr. G. Warren Peachey, architect, 13 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

CONCRETE BLOCKS "KING" PLASTER SLABS





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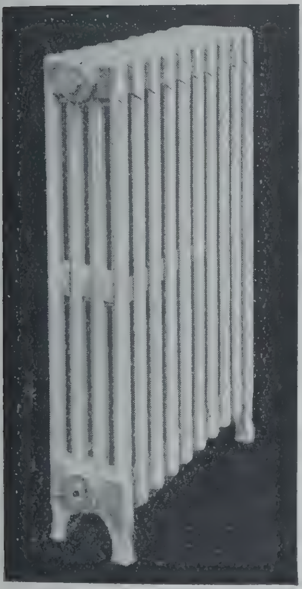

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Barnet.—The B.G. are to build a nurses' home and new wing at the institution. The architects are Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A. Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Barnsley.—Messrs. Wood Bros. are to erect a parish hall in Hoyle Mill Road, Stairfoot.

Barnsley.—The E.C. are to proceed with the erection of a mixed and infants' school in Doncaster Road, Ardsley.

Barnsley. — At the Corporation Abattoir Committee, the borough surveyor submitted amended plans in respect of the proposed new abattoir and an amended estimate of the cost, which amounts to £30,000. The Committee recommended him to consult the M.H. upon the plans.

Barwell (Leics.) — Ten parlour houses are to be erected by the Hinckley R.D.C. The architect is Mr. E. H. Crump, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Hinckley.

Bishop Auckland.—A large cinema is to be erected in Spennymoor, Co. Durham, by Mr. Arthur J. Vasey. The architect is Mr. Matt. C. Robson, F.F.A.S., of 50c Princes Street, Bishop Auckland.

Broomhill.—Mr. J. G. Green, builder and contractor, of Warkworth, Alnwick, is to erect a model dairy for the Broomhill Co-operative Society, Broomhill, Northumberland. Plans prepared by Messrs. P. L. Browne & Son, Pearl Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Carlisle.—The Corporation have passed plans for the erection of a store, Thirwell Avenue, for Mr. J. Leslie, architect.

Carlisle.—The Corporation Housing Committee have decided to build 306 non-parlour and 28 parlour houses on the three estates at Botcherby, Newtown and Blackwell Road.

Clevedon.—A large pavilion is to be erected in the grounds of Salt House.

Congleton.—A new Sunday-school is proposed to be erected in connection with the Brookhouse Green Church, Smallwood. The plans are in course of preparation by Messrs. A. Price & Son, architects and surveyors, Middlewich Road, Sandbach, Ches.

Derby.—Further extensions are to be carried out at Buxton College. Mr. George H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., the architect to the Committee at the County Education Office, St. Mary's Gate, Derby, will prepare the plans.

Douglas (I. O. M.).—Mr. Teare, the architect, is to report to the Corporation on a suggested site for the erection of tenements.

Durham.—Messrs. Lamb & Son propose to erect a new picture hall at Gilesgate Moor, Durham. The plans are being prepared by Mr. J. T. Pegge, architect, Market Place, Durham.

Frodsham.—The R.D.C. propose to erect 12 houses on the Kingway site. Mr. John L. Beckett, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, Runcorn, is the architect.

Godalming.—Surrey E.C. have had under consideration the nature and accommodation of the secondary school to be erected at Godalming. Instructions have been given to the architects, Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, 60 Tufton Street, S.W., to prepare sketch plans.

Gravesend.—Mr. T. Bennett, on behalf of the Pinnock Charity, is to construct a block of almshouses in Upper Wrotham Road, Gravesend.

Hill End.—Herts C.C. have asked Mr. H. Carter Pegg, architect, to prepare plans for the erection of a nurses' home, to accommodate 50, at Hill End Mental Hospital estate.

Hull.—The City Architect, Guildhall, Hull, has prepared preliminary plans for the E.C. for the proposed elementary school on the Eastern housing estate.

Hull.—The B.E. have approved the plans of the Roman Catholic managers for the erection of an elementary school at Endsleigh, Hull. Mr. Joseph H. Hirst, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.S.E., M.S.E., Southern Chambers, King Edward Street, Hull, architect.

Leeds.—The Corporation have decided to erect another pavilion in East End Park, and tenders are to be invited.

Leeds.—The Corporation have purchased 42 acres of land at Bramley for a housing scheme.

London Road (Croydon). — South London Co-operative Society Central Stores. Full particulars in our issue of July 1, page 30. Messrs. Albert Monk, Lower Edmonton, N.9, have secured the contract for the first section.

Maldon.—The Essex county architect has prepared revised plans for the erection of a treatment centre at Maldon, at a cost of £2,346.

Malpas.—The Allied Building Corporation propose to erect 250 non-parlour type houses.

Markham Village. — The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid. The building, which will be of blue Pennant and Portland stone, was designed by Mr. A. F. Webb, A.R.I.B.A., Blackwood. The builders are Messrs. Miles & Sons, Ebbw Vale.

Newchurch.—It is proposed to erect a new church in Newchurch, Rossendale. The architect is Mr. R. Byrom, A.R.I.B.A., 9 Victoria Buildings, Bury.

Newlyn.—A new Primitive Methodist Church is to be built to plans prepared by the architect, Mr. Henry Madden.

Pengam.—The Wesleyan Circuit are to erect a church, the estimated cost of which is £4,000 The architect is Mr. J. Britton, 100 Victoria Street, Fleur-de-lis, Mon.

Preston.—The Provincial Cinematograph Theatres have acquired a site at Preston, and one at Hanby, Staffs., where they propose to build large cinema theatres. Each building will provide accommodation for 1,500 persons. Work is expected to be put in hand shortly, under the direction of Mr. W. E. Trent, F.S.I., the company's architect.

Prestwich. — Plans have been passed by the Corporation for six houses, Heywood Road, for Messrs. E. & S. Street, Ltd. Mr. P. Clegg, 11 Pilkengton Road, Kearsley, Farnworth, near Bolton, Lancs., architect.

Portsmouth. — The Corporation have passed plans submitted by Mr. F. J. Spickernell for the erection of a cinema at the Basford Road junction, Portsmouth.

Purley.—Surrey C.C. have now obtained a site at Purley for the erection of a dispensary and clinic. Plans for the buildings are in preparation.

Sheffield. — Considerable developments and extensions are to be carried out at the Arcade central premises of the Co-operative Society, plans for which are in the hands of the C.W.S. architects' department.

Southend-on-Sea.—Work has been put in hand upon the rebuilding of the Warrior Square Picture Theatre. The architects are Messrs Bowles, Harris & Collings, 26 Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.

Stockport.—Mr. Albert Winstanley, architect and surveyor, Imperial Chambers, The Crescent, St. Annes-on-Sea, and at 11 Great Ducie Street, Manchester, has a scheme in preparation for the erection of a cinema on a site at Compstall Road, Romiley. The plans provide for a building having accommodation for about 700 persons.

Stockton.—The Borough Engineer and Surveyor is to prepare estimates, etc., for the erection of a new corn market building.

St. Swithin's. — The Parochial Church Council are to erect a new parish hall at St. Swithin's, at an estimated cost of £5,200, to plans prepared by Mr. J. D. Clarke.

Sunderland.—Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., of Fawcett Street, Sunderland, have prepared plans for the rebuilding of the Empress Hotel, Union Street.

Watford. — Messrs. Kempster & Williams are to build 50 subsidy houses at Beechwood Rise, Watford.

Watford.—The T.C. are considering plans prepared by Messrs. Gold & Newman for the erection of a public library at an estimated cost of £20,000.

Worthing.—The County Architect is to prepare plans for a new Assembly Hall at the Worthing Boys' Secondary School.

Warrington.—The Salvation Army authorities propose to erect in Academy Street, Warrington, a new "citadel" and schools. Mr. Oswald Archer, architect, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., is preparing plans; the total cost will be about £9,000.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

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BRADFORD-ON-AVON. — August 10.—For new cloakrooms, sanitary block and sundry alterations at Bradford-on-Avon County Secondary School. Particulars, Mr. Alex Wilkins, Clerk to the Governors, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIDGEND.—July 26.—For the erection of scullery accommodation at the Parc Gwyllt Mental Hospital. Particulars, Mr. W. E. R. Allen, Clerk to the Committee of Visitors, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

CHERITON, KENT.—July 25.—For the erection of a public library and hall. Particulars, Mr. A. S. Lilley, engineer and surveyor, Public Offices, Cheriton, Kent. Deposit £2 2s.

CULTS.—July 26.—For the erection of four blocks, each of four houses, at Cults. Particulars from Messrs. Brown & Watt, F.R.I.B.A., 17 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.

DUNBAR.—July 27.—For all trades in connection with reconstruction and additions to Town House. Particulars from the Town Clerk, Dunbar, and also at the office of Mr. George Simpson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 30 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

FRASERBURGH. — July 26.—For the reconstruction of the Fraserburgh Central Public School. All trades. Particulars from Mr. George M. Hay, architect, 177 Union Street, Aberdeen.

GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY.—July 28. For the erection of four blocks containing 16 houses. Particulars, Mr. H. J. Fraser, architect and surveyor, Grantown-on-Spey.

GRAVESEND. — August 4. — For the erection of additional ward blocks at the Isolation Hospital, Whitehill Lane, Gravesend. Particulars, Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., 5 Woodville Terrace, Gravesend. Deposit £3 3s.

GUILDFORD.—July 28.—For the erection of 12 cottages at Merrow. Particulars, Mr. J. W. Wilton, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., surveyor, Market Chambers, Onslow Street, Guildford. Deposit £2.

HERTFORD.—July 26.—For alterations to the Hospital building. Particulars, Mr. Andrew Gray, F.R.I.B.A., 64 Duncombe Road, Hertford. Deposit £2 2s.

KINGSBURY.—July 25.—For the erection of 25 houses in Elthorne Road, new road, and sewers. Particulars, Mr. R. C. N. Newport, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Kingsbury Road, N.W.9 Deposit £3 3s.

NEWPORT (SALOP).—August 6.—For the erection of a cottage hospital at Newport. Particulars, Messrs. Edmund Kirby & Sons, architects, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool, Deposit £3 3s.

NEWPORT, SHROPSHIRE. — August 6.—For the erection of a Cottage Hospital. Particulars from Clerk to the Trustees, C. F. Harriss, Esq., solicitor, Newport, Shropshire, or architects, Messrs. Edmund Kirby & Sons, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool. Deposit £3 3s.

RAVENSTHORPE.—July 27.—For all trades for the erection of proposed new Council School. Particulars at the office of Mr. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury. Deposit £1.

SOUTHPORT.—August 3.—For the extension and completion of the High School for Girls, Scarisbrick New Road. Particulars, Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Southport. Deposit £1 1s.

TREDEGAR.—August 4.—For the erection of 48 houses at Ashvale. Particulars, Mr. Wm. Lloyd Roach, A.M.I.C.E., Architect to the Council, Council Offices, Tredegar. Deposit £2.

TRURO. — July 27.—For pulling down an existing store on the Town Quay and erecting on the site a new warehouse of two floors. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Barnes, City Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Truro.

WEM.—July 23.—For the erection of a permanent Council School building (elementary) for 240 scholars at Wem, for the Shropshire E.C. Mr. W. H. Pendlebury, Secretary for Education, County Buildings, Shrewsbury. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST HAM.—July 25.—For the erection of offices, showrooms, workshops, etc., for Electricity Department, Romford Road. Particulars from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham, E. Deposit £1.

WYTHALL (WORCS.).—For the erection of a Guides' and Scouts' hut at Wythall. Particulars, Messrs. Harvey & Wicks, architects, 5 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

Tenders Accepted

BIRMINGHAM.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. James Broofield & Son, of 580 Moseley Road, for the erection of the proposed new church on the Dads Lane housing estate at Stirchley, Birmingham. Plans prepared by Mr. S. N. Cooke, architect, Queen's College, Paradise Street.

BURY.—For extensions to the Bury Grammar School. The architect is Mr. C. R. Cooper, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 20 Market Street, Bury, Lancs. The successful contractors are Messrs. John Tinline, Ltd., builders and contractors, Parker Street Sawmills, Bury.

CROYDON.—The Corporation recommend the tender, £6,965, of Mr. E. H. Smith, Croydon, for the erection of 4 shops and houses at South End.

CROYDON.—For the erection of the Long Lane School, to accommodate 384 scholars, the B.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon, at £13,313. Architect, Mr. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A.

CROYDON.—For the erection of the Waddon School, to accommodate 288 scholars, the tender of Mr. J. Crewdson, Horley, Surrey, at £8,420, has been accepted. Architect, Mr. A. Sunderland, L.R.I.B.A.

CROYDON.—For the erection of 4 shops, with dwellings over, the B.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. E. H. Smith, of Croydon, at £6,965.

DONCASTER.—For the erection of the hotel to be built at the junction of Barnby Dun Road and Thorne Road. The main contractors are Messrs. Johnson & Moore, of Balby Road. The terra-cotta dressings are being supplied by Messrs. A. Whitehead, Ltd., of Prudential Buildings, Park Row, Leeds. Messrs. Whilburn & Atkinson, architects, Exchange Buildings, Market Street, have prepared the plans.

DONCASTER.—For the proposed extensions to be carried out at the Oswin Avenue Schools, for the Doncaster E.C. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Allen & Hickson, architects, of Hall Gate, Doncaster. The contractors are Messrs. Swift Bros. & Haslam, Ltd., builders and contractors, 18 South Parade, Doncaster.

DURHAM.—The contract for the erection of a new assembly hall at Fishburn has been let to Messrs. G. W. Lazenby & Co., Ltd., Ferryhill, Co. Durham. The buildings are to be situated on the Wynyard Road. Mr. W. R. Kellett, architect, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, has prepared plans.

ECCLESHALL.—The contract for the new Church of England Central School has been placed with Mr. H. Danks, of Eccleshall (Staffs.). The architect is Mr. Bernard Widdows, Derby.

EALING.—The B.E. have given approval to the plans of Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, 87-91 Tufton Street, S.W.1, for the erection of a technical institute and art school at Ealing. The tender of Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., of Kensington, amounting to £28,100, is recommended for acceptance.

HELLINGLY (SUSSEX).—For the erection of cowstalls and cooling room. Architects, Messrs. Underdown & Duke, Seaford. The tender of the Ringmer Building Works, £1,055, has been accepted.

LEATHERHEAD (SURREY). — For the erection of new bank premises for the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., the Ringmer Building Works' tender was accepted. Architect, Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A.

LEEDS.—The "Old Hall" Inn, in Kelsall Street, is to be rebuilt. The plans are by Messrs. Thomas Wynn & Sons, architects, Cavendish Chambers, Guildford Street.

LEEDS. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. T. Wright & Sons, £3,778 9s. 3d., for the erection of a new weights and measures office in George Street and Millgarth Street. Messrs. G. Fredk. Bowman & Sons, 18 Park Row, Leeds, are the architects.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tenders of Messrs. Fletcher & Co. (Contractors), Ltd., of Mansfield, and the Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Manchester, as subcontractors in connection with the bridge works at Nuthurst Road.

(*Continued on page* 166)

OVER 100,000 TONS LIFTED FOR LESS THAN £6

COST OF RENEWALS.

Such a feat may be considered incredible, but it has been accomplished up to date by two "Wadsworth" Electric Lifts in Liverpool.

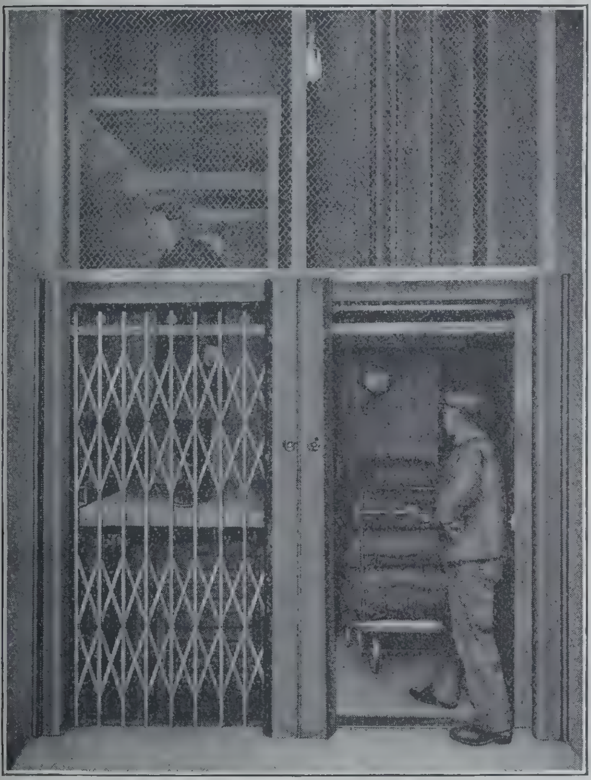
The Lifts are 15-cwts. capacity, speed 130 ft. per minute, and have made 650,375 trips mainly under the worst conditions, viz., up loaded, and down empty.

The original steel wire hoisting ropes are still in use, and the lifts generally are in first-class condition.

This is another striking example of *Reliability* and *Economy* in service under arduous conditions for which

WADSWORTH QUALITY LIFTS

are appreciated all over the world, and accounts for 75 per cent. of our present business consisting of repeat orders.



Customer's Appreciation.

"The two 'Wadsworth' high-speed Lifts in our "Warehouse enable us to expeditiously unload an "almost continuous stream of motor lorries, and "deliver the goods on the five floors of our building "while another truckload is being made up below.

"Considering that the lifts are scarcely ever stopped "during the day, it speaks well for their design and "construction that no trouble or stoppage occurs. We "have no regret whatever in having placed our order "with you, and would have every confidence in engaging your services again should the need arise."

Morris & Jones, Ltd.,
Wholesale Provision Merchants,
Liverpool.

LET YOUR LIFTS BE "WADSWORTH'S"——
THEY WILL SAVE YOU MONEY, TIME AND WORRY.

WM. WADSWORTH & SONS, LTD.

Electric Lift Specialists

BOLTON

LONDON. MANCHESTER. LIVERPOOL. BIRMINGHAM. GLASGOW.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
¾-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
⅜in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices.		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝n.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—												
Thicknesses	3/16 in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28¾%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25%

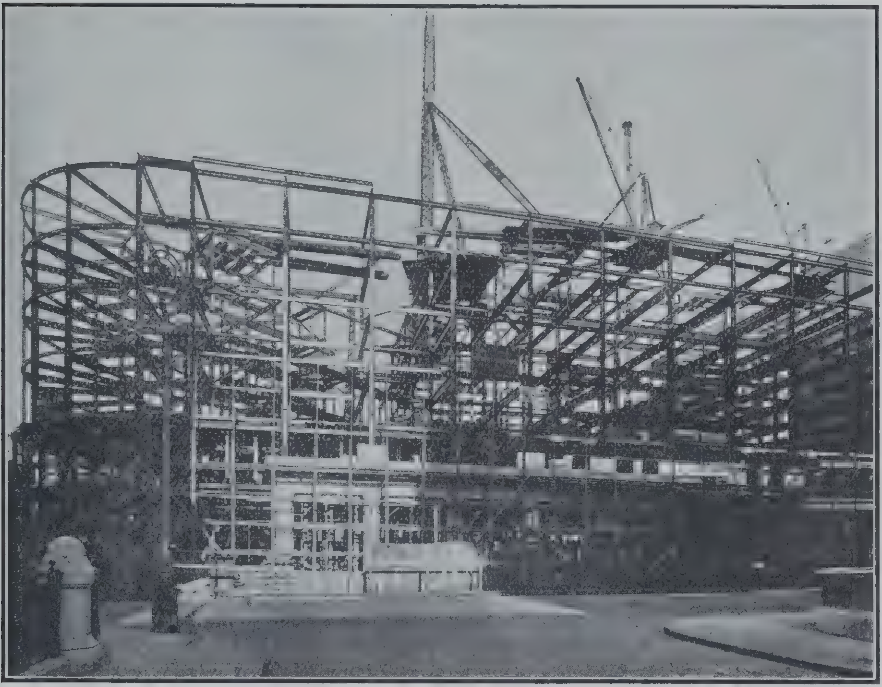
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¾	1/11½	2/3½	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/3½	1/5½	1/11½	2/2	3/11
Bends (each)	1/3½	1/5½	1/9¾	2/2	2/7½	4/8½
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/8	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction .. each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*
O.G. gutter .. per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1½
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 3/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON	MANCHESTER	EDINBURGH	GLASGOW	BIRMINGHAM	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew Steel Works.	Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	Office: 47 Temple Row.	Office: Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	32/6	33/-	36/-

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
		Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	..	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—		1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)		2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)		2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones		1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves		—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles		—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder		..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder		..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails		..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7½d.	10½d.
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ in
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.	9d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.	
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/- ..	Gallon.
Dryers	36/- ..	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/- ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/- ..	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book.
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon.
White Lead	53/- ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5 ..	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2 ..	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/- ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/- ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin.
Tar	1/- ..	Gallon.
Terebine	9/- ..	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6 ..	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/- ..	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/- ..	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/- ..	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/- ..	Cwt.

Tenders Accepted

(*Continued from page* 162)

MANCHESTER. — Mr. James Green, builder and contractor, Grosvenor Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, has secured a contract for the erection of a fruit warehouse at Oldham Road Goods Station, Manchester. The plans have been prepared at the engineer's office, Euston Station, London, N.W.

MANCHESTER. — For structural alterations in Pall Mall for the Manchester and County Bank, Ltd. Plans prepared by Messrs. Mills & Murgatroyd, architects, 23 Strutt Street, Manchester. The successful contractors are Messrs. J. T. Hollinworth & Son, Patricroft, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of a provision warehouse, Redgate Lane, Gorton, for James Egan & Co. Plans prepared by Mr. George Westcott, F.M.S.A., architect, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester. The successful tenderers are Messrs. E. J. Coupe & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.

MANCHESTER. — The Super-Heater Co., Ltd., Moseley Road, Trafford Park, Manchester, propose to extend their works. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Scotter Owen, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., 9 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4. The building contract has been secured by Messrs. Hall Construction Co., Ltd., 306 Liverpool Road, Salford; steelwork by Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., constructional engineers, Trafford Park, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation Electricity Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Skipwith, Jones & Lomax, Ltd., Manchester, for structural steelwork at Ancoats sub-station extension.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd., have acquired premises at Piccadilly and Gore Street for a new branch bank. Plans by Mr. Fred Fowler, architect, Westminster Bank Chambers, Macclesfield. The contract has been placed with Messrs. W. Thorpe & Son, Ltd., of Chester Road, Cornbroom.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — The Northern General Transport Co. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bewley & Scott, Dunston, for the building of their new 'bus station in Westgate Road. The architects are Messrs. P. K. Brown & Son, Pearl Buildings.

PRESTON.—The Preston Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. The Mitchell Conveyor and Transporter Co., Ltd., of Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, for the extension of foundations and buildings at the Ribble Power Station..

SHEFFIELD.—For the erection of the new central premises in Exchange Street and Waingate, Sheffield, for the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society, Attercliffe. Plans prepared by Mr. W. A. Johnson, of the architect's department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. The successful contractors are the building department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., builders, Broughton Lane, Lower Broughton, Manchester.

SHERBURN. — The tender of Messrs. R. Hudson & Sons, St. Mark's Crescent, Sunderland, has been accepted for the extensions of Sherburn Hospital, near Durham. The architects are Messrs. J. Potts & Son, 57 John Street, Sunderland.

SOUTHWARK.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender, £8,190, of Mr. T. D. Leng, Deptford, for the extension of the workshops at the chief fire station, Southwark.

ST. ALBANS.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Arthur Carter, Ltd., amounting to £4,578 10s., for the erection of 12 non-parlour-type houses at Church End, Redbourn.

SUNDERLAND.—For the erection of a warehouse for the Hendon Paper Works, Ltd., Sunderland. Plans prepared by Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, Sunderland. The successful contractors are Messrs. Joseph Huntley & Son, Sunderland.

TITCHFIELD.—For the erection of 36 houses in Titchfield, the Fareham R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. C. W. Hulley, at £14,328.

WHITEHAVEN. — For the new girls' school at Coach Road, Whitehaven. The contractors are Messrs. James Leslie & Son, Coach Road, Whitehaven. The architect for the scheme is Mr. A. Huddart, L.R.I.B.A., 9 Lowther Street, Whitehaven.

Trade Catalogues

We have received from Messrs. Tangyes, Ltd., of Cornwall Works, Birmingham, a copy of a new catalogue (No. 341) relating to their "W" Type Fuel-oil Engine. This catalogue contains some useful notes on selecting a fuel-oil engine, in addition to a detailed description of the model directly concerned.

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/8
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
„ „ cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sil
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-

	To Elevatio generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square Countess	Ladie
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	30/-	72/-
Add for every ¼-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Truss
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Larg
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	1½ in. 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	2 in. 6 Pane
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as muc exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/
Housing steps to strings each	9d

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

		1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5½*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d*.	1*d*	½*d*.	2*d*.

Labour and Screws only Fixing

Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Casement Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d*.	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-	4/1
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d*.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d*.	2/-	4*d*.	6*d*.	5/6	2/-

	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/8
	Each							
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/-	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6	7/-
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d*.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d*.	10*d*.	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d*.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	9/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9*d*.	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot R 2 in.	4
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/
Extra for junctions	each	8/-	13/

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	Cast Glass ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal b Patent Gla
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1

Add per Yard Super for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/3	0/3½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames each ..	0/3	0/3	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/6	0/3	0/10
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/3	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stipple
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d*.	6*d*.

	Per Foot Su Wax
Polishing	6*d*.

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining
On walls	1/5
On stairs	1/10
On ceilings	1/7

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July 29, 1927

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THE LONDON COUNTY HALL

It must be a matter of great regret to architects generally, and Londoners in particular, that Mr. Ralph Knott's great building on the Thames bank has emained so long unfinished, the absence of the bay it the northern end giving a somewhat lopsided ippearance to the structure and robbing it of much of its fine sweep. The report of the Establishment Committee, considered at last Tuesday's meeting of he London County Council, recommending the urther postponement of the completion of the buildng, prolongs the disappointment. It is not that the xtra accommodation that would be afforded is not equired; it is actually badly needed. Space is not nly required for departments of the Council housed n sixteen other buildings, but also for extensions of ther departments already accommodated in the existng structure. The capital commitments of the Council in respect of housing, bridges, street widenngs, etc., are such, however, that the Committee have djourned the consideration of the completion of the Hall until the financial obligations of the Council in ther directions are more definitely known.

On the face of it, this cautious attitude seems wholly ommendable; but one would like to be a little better ssured that the Council's work does not suffer y having to be carried on in seventeen other uildings instead of one, and that it is really an onomy to continue the present scattered arrangeent.

The question is apparently still undecided whether e uncompleted portion is to have central corridors, ith offices on both sides, or whether they are to be one side only. In the completed portion of the ilding, the rooms are on one side. It was a contion of the competition for the building that they ould be so, though critics were not wanting then ho thought that, however ideal or desirable such an rangement might be in theory, in practice the ouncil was hardly justified in embarking on a system planning that was then deemed too extravagant by en the most progressive commercial office builders. e Council's Establishment Committee now favours ntral corridors with rooms on both sides, which uld mean an addition of £55,000 to the estimated st of £600,000 for carrying out the completion on e original lines.

Although the Council's Establishment Committee is opinion that the time is not opportune to proceed th the completion work, we are by no means connced that they will gain anything by waiting or that the future really holds out any promise of more propitious times from a financial point of view. And the Kingsway Improvement is a very striking illustration that the Council, even with the best intentions, can be penny wise and pound foolish. For over twenty-five years the disposal of the building sites on these new thoroughfares has dragged along, and there is still a considerable area to be taken up. Had the Council adhered to its original intention to undertake the building of shops and offices along these thoroughfares, it would have been in an immeasurably stronger position financially through the scheme, and it would have had finer streets. Even if, as has been contended, the Council has benefited through the delay by getting higher ground rents for the more recent lettings, as a result of the rise in values, they might have been getting increased rack rentals and over the whole period.

In the same way the Council's policy of letting I dare not wait upon, I would in regard to the County Hall completion does not, on the face of it, make for economy. Assuming that they have to borrow the £600,000, or £650,000, and that interest and sinking fund charges total £35,000 or £40,000 a year, we question whether the sixteen additional buildings required do not cost more, quite apart from considerable expense in telephones, extra messengers, etc., involved to keep the Council's scattered sections in touch with one another. No doubt some of these sixteen additional buildings also belong to the Council, but the fact that no rent is paid out for them does not justify the ignoring, in this calculation, of their freehold value or annual letting return.

From the æsthetic point of view, there is no question at issue. The building ought to be finished and finished speedily. It has not had the best of luck. Numerous alterations, not always for the better, were imposed upon the original conception; its erection was hung up during the War, and the finished portion had to be completed when building costs were at their highest peak. There have been sharp divisions of opinion upon the merits of the design, as there have been also about the great work of a distinguished architect which faces it across the river. Time has, however, removed the grievance of one critic who complained of the brilliant red of the tiles upon the roof; and, probably, most of the other criticisms are of like value. Since, however, delays are proverbially dangerous, we are all for completing the building forthwith, lest disappointment to-day becomes tragedy to-morrow.

Notes and Comments

A Mediaeval Wall Painting

Some alterations at the White Swan Hotel, Stratford-on-Avon, under the supervision of Mr. Sydney W. Davis, A.R.I.B.A., the architect for the owners, Trust Houses, Ltd., has brought to light an interesting mural painting. The removal of some panelling in a room about 20 ft. by 15 ft., intended to be converted from a bar into a coffee room, disclosed the painting, which is executed on a skin of fine plaster overlying a wall of half timber with a filling of rough plaster mixed with straw. The ground scheme is of foliage and flowers on a large scale, into which are introduced scenes illustrative of the story of Tobias, from the Apocrypha (as borne out by the inscriptions in Gothic script) framed in between painted columns. The whole is about 13 ft. long by 6 ft. deep. It is satisfactory to note that steps are being taken for the preservation of the painting, and that at the instance of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Professor Tristram is being called upon to advise in the matter. Although not a work of the first class, it is bold and lively, and probably dates from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century.

Service Subways

The upheaval of London's Piccadilly has raised more of a storm than can be confined in the proverbial tea-cup. One can sympathise with the shopkeepers whose customers will probably be kept away by the confusion, delay and inconvenience inseparable from the carrying out of road repairs on the grand scale. The practical closing of one of the busiest Metropolitan thoroughfares for a period of three or four months has, however, raised serious doubts in the minds of many road and traffic experts whether our present procedure in these matters is the best that can be devised, or is in consonance with modern necessities. That the repaving of the whole thoroughfare is being undertaken in one piece is largely dictated by the water, gas and other service authorities requiring to overhaul or relay their mains. And the number of such services carried under the streets of London is almost past belief. A good many years have passed since Mr. Ventris, then Road Surveyor of the Westminster City Council, prepared a plan showing the various services under the short length of the Strand between Duncannon Street and Trafalgar Square. They totalled fifty-three, and, presumably, they have not diminished in number with the passing of the years. That disclosure, and the simultaneous incidence of a troublesome repaving work in the West End, evoked serious proposals for putting subways under the busy thoroughfare of London to take all the service mains, so that they could be repaired or attended to without the constant disturbance of the road surface. The agitation probably induced the L.C.C. to install such subways under Kingsway and Aldwych, then being constructed. Cost, however, appears to have stopped their introduction under other thoroughfares, although the loss through delay and inconvenience arising from piecemeal excavations and replacements in subsequent repairs probably amounts now to many times the first cost of the proposed subways. The structure of our city streets really rests in the flat cambered concrete arch which carries the wearing resilient skin over which the traffic runs. When a service authority cuts a trench either across, or along its length, the severed edges invariably sink a little, the arch formation is destroyed and cannot be perfectly restored. From that moment the rapid deterioration of the road begins. Apart from this serious factor, however, the question of the most suitable wearing skin for busy streets, in view of the great change in the character of the traffic, demands enquiry; and the time seems to be ripe for the road, traffic and various service authorities to come together and seek a solution of this perennial and troublesome problem. The service authorities must expend considerable sums in delving down into our roads. They would probably not be averse from making some contribution towards the cost of subways in which they could attend to their mains with little expense and no delay.

COMPETITION RESULTS

The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Preliminary Competition

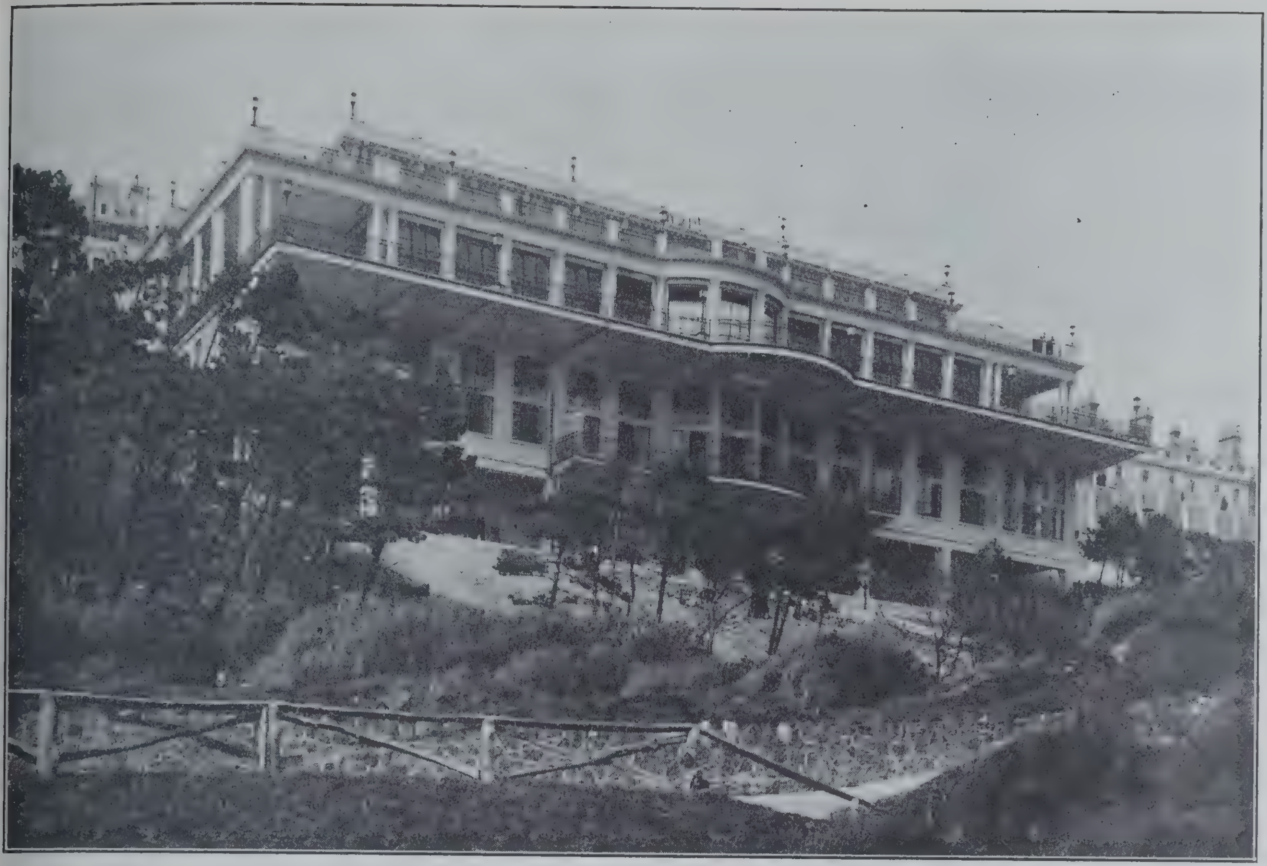
The result of the preliminary competition for designs for the rebuilding of Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, was announced on Friday last. Seventy-four sets of designs were received from British, American and Canadian architects. From these the assessors, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., Mr. Cass Gilbert, President of the United States Academy of Design, and Mr. Robert Atkinson, M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., selected six designs. The authors of these six schemes, who will submit their further considered designs for final adjudication November next, were found to be as follows:

Mr. R. Derrick, Michigan, U.S.A.
Mr. Donald Frank Martin-Smith, A.R.I.B.A., London.
Messrs. A. R. Mohr and Benjamin Moscowitz, New York City, U.S.A.
Mr. A. J. Rousseau, Ann Arber, Michigan, U.S.A.
Miss Elizabeth Scott, London.
Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan, F. and AA.R.I.B.A., with Mr. S. Rowland Pierce, London.

Beckenham Municipal Offices Preliminary Competition

Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., the Assessor, in his report on the sixty-seven designs for Municipal Offices, recommended that the authors of the following designs, viz., Nos. 1, 9, 27, 41, 56 and 60, should be invited to take part in the final competition. October 15 has been fixed as the last day for the receipt of the drawings.

Design No. 9: Mr. W. Naseby Adams, A.R.I.B.A.
Design No. 60: Mr. Harold G. Cherry, F.R.I.B.A.
Design No. 27: Messrs. Cecil E. M. Fillmore, A.R.I.B.A., and A. Malcolm McKewan, A.R.I.B.A.
Design No. 1: Messrs. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., Geoffrey Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., T. A. Lodge, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.
Design No. 56: Mr. T. R. Somerford, A.R.I.B.A.
Design No. 41: Messrs. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A., & J. G. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A.



LEAS CLIFF HALL, FOLKESTONE. J. L. SEATON DAHL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

LEAS CLIFF HALL, FOLKESTONE

This new concert hall for Folkestone accords well ith the eighteenth century architecture of the neighourhood, and it is fortunate that this addition to he amenities of the sea-front should have been lanned by an architect so much in sympathy with raditional style of the locality. The main floor is elow the level with the promenade, and is marked y a wide-spreading balcony supported by ferro-oncrete brackets. The hall extends to two floors, nd at its upper level is surrounded by another balony, while yet a third terrace for the use of visitors provided on the flat roof. The general treatment is rnate, the main balcony being marked by a Corinian Order surmounted by a cast-iron balustrade, hich has piers or portions of stone parapet above e columns. The main entrance, which needs to be pproached by an inclined road parallel to the proenade, is through a large door with iron grille closed in an architrave decorated with medallions d bracketted hood, the whole being contained in lasters surmounted by a pediment. On the roof rrace the balustrade is supported by a dentil cornice arked by large brackets beneath the piers.

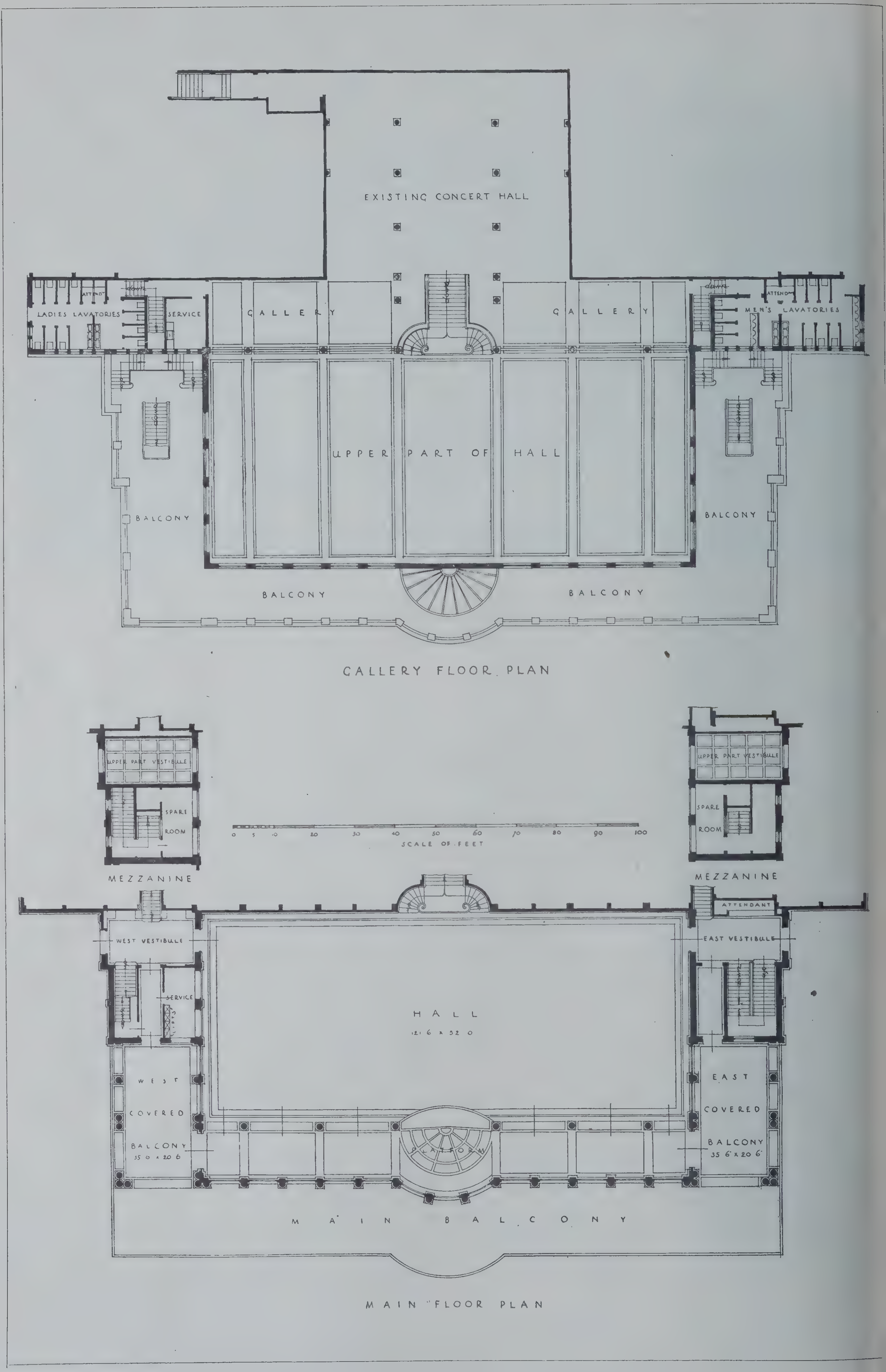
Where a design has the virtues which belong to aracter and composition, any blemishes in its detail ay be the more readily forgiven. It may be sugested, however, that a slight lack of originality is splayed in repeating the same not highly distinished design for a cast-iron railing right round e building on three levels. The squat little lamposts are poor, and might with advantage be replaced others more decorative at a later date. The Order fortunately of stock pattern, and has all the artistic erits which belong to its prototype.

The general character of the design, however, is tirely appropriate to its purpose, and the building ell expresses its combined functions of being a ncert hall and also a pleasant place of promenade om which excellent views of the sea can be obined. The long, low shape is just what is required its position, and the white tone of the building ves it a holiday air.

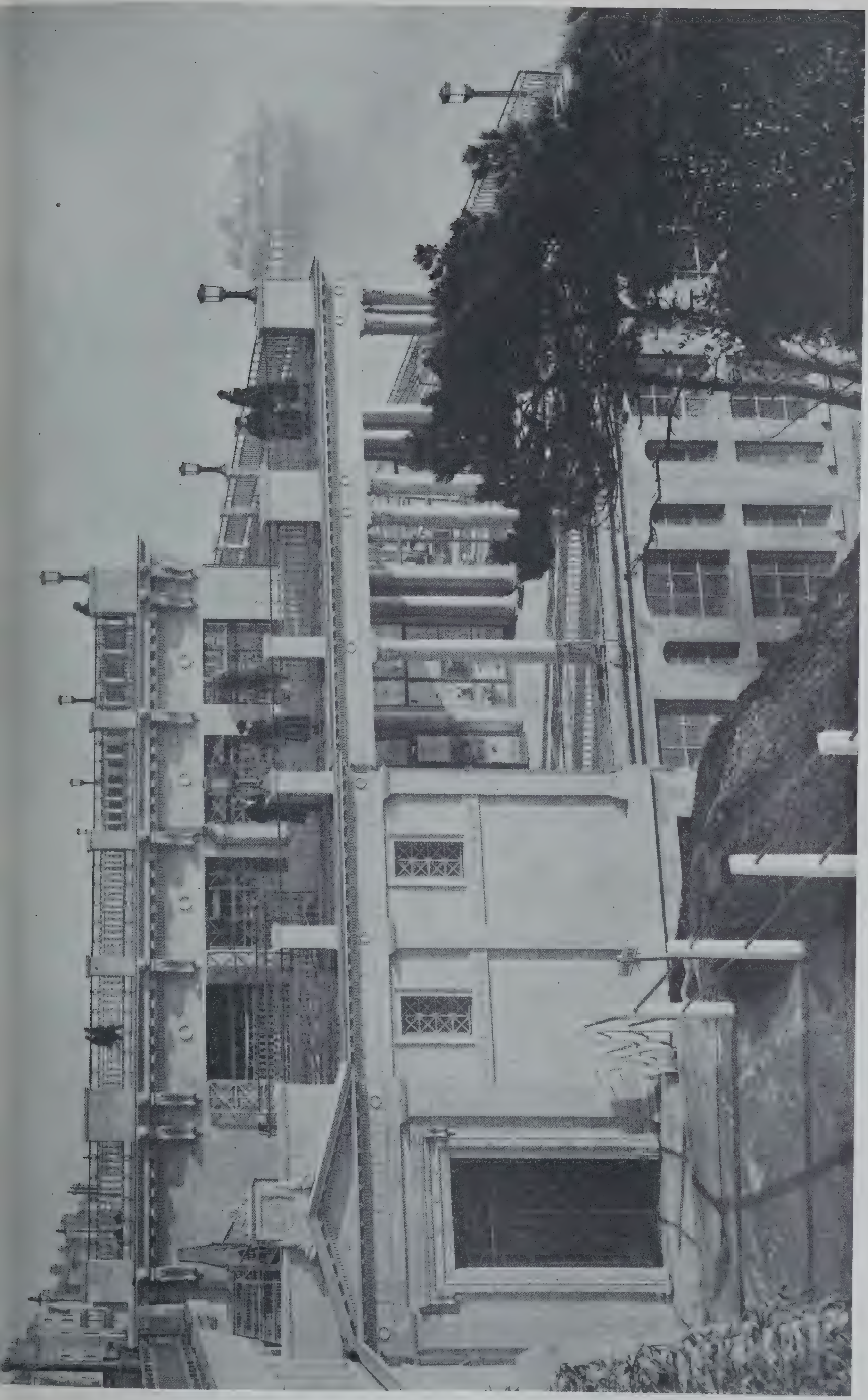
The general contractors were Messrs. D. Godden & Son, Ashford. The sub-contractors included: Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd. (heating); Messrs. Young & Co., Ltd. (steelwork); Messrs. Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd. (terra-cotta); Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co. (metal windows); Messrs. Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd. (floors); Messrs. Marshall & Co. (fibrous plaster); Mr. Feather, Folkestone (electrical work); Messrs. Hollis Bros. (wood block floors); Messrs. Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd. (terrazzo and rubber pavings); Messrs. Olby, Ltd. (railings and hand-rails); Messrs. Wilfley & Co., Ltd. (jointless flooring); Messrs. Lift and Engineering, Ltd. (hand lifts); Messrs. Candy & Co., Ltd. (tile paving); Messrs. Haywards, Ltd. (pavement lights); Messrs. Art Metal Construction Co. (lockers, etc.); Messrs. Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd. (cloakroom fittings); Messrs. Lumley & Co., Ltd. (bar fittings); Messrs. Faldo & Co., Ltd. (asphalte); Messrs. Colledge & Bridgen, Ltd., and Messrs. Olby, Ltd. (door furniture); Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd. (fire hydrants); Messrs. Gardiner, Sons & Co., Ltd. (iron doors); Messrs. Vulcanite, Ltd. (vulcanite); and Messrs. Considere Constructions, Ltd. (ferro-concrete).

Obituary

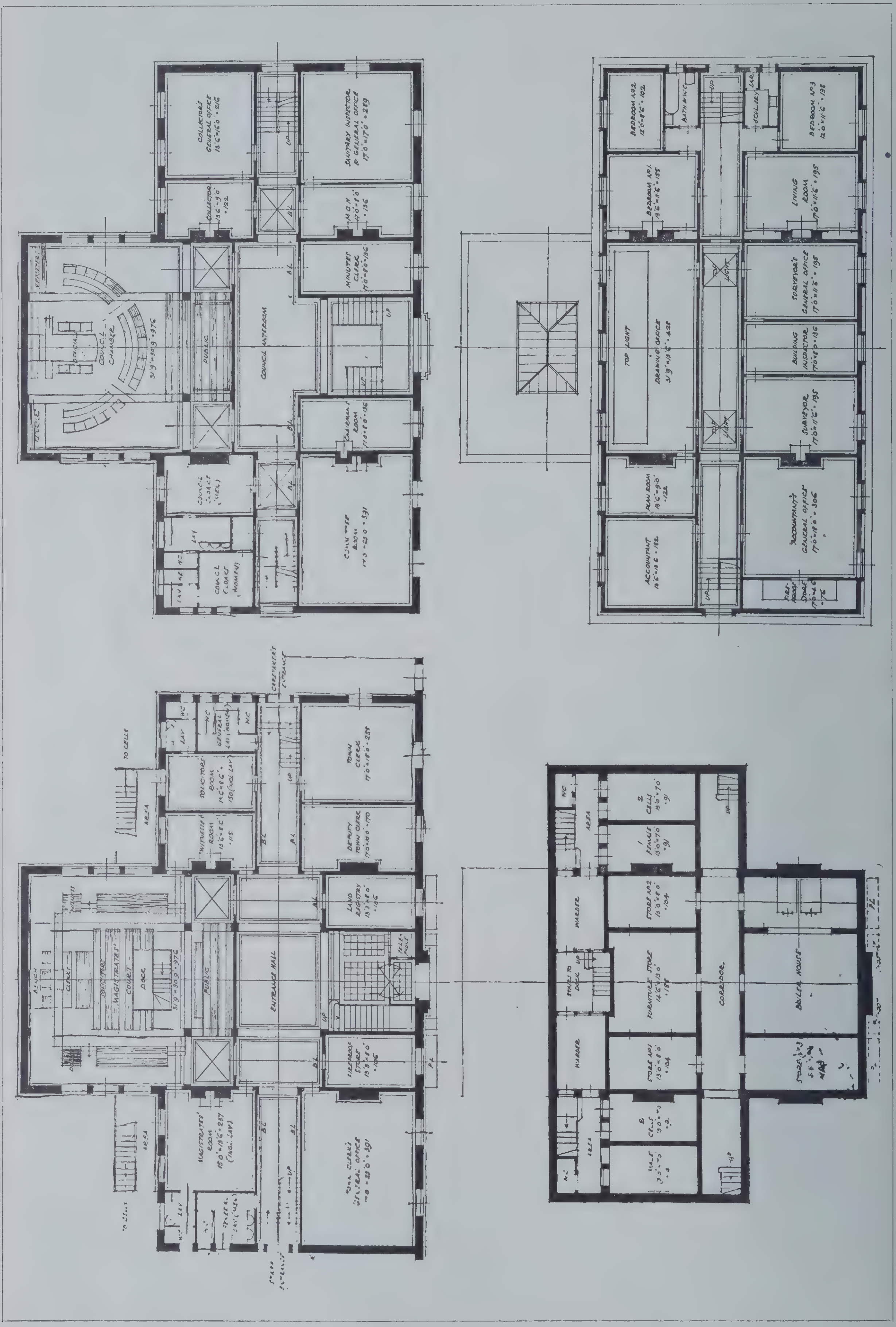
We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. J. H. Kerner-Greenwood, managing director of the King's Lynn firm which bears his name. Mr. Kerner-Greenwood passed away very suddenly at Bath on July 17. He had a very keen appreciation for things artistic, and the many pictures which illustrated Pudlo at the building exhibitions bear evidence of this appreciation. He was essentially a lover of the simple life, and found great pleasure and joy in the company of sincere simple folk, irrespective of their social standing, and by many of such he will be greatly missed. Mr. Kerner-Greenwood was a very keen business man, but he accompanied all his dealings with a singular charm which made the most ordinary business interview a pleasure rather than an irksome task.



LEAS CLIFF HALL, FOLKESTONE: MAIN AND GALLERY PLANS.
Mr. J. L. Seaton Dahl, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

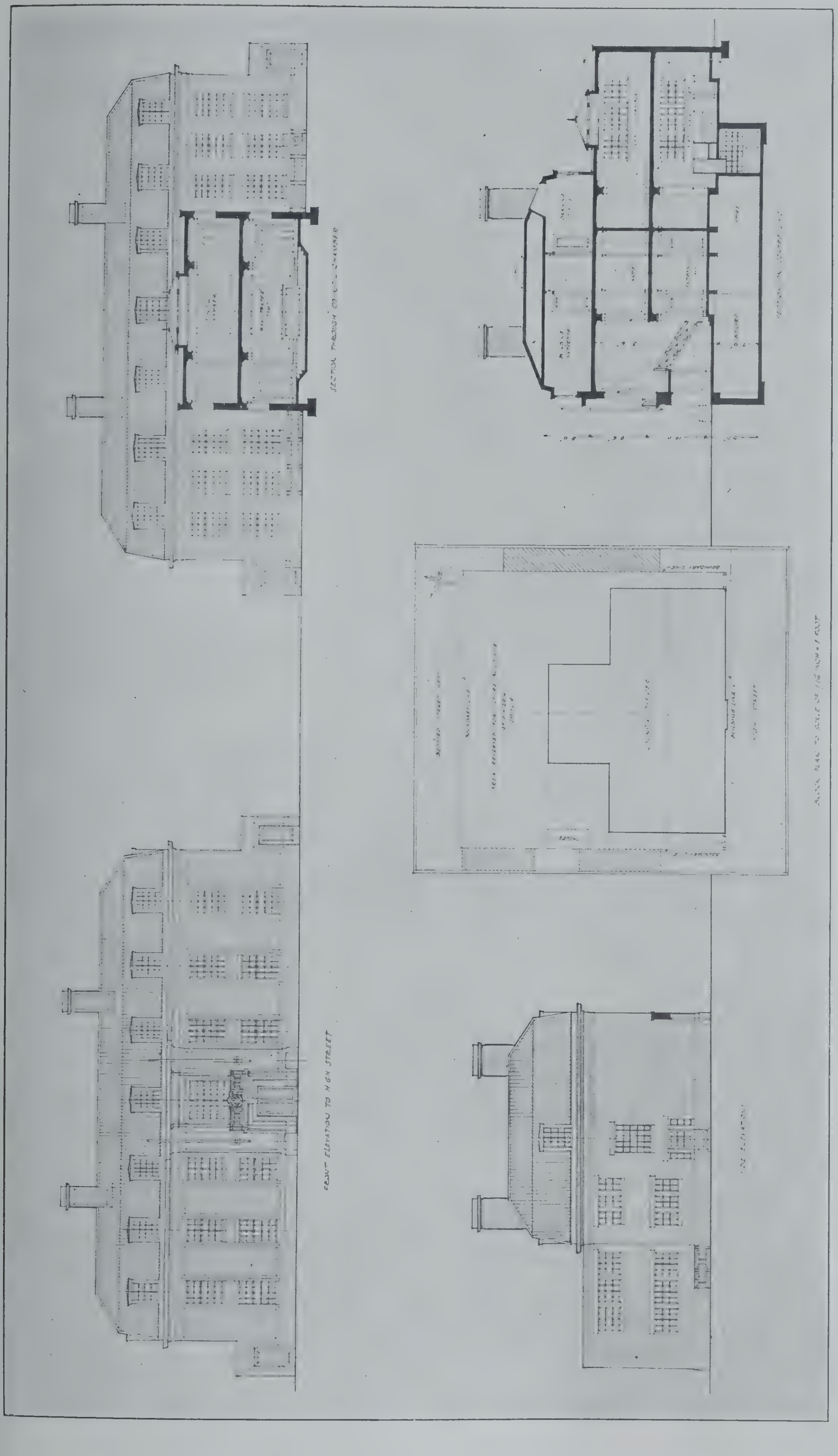


LEAS CLIFF HALL, FOLKESTONE. Mr. J. L. Seaton Dahl, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



GROUND, BASEMENT, FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS.

BOGNOR COUNCIL OFFICES COMPETITION. FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.



BOGNOR COUNCIL OFFICES COMPETITION. FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.
MR. CHARLES COWLES-VOYSEY, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

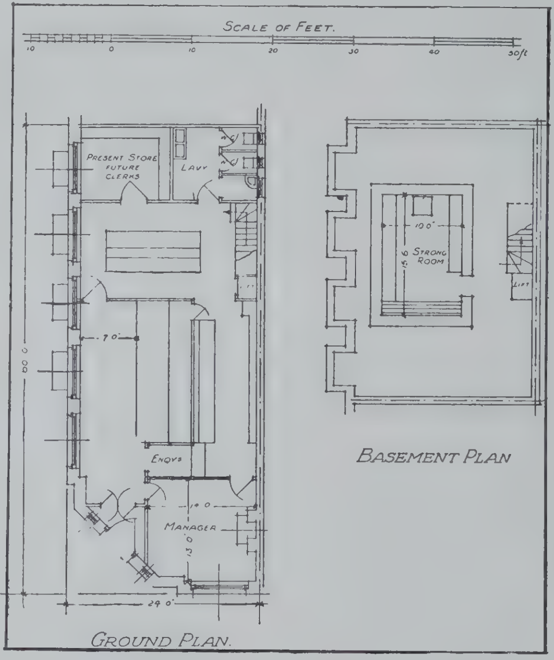
COMPETITION NEWS

PROPOSED COMPETITION FOR HERNE BAY MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed assessor of this competition. Designs are invited for a composite building containing municipal offices, assembly hall for concerts, etc., and business premises, the whole to cost not more than £40,000, exclusive of furniture. The conditions have been drawn up with very great care, and the competition should attract a large number of candidates.

Some indication of the size of the proposed building is given by the areas of its different departments. The surveyor and his staff occupy 1,700 square feet of floor area, the Town Clerk and staff occupy 1,100 square feet, while the assembly hall is to accommodate 600 persons, with stage. In addition to private offices, for which room may be found in the first and second floors, the corner portion of the site is to be occupied by a bank. The building is to be so planned that it can be carried out by sections, the municipal offices and business premises being capable of erection independently of the assembly hall.

The assessor has wisely insisted upon absolute uniformity in the technique of draughtsmanship and pictorial conventions by means of which the schemes are to be presented. Plans, elevations and sections must be in pen and ink, without shading or colouring of any kind, the walls on plans and sections must be shown black. No perspective is required. The drawings must be on sheets of plain paper *without border.* The competitors will welcome this last prohibition with special gratitude!



MUNICIPAL OFFICES, HERNE BAY: BLOCK PLAN.

THE BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION

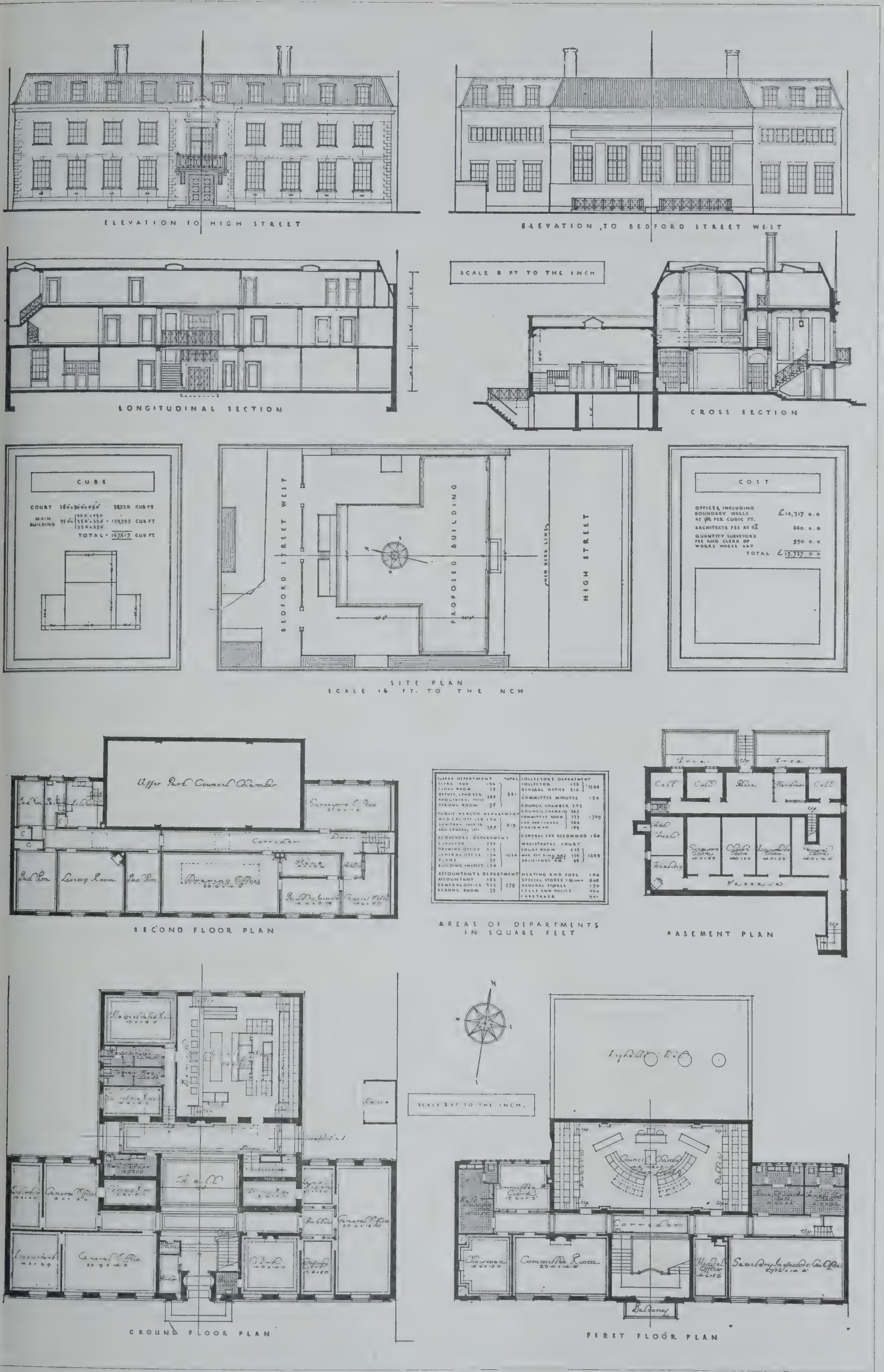
Mr. Arnold Mitchell had an easy task in choosing the winner among the condidates in this competition. Messrs. Petch & Fermaud's plan is of super-excellent quality and far surpasses that shown in the other premiated designs. They have utilised the slope of the ground to provide both a sub-ground floor and a semi-basement. In the latter are placed a gymnasium, with covered playground on each side (an ideal arrangement), while in immediate connection with each is the swimming-bath. The ground-floor plan shows a fine symmetrical arrangement, in which the assembly hall occupies a central position over the swimming-bath. This is approached directly from the main entrance hall, on either side of which are situated the administrative quarters. The assembly hall is lit from four internal courtyards, and has flanking corridors giving access to the class-rooms on the east side of the building and to the library and museum, especially quiet apartment set between the courtyards. The dining-room is on the north side, and is not only accessible from all parts of the building, but is in immediate communication with the kitchen offices on the same floor. The first-floor plan shows the upper part of the assembly hall, with gallery acting as communicating corridors through the building, and an orderly array of lecture- an class-rooms all lit and ventilated from external wall

The second premiated design, by Messrs. Stratto Davis, Yates, Dolman & Rowland V. Taylor, shows good ground-floor plan, with class-rooms well situate in relation to the assembly hall and dining-rooms. Th scheme, however, does not provide nearly such a co venient disposition of swimming-bath, gymnasiu library and museum as does the winning design, whi there is no covered playground. Messrs. Cecil A. Sutton and George A. Bryan, the authors of th scheme placed third, have eschewed the courtyar formation and have spread out the class-rooms alon two long corridors on either side of the assembly hal This arrangement does not conduce to the easy supe vision of the work of the school. In both the las mentioned designs the assembly hall is given ver great architectural prominence, with the result that somewhat dwarfs the remainder of the building

BOGNOR COUNCIL OFFICES COMPETITION

Mr. Septimus Warwic F.R.I.B.A., has awarded firs place in this competition Mr. Charles Cowles-Voyse He has presented a straigh forward solution of the " pr gramme," and the simplicit of his plan is accompanied b orderly elevations. The er trance hall and broad corr dor, lit at each end, give eas access to all the apartment on the ground floor, while similar arrangement is r peated on the next floor, th staircase leading direct to th Council chamber.

The second premiate design, by Messrs. Clayton Black, has also a very goo plan which, while inferior some respects to that place first, has the advantage providing separate access the Magistrates' Court on th ground floor, so that thos engaged in legal business need not use the sam entrance hall as the officials of the Council. The firs floor plan somewhat resembles Mr. Cowles-Voysey' The elevations of both these designs, however, appea to be far too domestic in character, the buildings i each case being, on their street frontages, quite i distinguishable from country houses. A long, plai roof, a pleasant row of dormers, and two chimne stacks do not provide the appropriate crownin feature to a block of municipal offices, which als includes a magistrates' court. Messrs. Adshea & Ramsey, authors of the third premiated desig have been far more successful in giving th right character to their building than have th authors of the first two schemes, inasmuch as the have placed a lantern on the roof, with clock unde neath, and it is obvious at once that the building in the tradition of the old English town hall. B this civic emblem the municipal offices assume a institutional air, and are no longer to be confused wit a private dwelling-place. The plan of the municip building itself, however, lacks the spaciousness an inevitability which marks the design of Mr. Cowle Voysey.



BOGNOR COUNCIL OFFICES COMPETITION. SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. CLAYTON & BLACK, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Grissell Prize, 1927-1928.

The jury for the Grissell Prize have received certain questions from an intending competitor. We give these questions, together with the answers made by the jury:—

Question 1.—" *The four angles to be rounded to a radius of 20 feet." Must the frontage of the building be so rounded, or could any other angle treatment be adopted?*

Answer.—The angle of the building must be rounded to a radius of 20 feet to conform with certain regulations made in 1925 in connection with the lay-out of main thoroughfares. Any other angle treatment arranged must fall within the quadrant of 20 feet circle, but in this case must obviously involve sacrifice of site area, and would probably be against the wishes of a business client.

Question 2.—" *Shopping space . . . on ground floor over whole area of site." What about goods department?*

Answer.—The shop space must occupy the whole of the ground floor not required by staircases, lifts, despatch office or goods entrance. There should be no actual goods department on the ground floor.

Question 3.—" *Internal galleries for lighting purposes," and later, under drawings required, " Ground floor plan indicating by dotted lines first floor gallery." Does this mean lighting areas on the 2nd and 3rd floors, or does it mean that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors should have an internal well or wells with light in the roof over, i.e., the ground floor carried up through the 1st floor or through all the other floors?*

Answer.—The complete building has to be roofed at the level of the ceiling of the top-most floor, at which point it will have glazed lights. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors will, therefore, be arranged as galleries, light passing from the glazed lantern at the top of the building through each floor to the ground floor which covers the site.

Question 4.—" *Shop windows to surround the site." Does this preclude solid piers, or must the upper part of the building " stand on glass? "* ... ...

Answer.—Piers may be introduced on the external elevation of the ground floor, but must be strictly limited in area, and must take serious account of the demand of the trader for extensive glass area.

Question 5.—" *The building is to be of fireproof construction throughout." Does this mean that merely the materials should be fire-resisting, and/or that the building should be planned so as to localise outbreaks of fire? The latter would be impossible in the event of the galleries running the full height.*

Answer.—It may be assumed that the local authority will accept fire risk of the building without party walls, and that the term " Fire-proof construction throughout " refers to the materials.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship in Architecture

The Board of Architectural Education of The Royal Institute of British Architects, in conjunction with the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, offer for award in September, 1927, a Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100, tenable from October 1, 1927.

The Scholarship will be tenable in the first instance for one year and will be renewable for two further periods of one year each. It is intended to enable the orphan of an architect or artist, or son or daughter of an architect or artist, who has not the necessary means, to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations. Students who are already taking such a course would not be eligible to apply for the Scholarship.

The value of the Scholarship, up to the limit o £100, will depend upon the financial circumstances o the parents or guardians of the candidate. Th parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars, on the proper form, of their financia position.

Full particulars of the Scholarship, including th method of application and selection of the candidat may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board o Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Stree W.1, before August 20, 1927.

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination

The Council have decided that a candidate relegated in one of the optional historical subjects in th R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination shall be permitte to offer a different optional historical subject, if he s desires, upon his subsequent examination.

University Intelligence

The following awards have been made in th Bartlett School of Architecture at Universit College:—

Bartlett Entrance Exhibitions: M. J. H. Goodchild (Tollington School, Muswell Hill), and C. F Saurin (St. Ignatius' College, Tottenham), *equal* F. E. Kerswill (Whitgift School, Croydon) (conditional on passing matriculation examination in Lati in January, 1928). Donaldson Silver Medal: A. C Light. Prize for design in ferro-concrete: H. Kendall and B. W. Johns. Ronald Jones prizes: Mediæval architecture, H. F. Hoar; Renaissance architecture: J. K. M. Sanderson. Herbert Batsford prize D. A. Stewart. Certificates in architecture: H. G Coulter, L. E. King, W. F. B. Lovett, Phyllis E Mitchell, D. E. Nightingale, V. M. Patker, C. W. J Smeed, E. E. Somake, P. Soskin, and Patricia B Webster. Sub-department of town planning certificates: A. W. H. Brown, D. H. Buckley, L. P. Ellicott and R. G. Grice.

The Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, in conjunction with Messrs. Ewar & Sons, Ltd., is able to offer seven free places in th party travelling to the Loire and Chartres. Thes will be allotted as the result of a competition for th best essays, entitled " The Historic, Æsthetic an Economic use of Copper as a Roofing Material." Th competition will be open to all members of the architectural and surveying professions, and to all member of the technical staff of the building industry.

Personal Notes

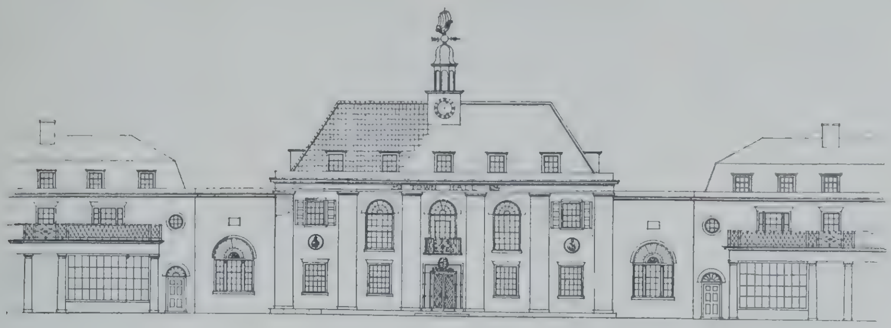
Birkenhead Corporation Road and Improvemen Committee recommend the appointment of Mr. Rober W. Johnson, of Birkenhead, as borough engineer an surveyor, at the scale salary of £900 per annum, risin by annual increments of £50 to £1,150 per annum.

The Royal Society of British Sculptors hav awarded their medal this year to Mr. Gilbert Ledwar for his work on the Guards Memorial facing th Horse Guards Parade, London.

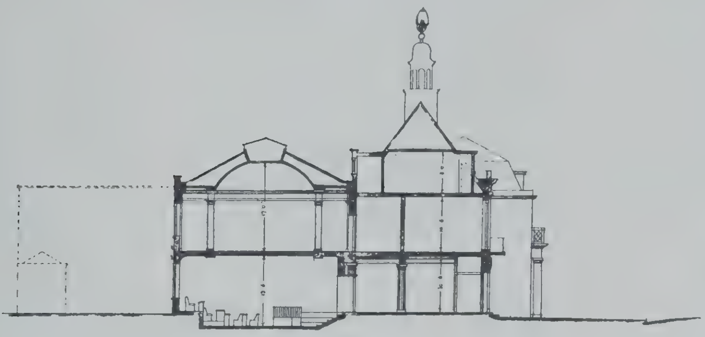
Four Trustees of the Tate Gallery, London—Si Aston Webb, R.A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., Mr Charles Sims, R.A., and Mr. Muirhead Bone—ar due to retire this year. It is not known whethe these gentlemen desire re-election, but hopes hav been expressed that the progressive policy of the present board will be maintained.

The Wigtownshire E.C. have appointed Mr. R Logan, architect, Stranraer, as full-time Master o Works, at a salary of £400 per annum, with £120 fo travelling expenses.

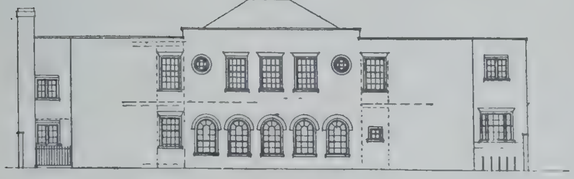
Mr. John Watt, of Perth, has been appointed architectural assistant on the staff of the West Riding Education Committee.



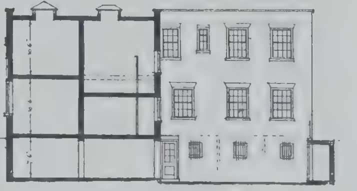
ELEVATION TO HIGH STREET



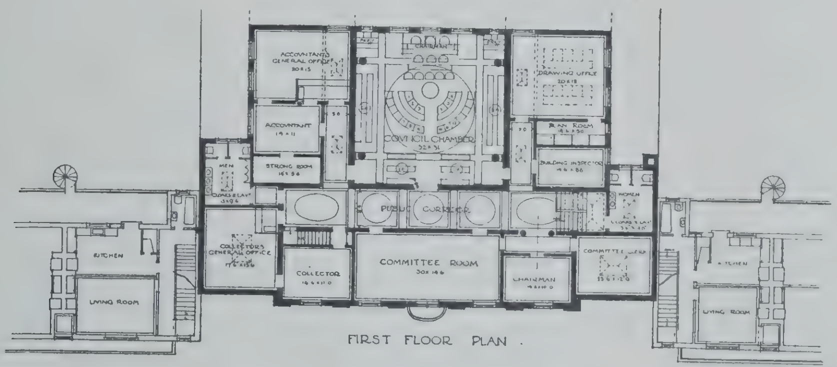
SECTION ON CENTRE LINE



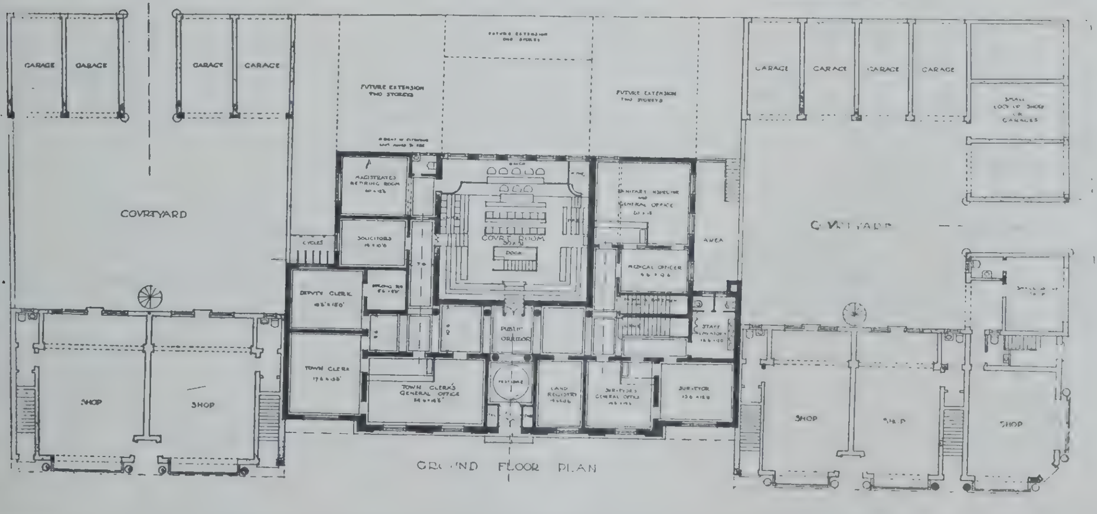
ELEVATION TO BEDFORD ST WEST



SECTION THRO' AREA AND SIDE ELEVATION

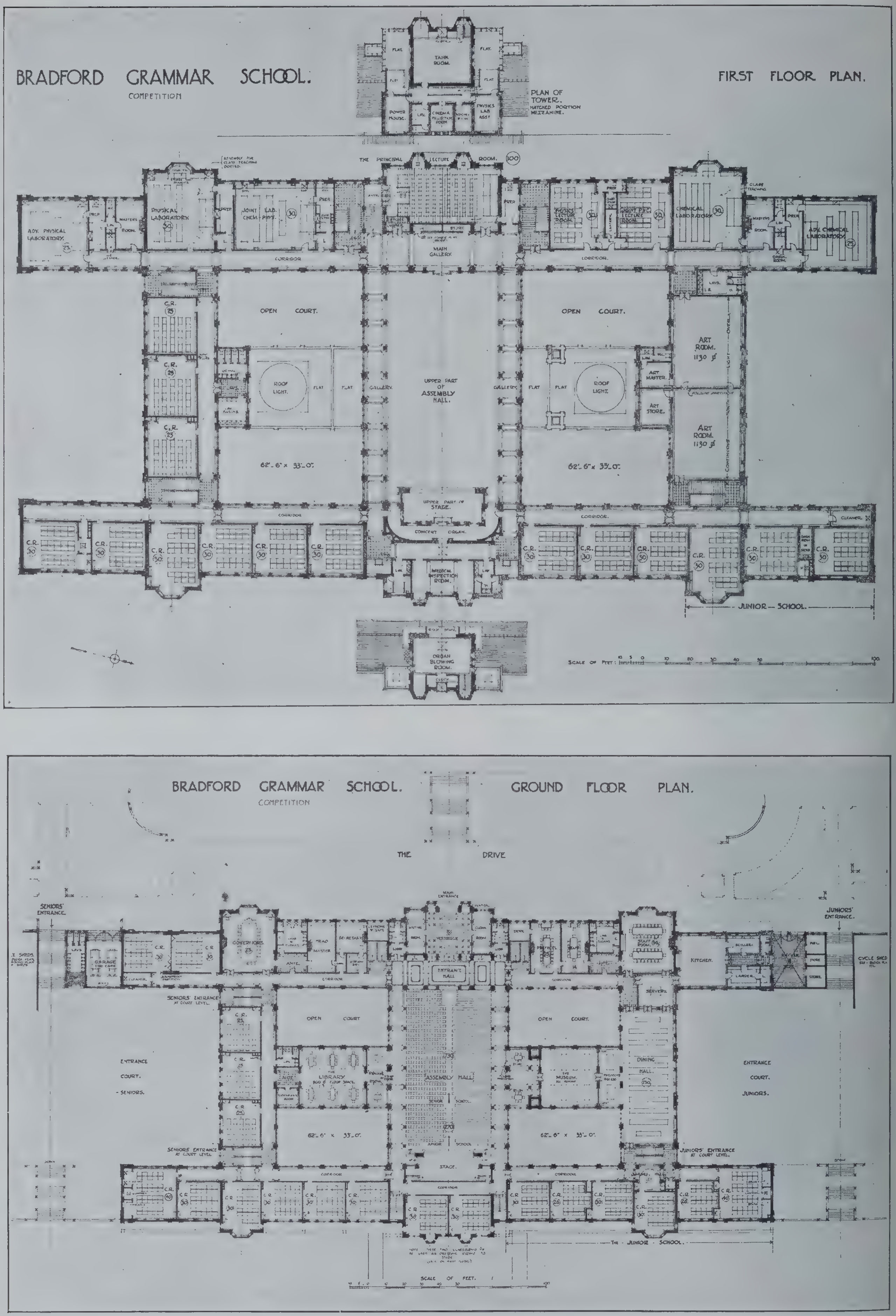


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

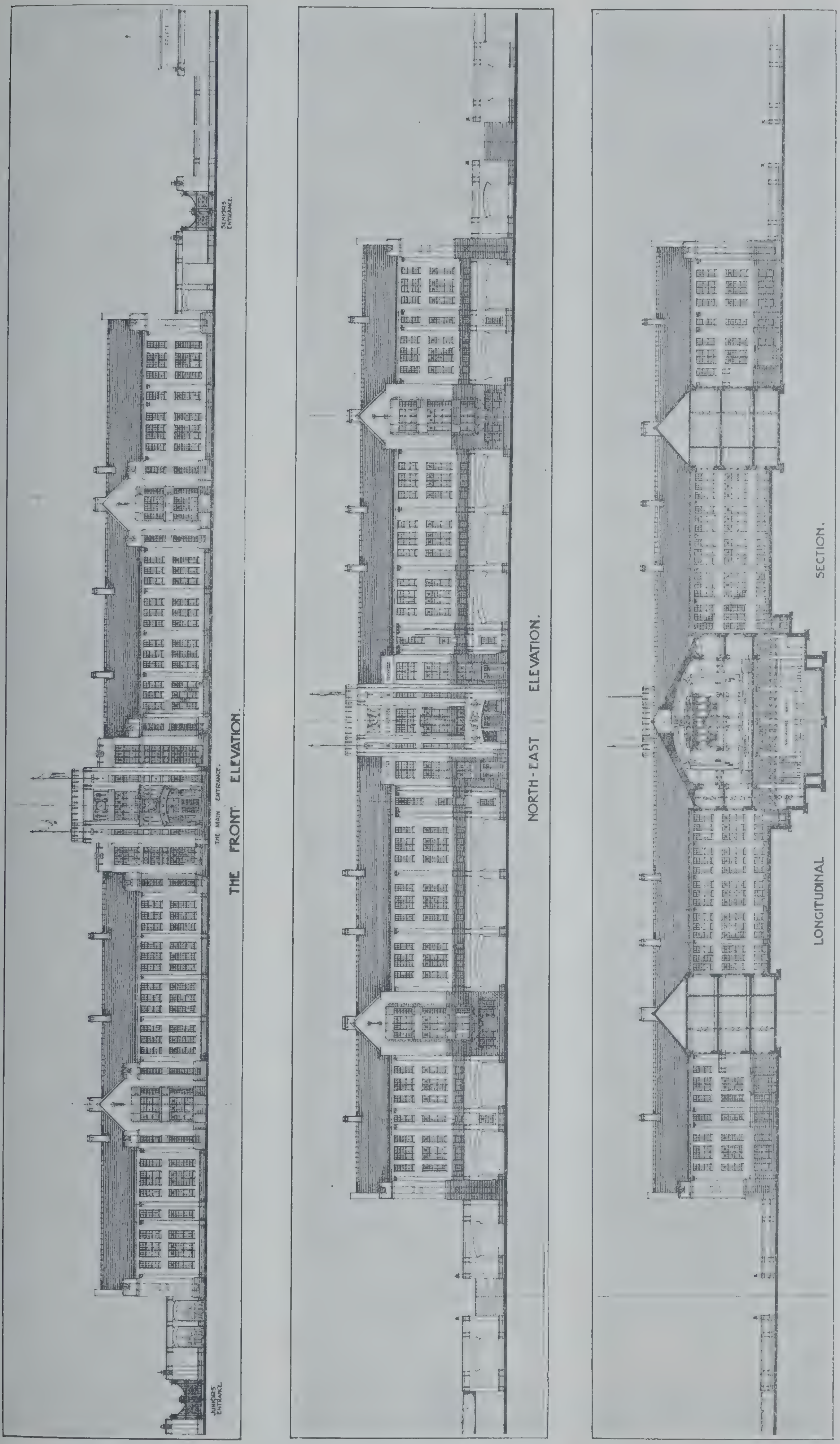
BOGNOR COUNCIL OFFICES COMPETITION. THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



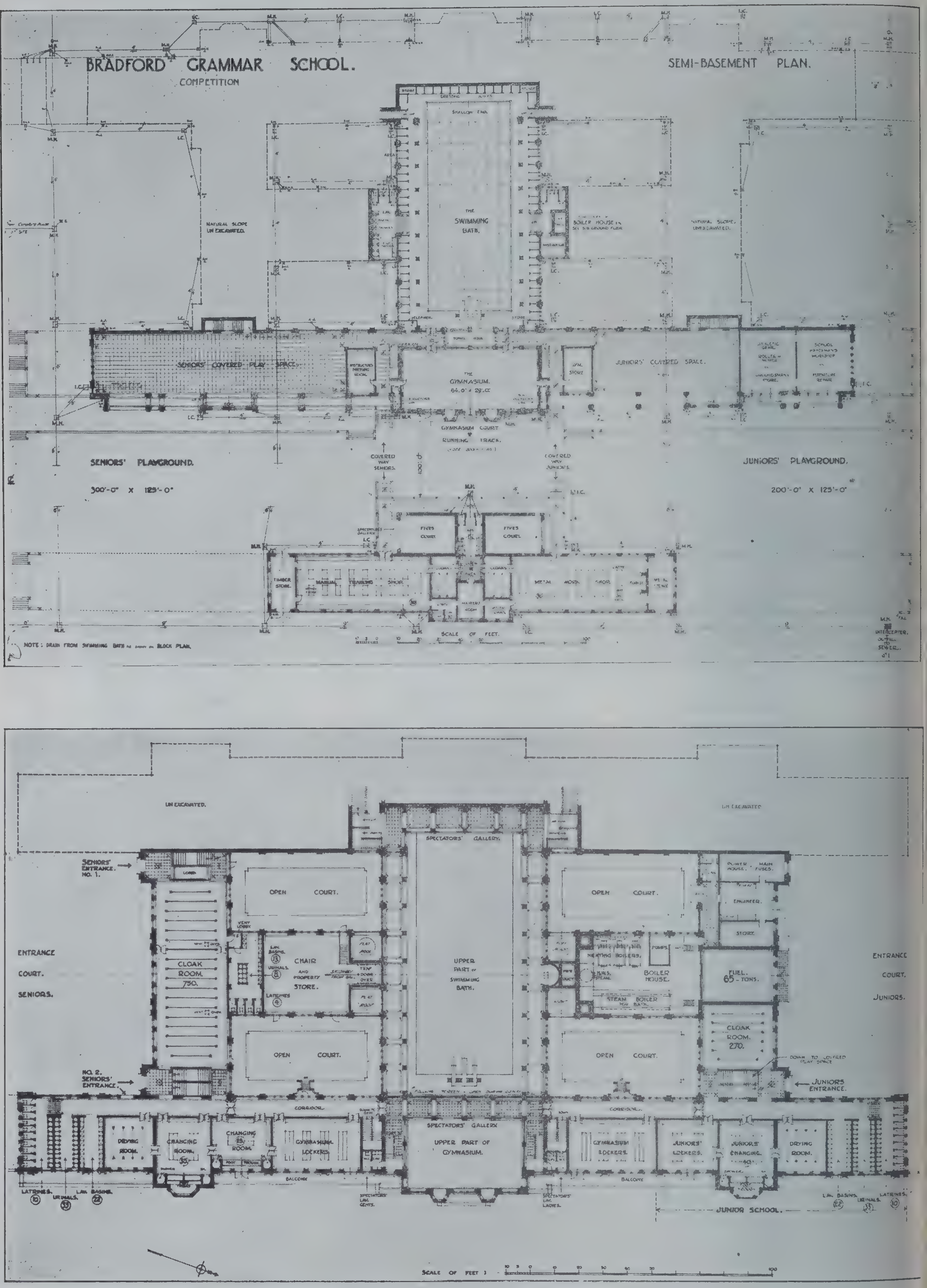
GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS.

BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION. FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.

Messrs. Petch & Fermaud, L. & F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



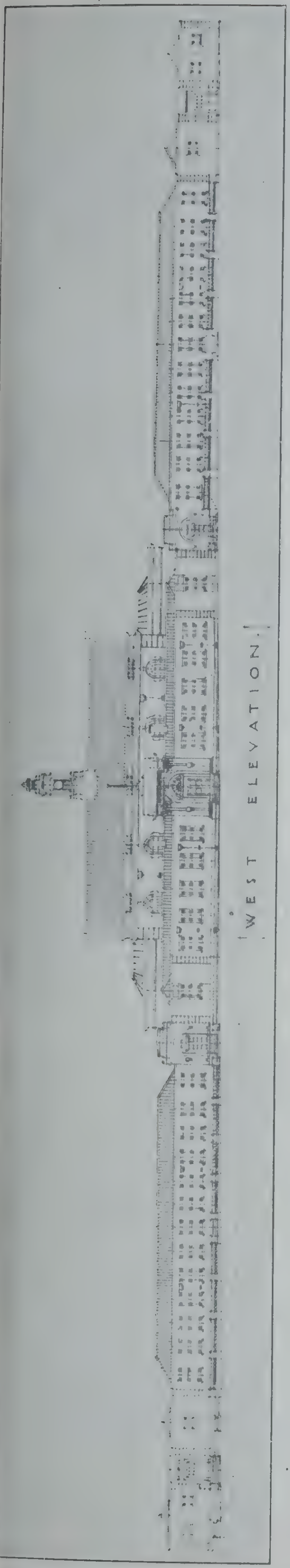
BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION. FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. PETCH & FERMAUD, L. & F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

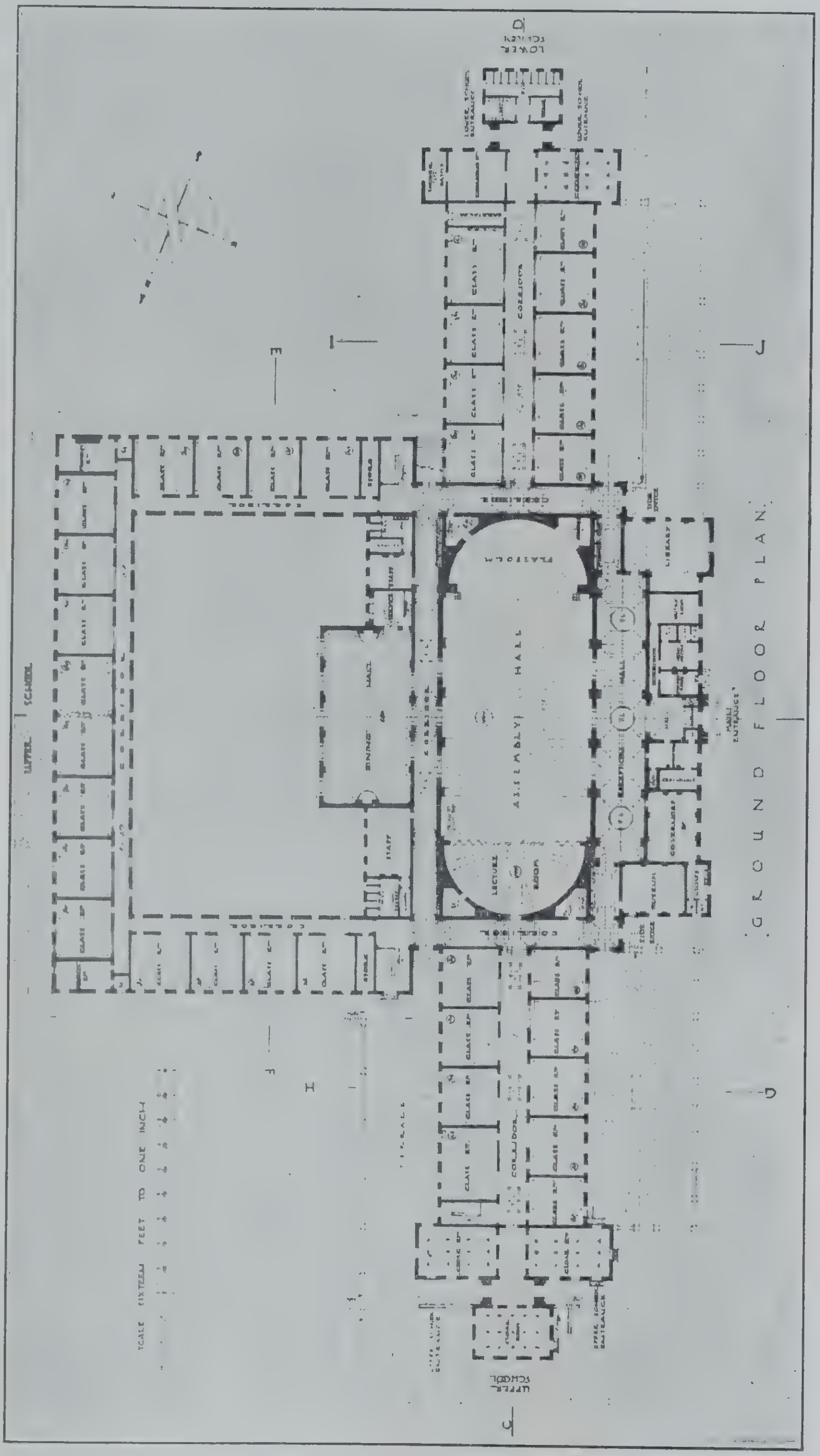


SEMI-BASEMENT AND SUB-GROUND FLOOR PLANS.

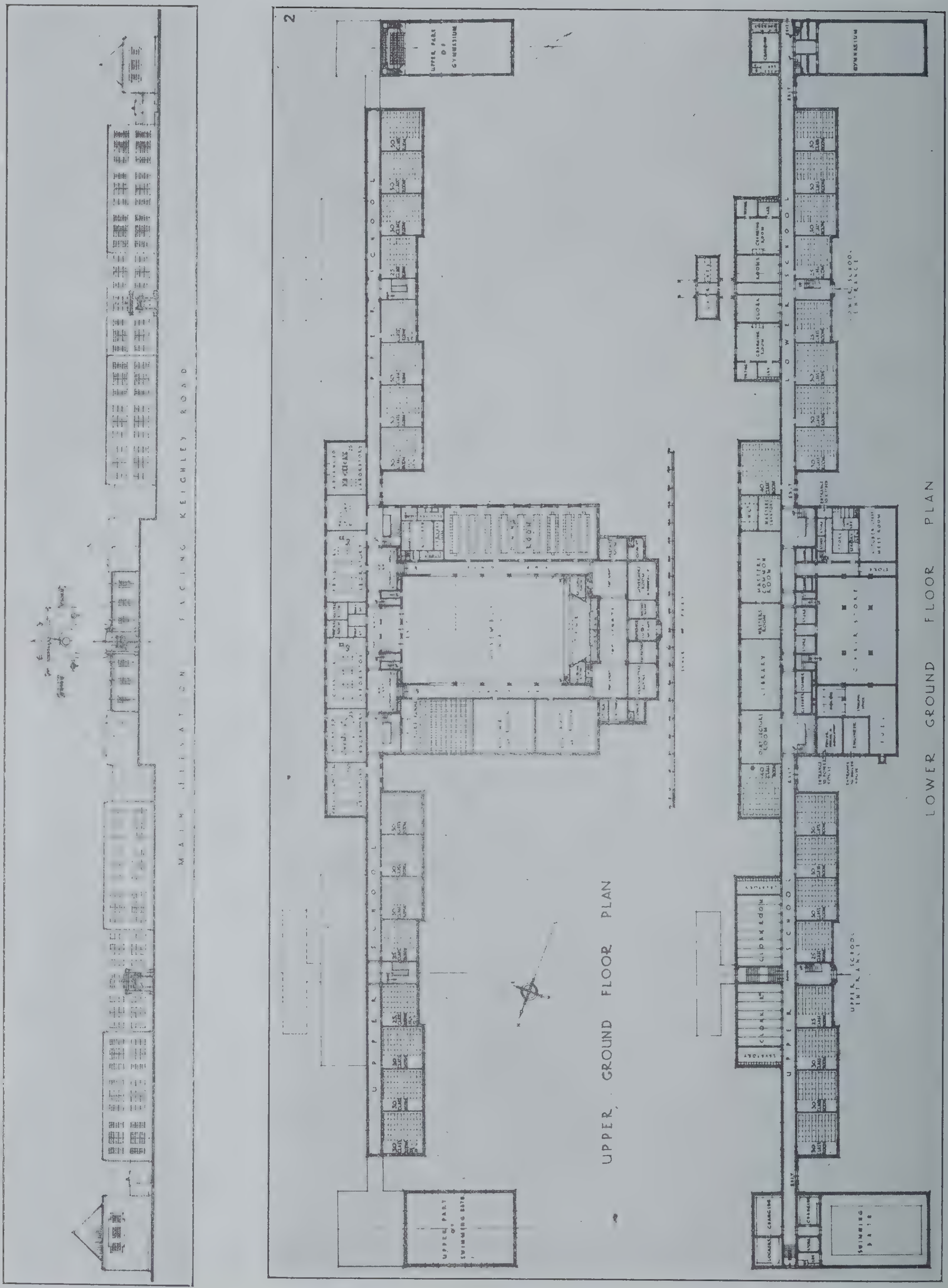
BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION. FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.

MESSRS. PETCH & FERMAUD, L. & F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

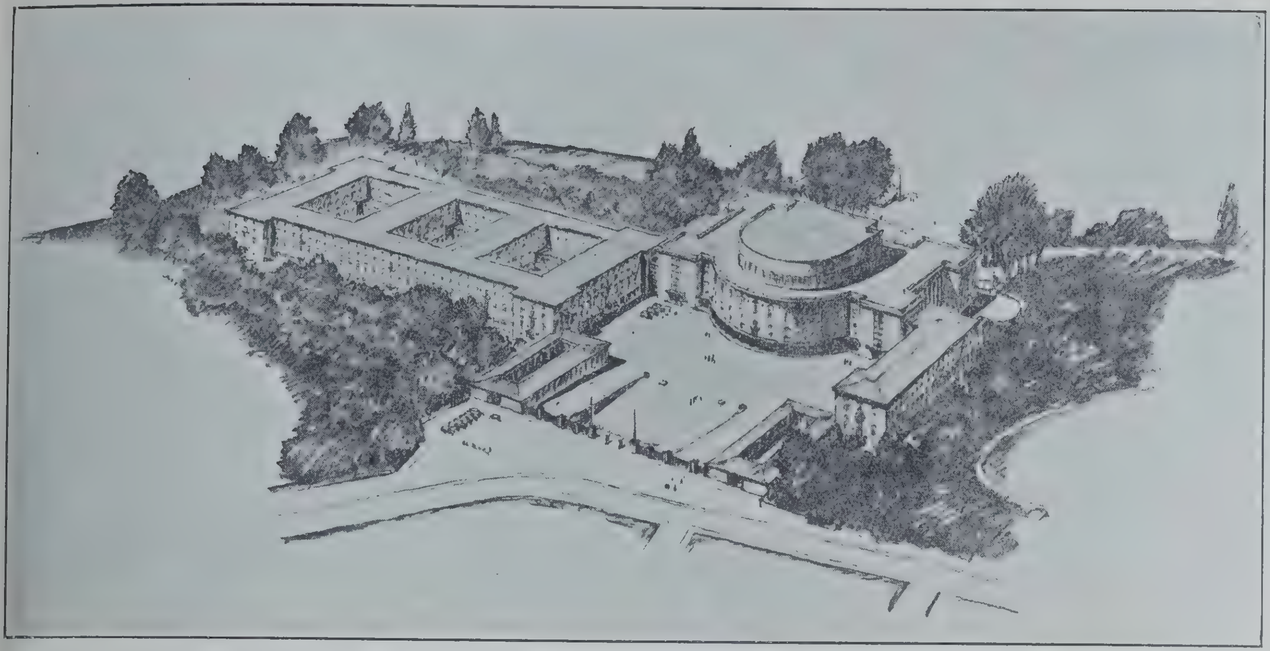




BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION. SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN.
Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman and Rowland V. Taylor, Architects.



BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION. THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. CECIL A. L. SUTTON & GEORGE A. BRYAN, Architects.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 241.—PROF. PAUL BONATZ AND MR. F. E. SCHOLER, Architects, Stuttgart.

THE GENEVA COMPETITION—II

In the last issue of this journal we published illustrations of the nine schemes whose authors were awarded prizes of 12,000 Swiss francs in the competition instituted by the League of Nations for designs of the Assembly Hall and Secretariat. Eighteen other competitors were singled out for commendation by the jury, and these were divided into two groups, each of nine; members of the first being awarded prizes of 3,800 francs, while those of the second received 2,500 francs apiece. The members of each group are placed in alphabetical sequence, so we have no indication of any order of merit except that the premiated designs are placed in three main groups. The report did not specify any reasons for relegating any particular design to one rather than another, so it remains for a critic to make an independent assessment of the artistic value which characterises the various schemes.

A "Super-National" Style.

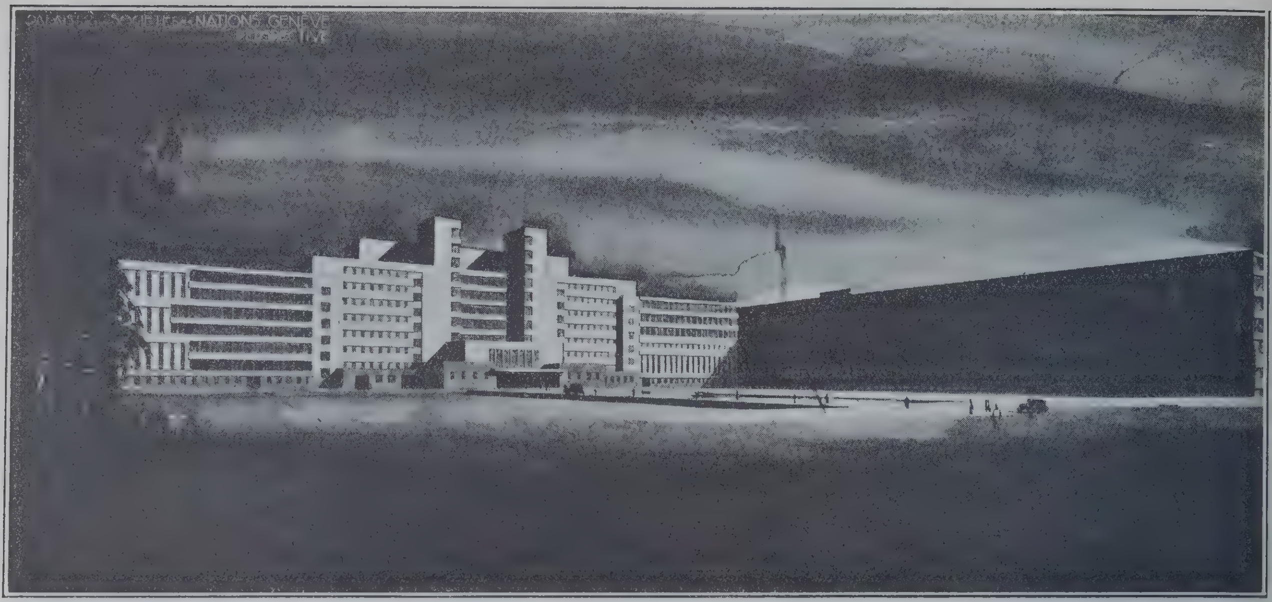
In a competition of this nature there are certain "spiritual" factors to be taken into account which do not present themselves for consideration when a building is designed for some ordinary civic purpose. In the first place, it must be noted that the League of Nations is a super-national affair, so it behoves the architect responsible for the design of the Assembly Hall and Secretariat of that body to contrive to give his building a "super-national" air. This requires a very great intellectual effort, and one cannot survey the twenty-seven schemes here premiated without experiencing a sense of disappointment that in no single instance has this particular intellectual effort been made. The "modernists" seem to have been no more successful than the traditionalists in suggesting a style such as would have a certain cosmopolitan quality, for a style of building cannot claim to be super-national or cosmopolitan if it is not a style at all. Whatever the desired quality may be, whether it be described as the lowest common multiple or the greatest common factor of the various historical styles of architecture, it certainly is not a negative, a mere symbol of revolt or mark of interrogation.

A Lingua Franca of Architecture.

What appears to be needed on this occasion is a Lingua Franca of Architecture, a style which will offer a suggestion of some of the historical belonging to both the West and the East. It might possibly be argued that the easiest way to achieve this is by starting with a clean slate by eliminating all the traditional features first, and then by degrees creating a synthesis of architectural features such as have not yet been assembled in the same building. It is true, of course, that the Classic style in some form or another claims allegiance from more than half the inhabitants of the earth, but this fact does not make it acceptable in the League of Nations building. Just as in the League of Nations Council the decisions must be unanimous, so also in this matter of style a bare majority vote must not be allowed to prevail. Is it not possible to imagine a building so constituted that not only Latins and Fentons, but even the inhabitants of China and Japan might feel that it expressed a respect for their historical traditions? Considering it is between East and West that future conflicts are most likely to arise, a special effort should have been made to effect a reconciliation here and to produce a building which would give corporeal expression to the ideal of harmony between East and West. It is quite certain that designs No. 128, 142, 181, 251 and 372 represent the bulk of the French and Italian contribution and are intensely and purely European. Whatever may be the virtues of the Beaux Arts School, it cannot be said that it fosters the creation of a style international in character. The League of Nations, however, is not a French institution nor yet an Italian institution. How could an Oriental have confidence in a League of Nations housed in a building obviously the exclusive product of the Beaux Arts system of teaching?

The Dutch author of design No. 102 has not only dispensed with columns, but he has done his best to obliterate the windows also, with the result that the façades of the building are entirely lacking in expression. A factory or gas works seems here to be indicated rather than an important public building. In design No. 411 the divisions between the storeys are obliterated. In the elevation towards the lake we see three rectangular shapes very loosely joined together. These also are *discrete*—that is to say, if we take one part away the remainder does not seem to suffer a deprivation.

The modern German design No. 338 has an inter-


PALAIS DE LA SOCIETE DES NATIONS GENEVE
PERSPECTIVE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 423.—MR. E. VAN LINGE, Architect, Gröningen.

esting plan, but no advantage has been taken of the existence of the Assembly Hall to give the structure an imposing scale, and the total effect is one of dullness, as if the building were a barracks, a reformatory or at best the home of thousands of petty officials. Yet although the Secretariat must necessarily contain numerous small apartments, it has a directing intelligence in the form of a Council and Assembly, the home of whose deliberations might suitably have found architectural expression.

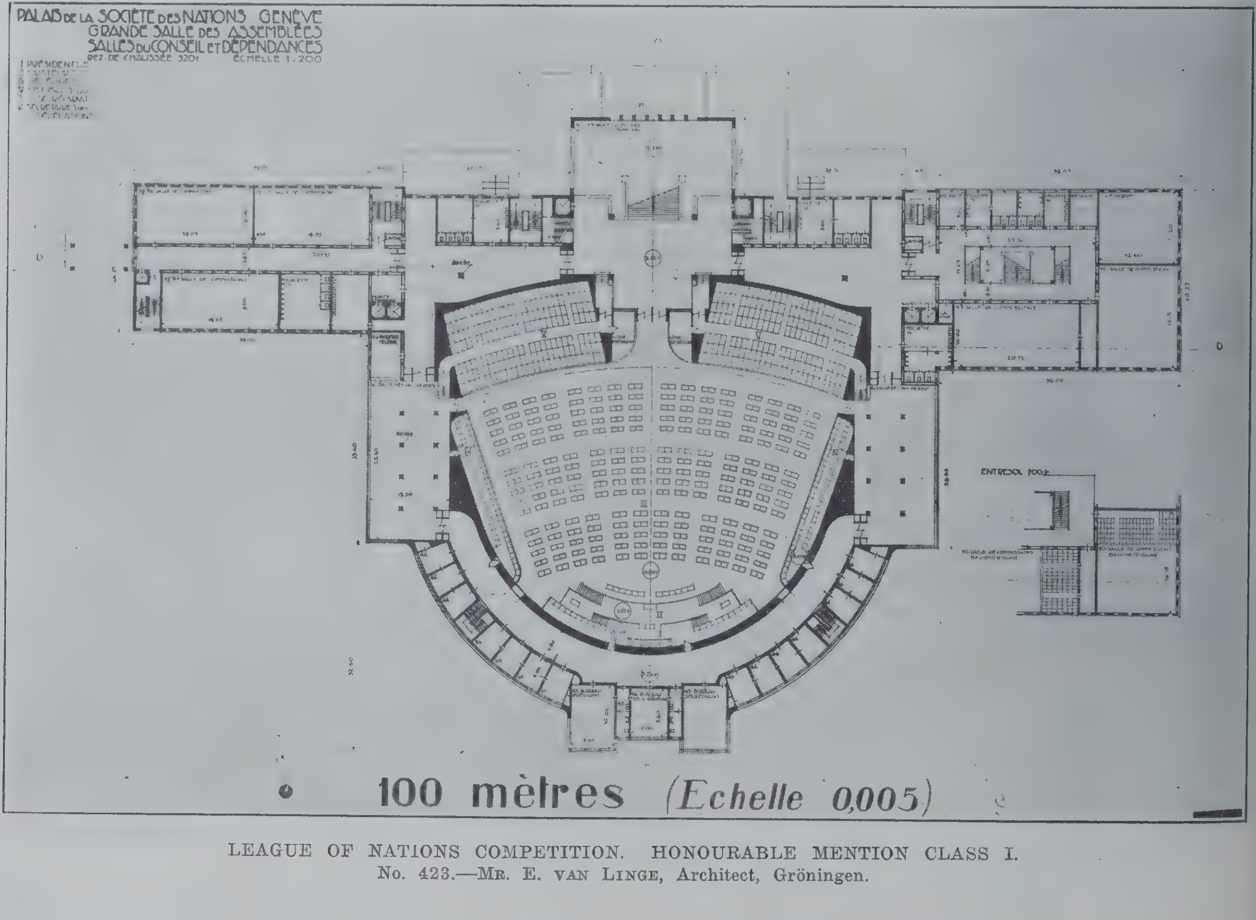
East and West.

Designs No. 241, 251, 308, 327, 380 and 423 all have elements of novelty which lift them up above the rank of merely "traditional" architecture, and yet even these are not cosmopolitan or "supernational." What kind of a design would be suitable for the occasion? Would it not be a row of columns, newly composed, symbolising the West, and a curved and tilted roof symbolising the East? Could these two features ever be combined into an harmonious whole? There is no space to attempt an answer to that question here. It would, however, have lent additional interest to this competition if but one of the candidates had addressed himself to this problem.

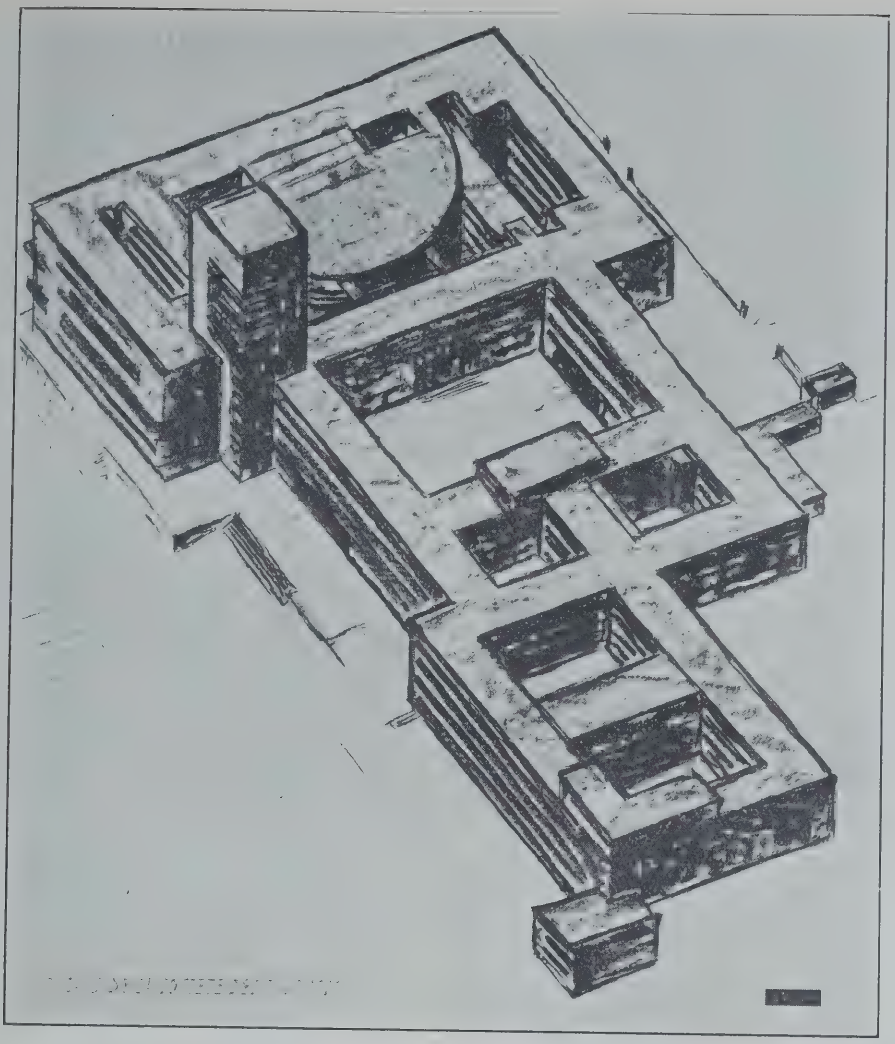
Points from the Designs.

A detailed examination, however, of the schemes in the second group revealed the fact that considerable accomplishment is displayed in dealing with established architectural *motifs.* For instance, design No. 128 is a well-composed building in the traditional grand manner. The architects have chosen to group the rooms of the Secretariat around the central portion, containing on its right the Assembly Hall. There

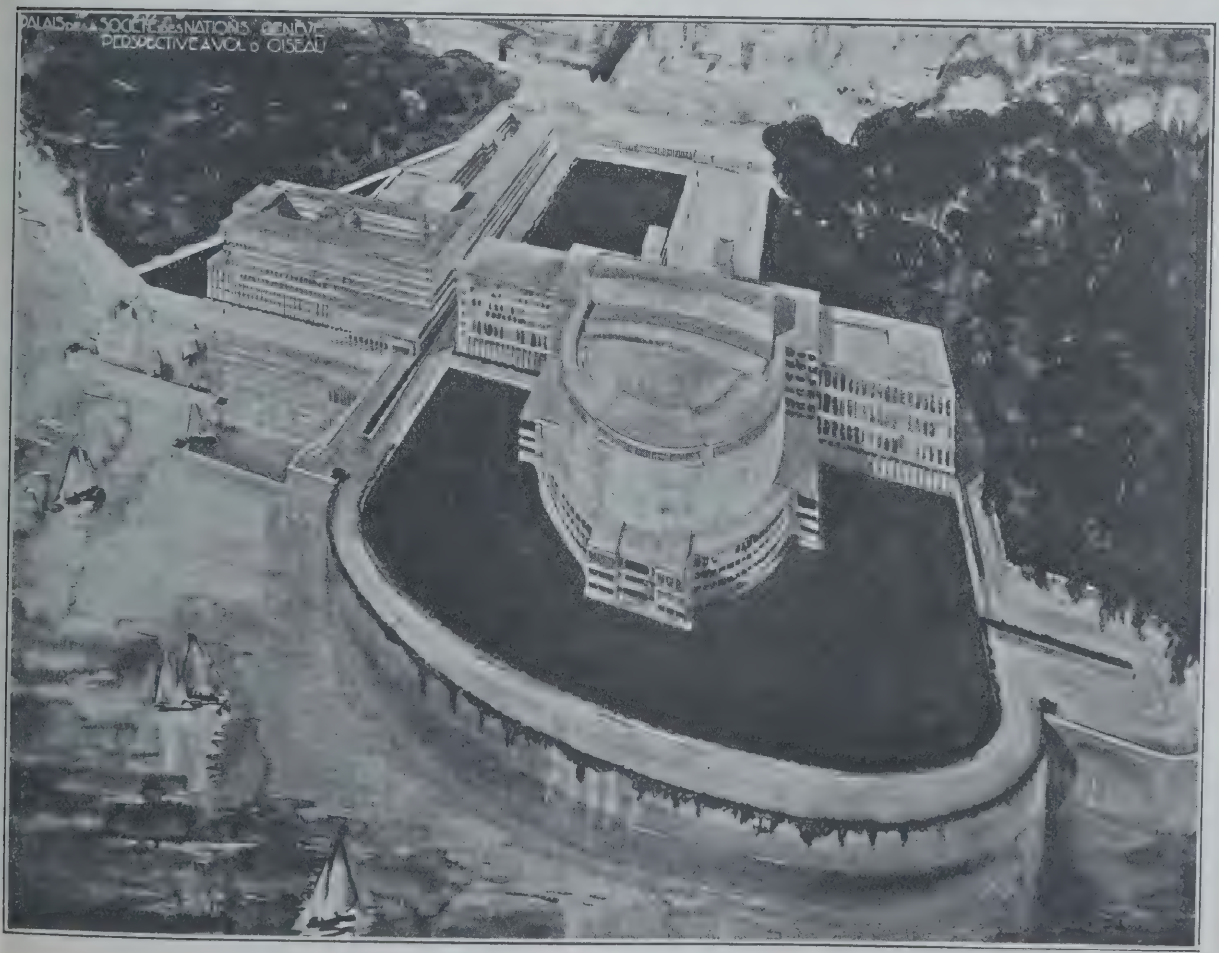
(*Continued on page* 200)


PALAIS DE LA SOCIETE DES NATIONS GENEVE
GRANDE SALLE DES ASSEMBLEES
SALLES DU CONSEIL ET DEPENDANCES
REZ DE CHAUSSEE 320† ECHELLE 1.200
ENTRESOL 100†
100 mètres (Echelle 0,005)

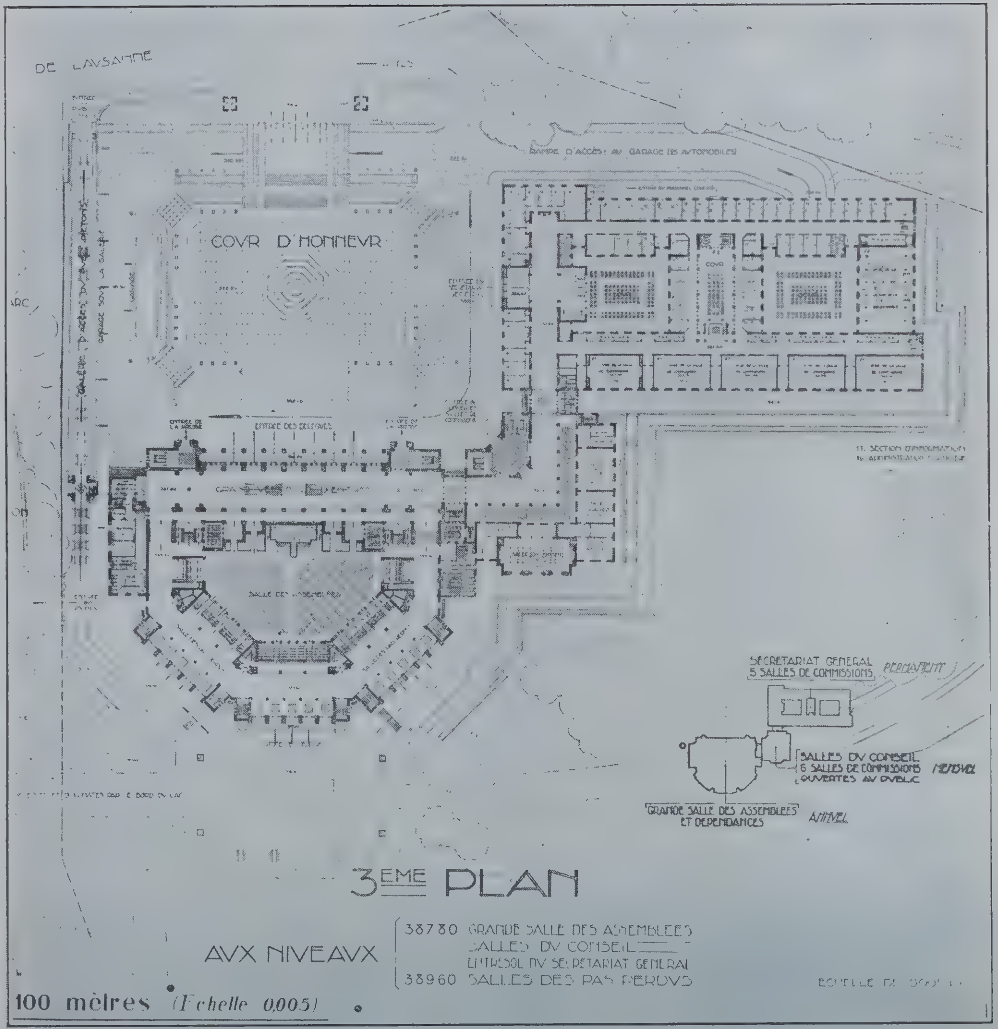
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 423.—MR. E. VAN LINGE, Architect, Gröningen.



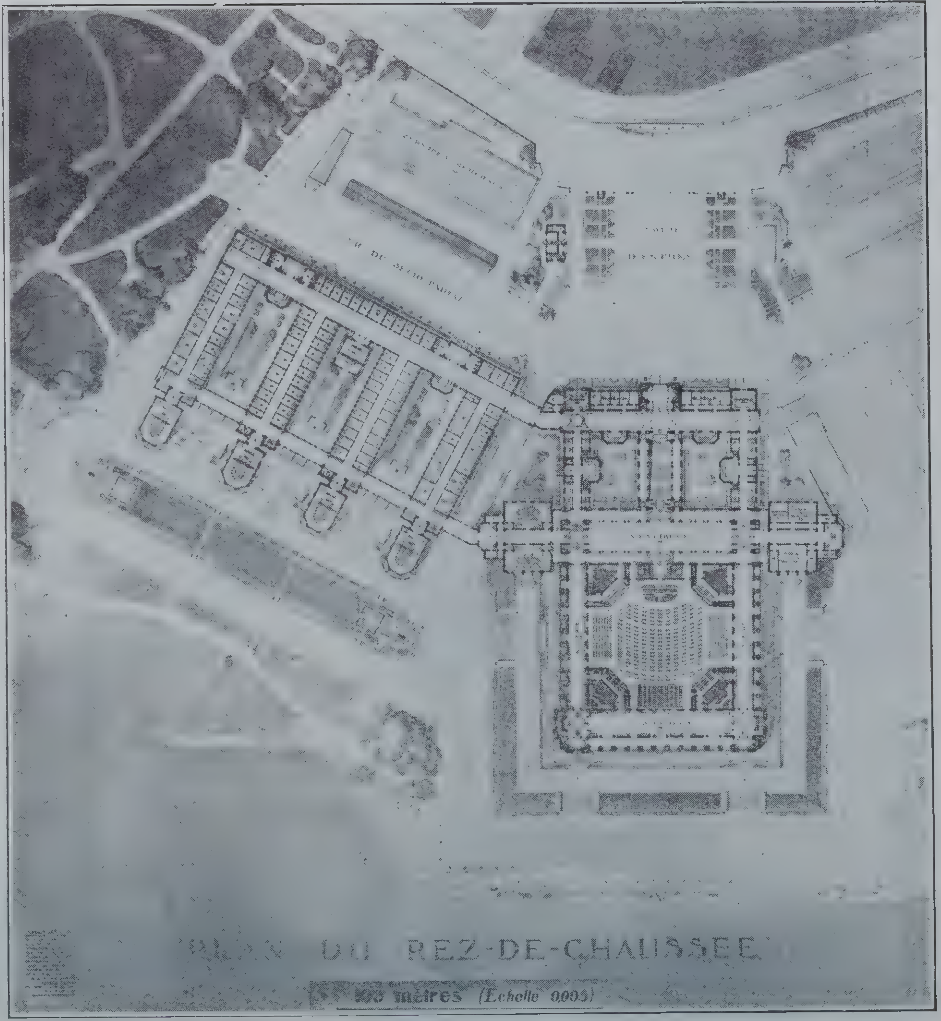
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 338.—Prof. Alfred Fischer-Essen and Mr. Richard Speidel, Architects, Essen.


PALAIS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS GENÈVE
PERSPECTIVE A VOL D'OISEAU

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 423.—Mr. E. van Linge, Architect, Gröningen.



No. 327.—Messrs. Louis H. Boileau and P. Le Bourgeois, Architects, Paris.

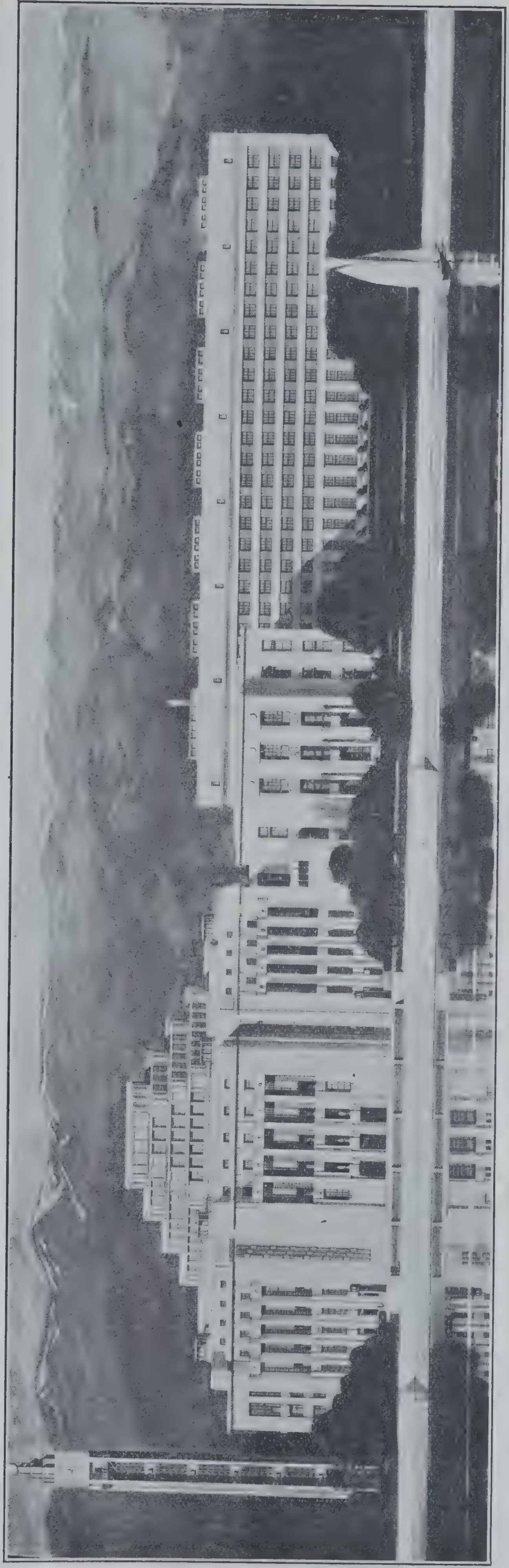


No. 251.—Messrs. Pierre & Louis Guidetti, Architects, Paris.

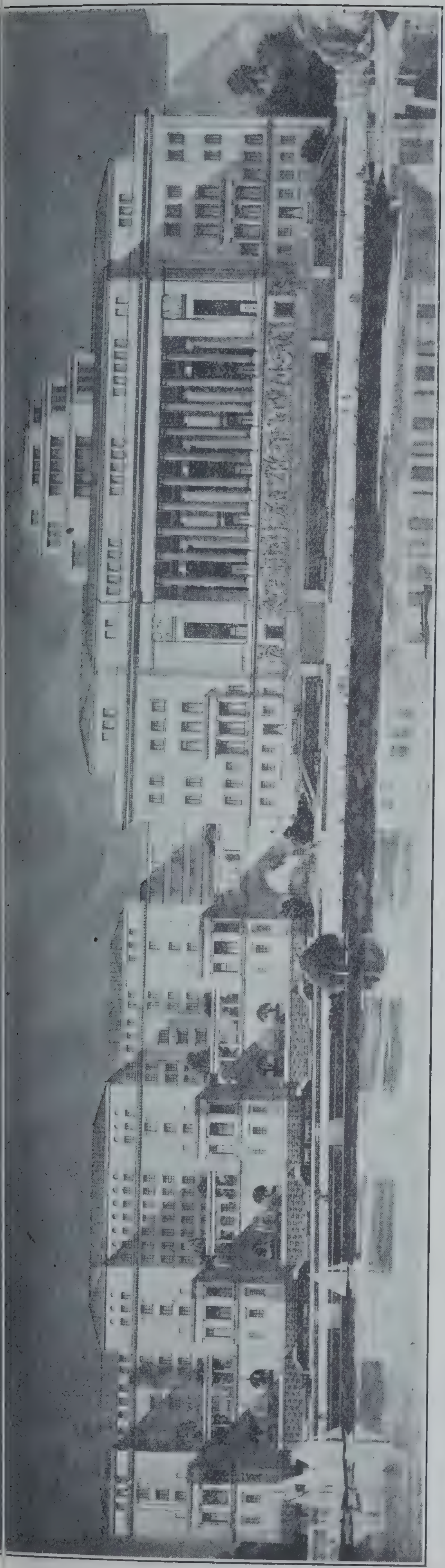
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.

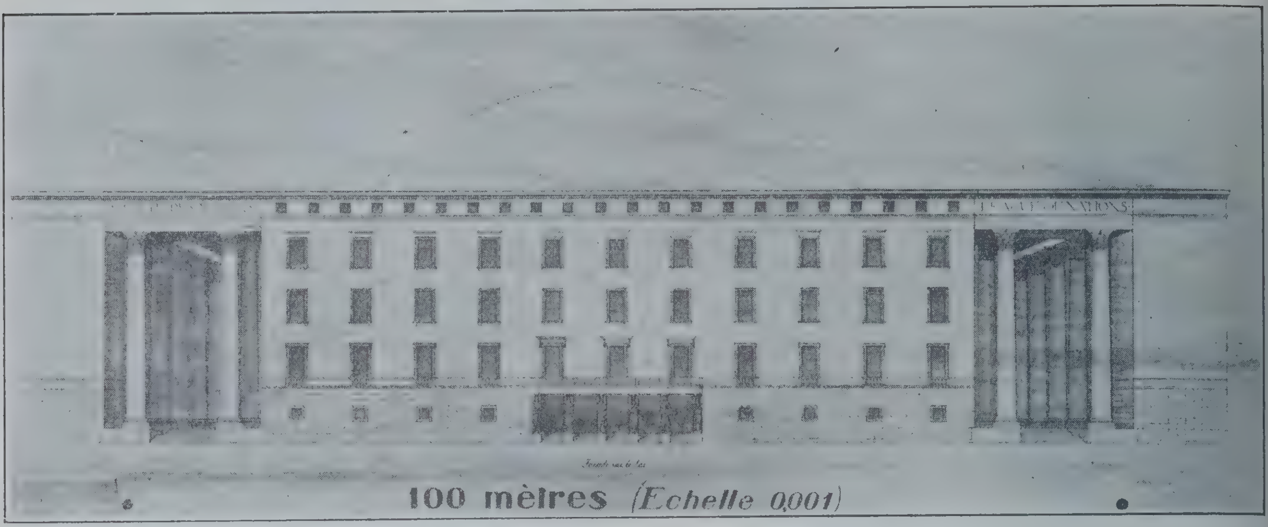
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.

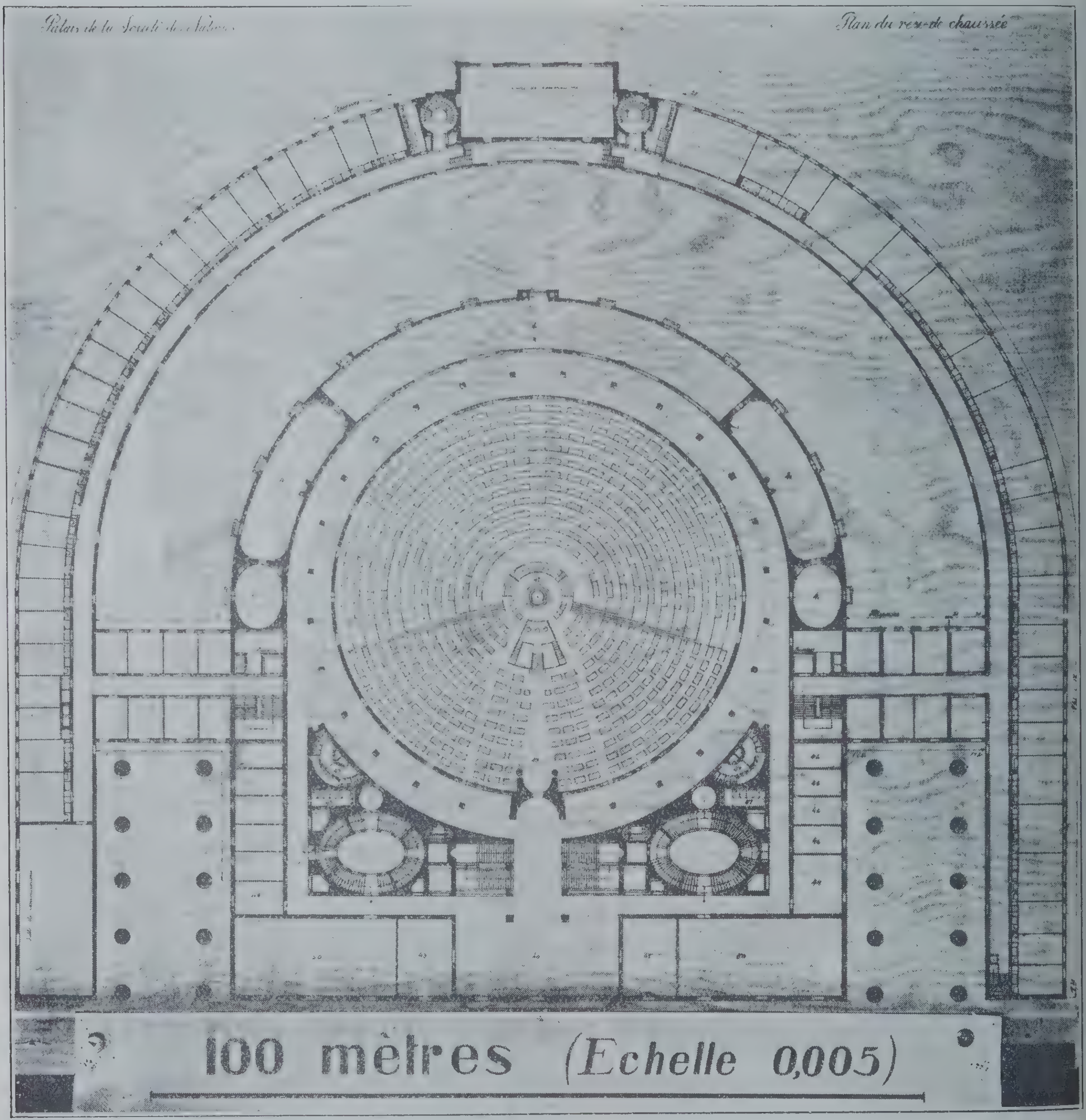
No. 327.—Messrs. Louis H. Boileau and P. Le Bourgeois, Architects, Paris.



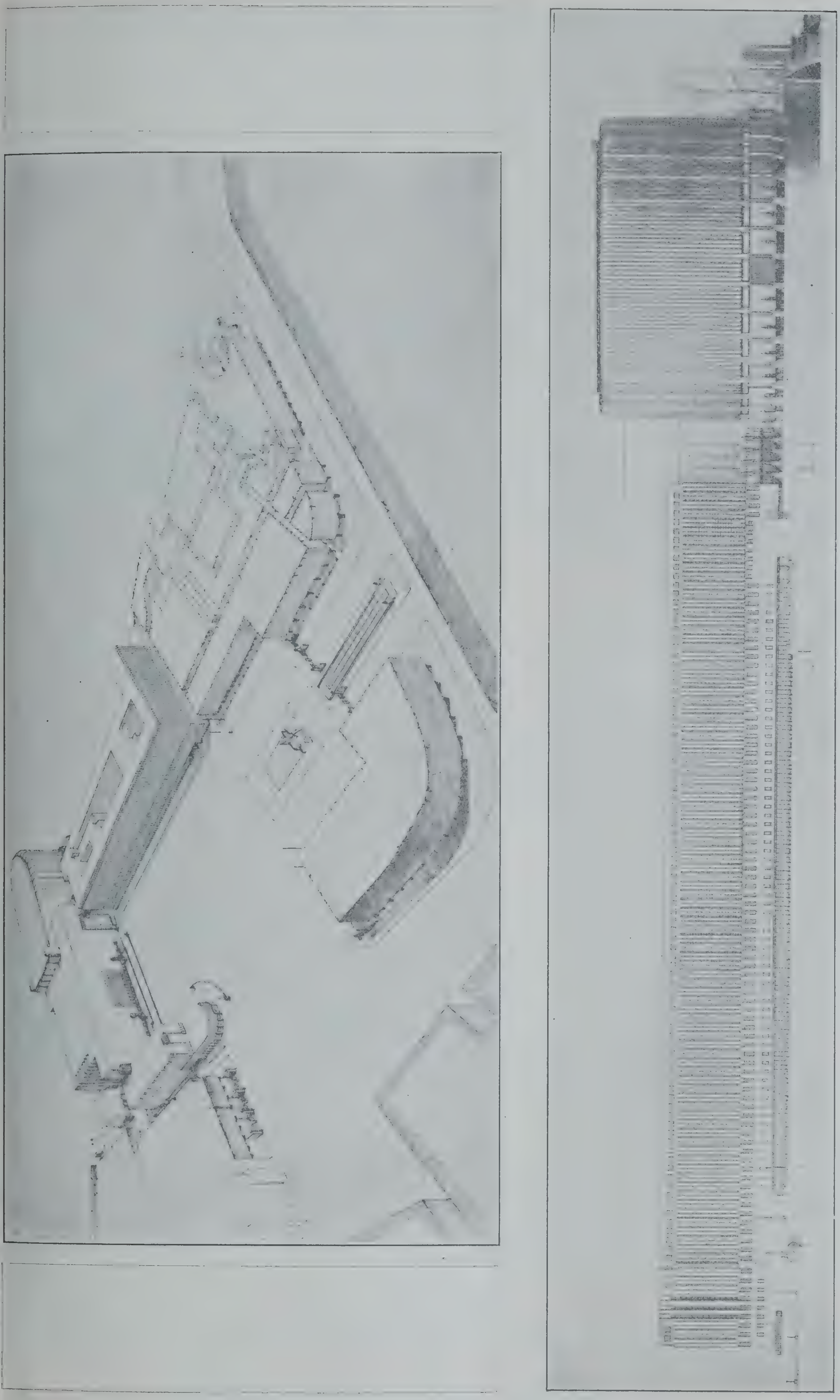
No. 251.—Messrs. Pierre & Louis Guidetti, Architects, Paris.



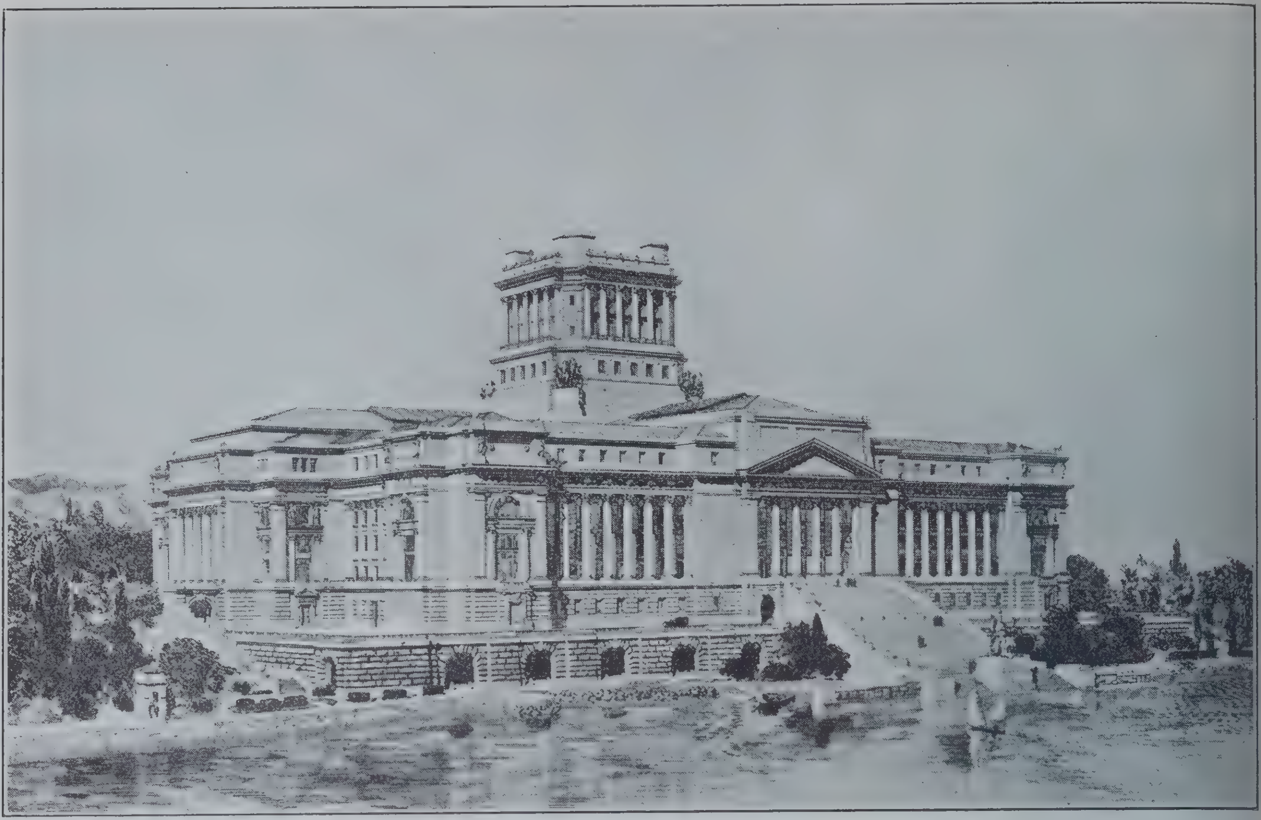


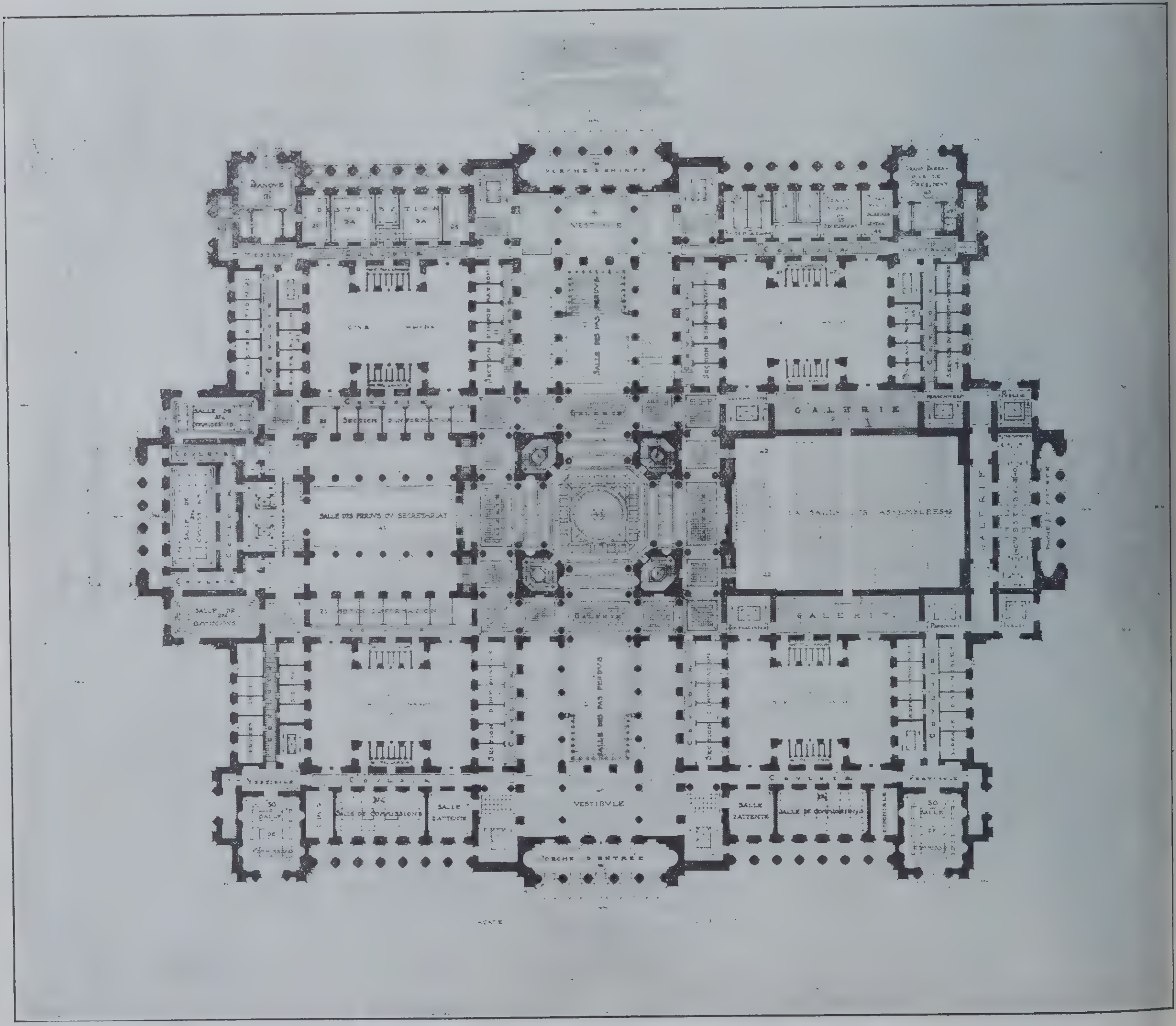


LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 372.—MR. CARL MARTIN TAGE WILLIAM-OLSSON, Architect, Stockholm.

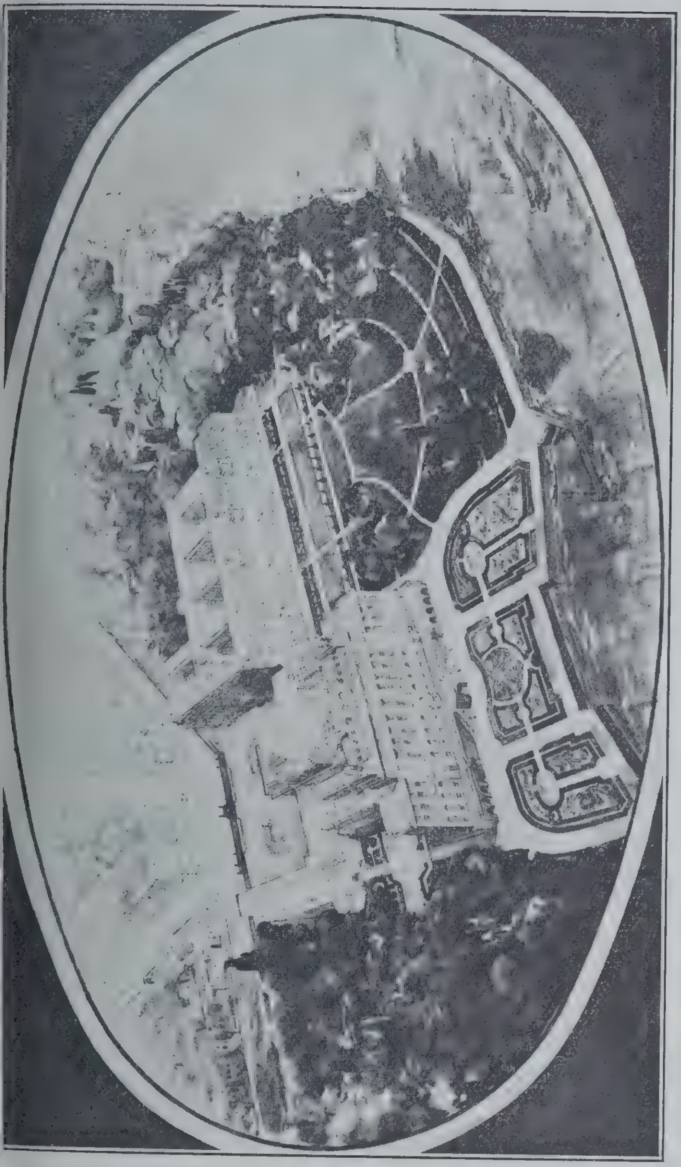


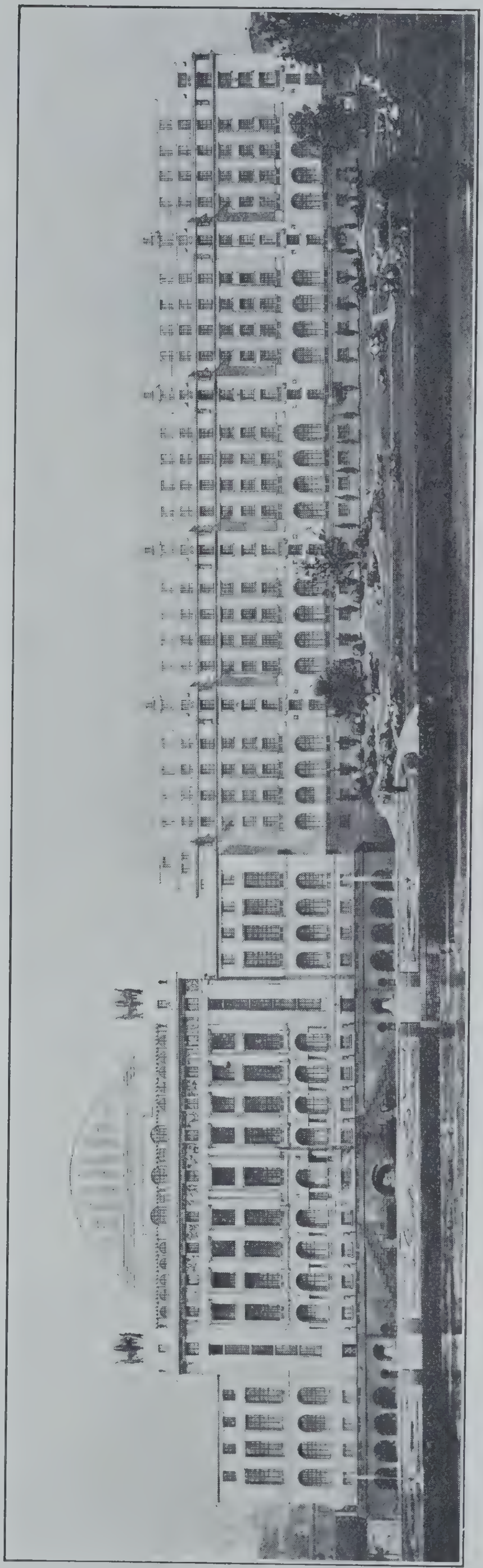
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 102.—Mr. Hendrikus Theodorus Wijdeveld, Amsterdam.





LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 128.—PROFESSORS GIUSEPPE BONI & ADAMO BOARI, Architects, Rome.





LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS I.
No. 142.—Mr. Rene Patouillard Demoriane, Architect, Paris.

MEMORANDA

IV.—Aluminium Paint (*Continued*)

Although the efficiency of aluminium paint depends very largely upon the quality of the powder which is used, the selection of the vehicle is an also important matter. In this connexion it is advisable to ask the manufacturer of the aluminium powder what oil or varnish is recommended for use with the powder which is supplied, for a number of vehicles of the correct composition and consistency have been developed by paint and varnish manufacturers for use in making aluminium paint.

The Choice of Suitable Vehicle—Oil *v.* Varnish.

In general, varnish vehicles are preferable to oil vehicles. So far as these are concerned, the choice of a suitable vehicle lays between a " long oil " varnish and linseed oil which has been thickened or " bodied " to the consistency of a varnish. The former, however, dries more rapidly than the latter, giving a hard, durable film which is almost impermeable to moisture and which will stand up against severe atmospheric conditions. On account of this it is used for exterior work. Such a varnish should contain at least 50 per cent. of non-volatile oils and gums in the ratio of 3 to 1, and should set within 8 hours and dry to a tough, elastic film within 24 hours. The linseed oil, on the other hand, will show excellent durability under average atmospheric conditions, but since it is rather slow drying it cannot be used in places where the atmosphere is smoky or dusty, as the paint would be liable to accumulate a coat of dirt before drying. Where this type of vehicle is used, " kettle-bodied " linseed oil should be specified, for this oil has been bodied by heat alone and is far more durable than one which has been bodied by " blowing " with air. Raw linseed oil and boiled linseed oil, it may be added, are quite unsuitable for aluminium paint.

Aluminium paint should be mixed in the proportion of 2 to 2½ lb. of aluminium bronze powder per gallon of vehicle, the powder being weighed out into a suitable mixing container so that the measured volume of oil or varnish can be poured over it and thoroughly mixed by stirring with a paddle. Using these proportions, it will be found that the paint produced will have satisfactory spreading qualities and will neither run nor sag when applied to a vertical surface. Its covering power works out at 80-90 square yards of smooth surface per gallon when brushed, or about 110 square yards per gallon when sprayed. It is also interesting to note that this paint weighs about 9 lb. per gallon, and is therefore more easily handled than a material such as red-lead paint, which normally weighs 27 lb. per gallon.

The Need for Freshly Mixed Paint.

At this point it must be emphasised once more that only sufficient paint for one day's work should be mixed at one time, on account of the liability of the aluminium bronze powder to lose its leafing properties when it remains in contact with the vehicle. The tendency for the particles to rise to the surface should also be kept in mind when transferring the paint from the mixing container to the kettles, for unless it is properly stirred up a uniform mixture cannot be maintained.

Applied to iron or steel which is not subject to the action of corrosive gases, one coat of aluminium paint will suffice, provided that an undercoating already exists and that it has been properly cleaned down, all loose scale being removed and all bare spots being primed. Two-coat work is only necessary where corrosive conditions are severe and in the case of unpainted metal.

A good " leafing " aluminium paint will reflect 6 to 70 per cent. of the light, and a correspondingl higher percentage of the heat, which falls upon i This high reflective power can be taken advantage o in the painting of warehouse and factory interior where white paints, which have a slightly highe reflectivity, cannot always be used on account of dis coloration. In this connexion it is interesting to not that aluminium paint will readily withstand the corr sive action of sulphur fumes which are present in th atmosphere of industrial centres and which are mainl responsible for the discoloration of ordinary lea paints. The aluminium surface has also very littl tendency to stain in the presence of soot and moistur and any dust which settles upon it can be easil washed off, leaving the paint film quite uniform i colour and appearance. The interior of a factory ca also be kept much cooler if the roof is painted wit aluminium paint.

Application of Aluminium Paint to Heated Surfaces.

As a natural result of its high reflectivity for hea waves, the thermal radiating power is correspondingl low. Aluminium paint can therefore be used upo heated surfaces, such as steam pipes and furnace where it is desired to reduce the heat dissipation to minimum, more especially as it shows satisfactor adherence to the heated surface even at temperatur as high as 700° Fah. The paint must, however, b applied to a clean rustless surface, which should n be too smooth, and should be allowed to become tho oughly dry before being subjected to temperatur Under these conditions, if the surface is hot enoug to burn out the vehicle the aluminium powder wi still adhere to the surface of the iron, provided it not exposed to the weather. Rosin varnish will b found the most satisfactory vehicle for use in th connexion.

The exceptional hiding and covering power aluminium paint is, however, one of its most usef features, for in terms of opacity one coat of a goo paint which leafs freely is equal to several coa of white-lead paint. In view of this, aluminium pai can be used to prevent the bleeding of colours undercoats, and in this connexion can be applied wood as well as iron and steel. In the former case is especially useful in the rôle of a foundation co prior to the application of enamel upon wood whi has been stained. Its utility, however, does not en there, for it is equally proof against the bleeding bituminous paints and to a certain extent again wood preservatives. The addition of 5 per cent. aluminium bronze powder to white lead, zinc oxid lithopone or similar white paints will also material increase the opacity of the latter for use as unde coatings and at the same time make them more durab in positions which are exposed to sunlight.

The profits derived from gambling saloons a rather strikingly exemplified by a proposal of a Ge man syndicate to purchase the Achilleion at Corf formerly belonging to the ex-Emperor Wilheim, whi they will preserve as a museum, to expend £400,0 on the erection near by of an hotel of 400 room and a Casino, the construction of a new road fro the Achilleion to Corfu, and the provision of electr light and power supply for that town at rates 20 p cent. less than those in Athens. All this for the pri lege of running the Casino for a term of twenty-fi years, after which the whole undertaking will reve to the Greek Government!

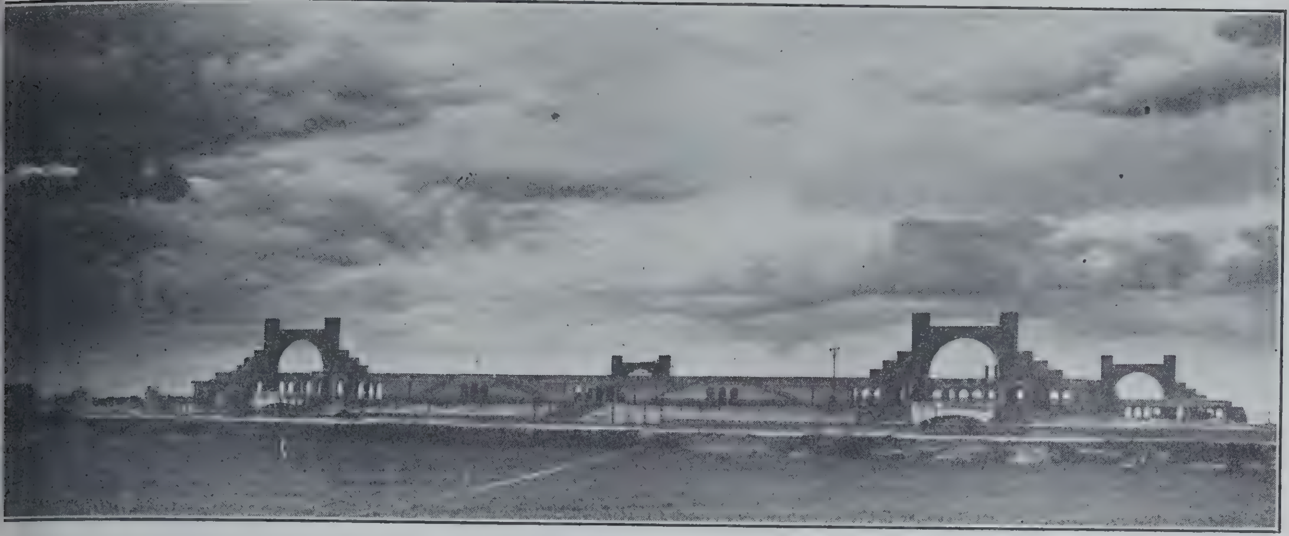


Fig. 1.—THE STADIUM, LYON: THE SKYLINE.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

THE STADIUM AT LYON

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

The interesting architectural problem which the sign of the modern stadium presents is one which day is no longer of purely historical or academic erest, for in recent years there have been erected ne very fine modern treatments of vast arenas ich have been brought into being by that revived erest in athletic contests which no doubt owes its petus to the international Olympic Games instituted or to the war.

In an address given to the competitors in the 1922 tory Scholarship Competition, promoted by the e Society of Architects, Mr. Robert Atkinson (who s the critic for this subject) has given a short but comprehensive study of the stadium in ancient and modern times, the full text of which was published in the society's paper, "Architecture," for November, 1922, the article containing not only illustrations of some of the admirable designs submitted, but also examples of ancient and modern solutions of the problem.

Mr. Atkinson's analysis makes it clear that the form of the arena and of the spectators' accommodation was dictated by the nature of the contests held, and that the Greek stadium was different in conception from the Roman type. The Greek plan followed much more closely the idea which governs the design

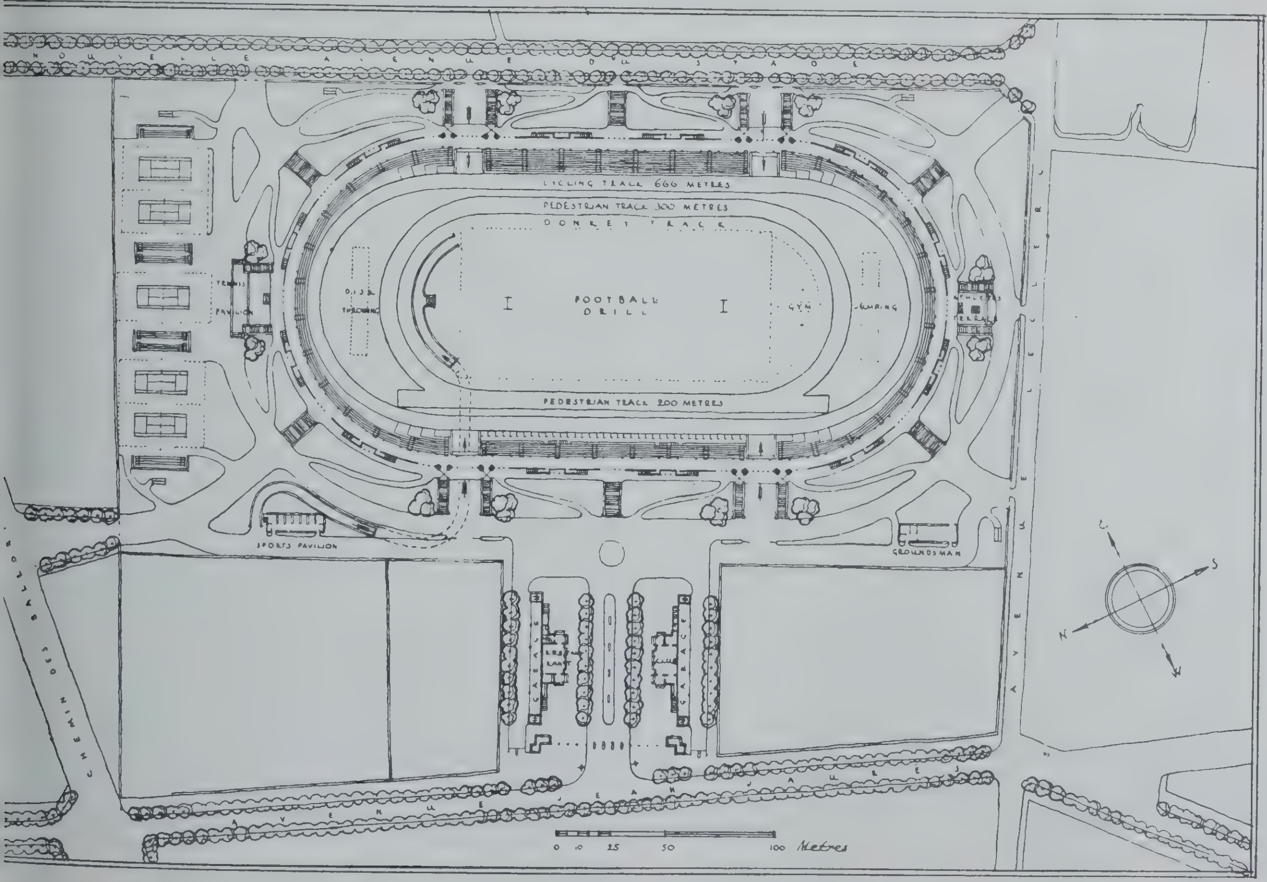


Fig. 2.—PLAN OF THE STADIUM, LYON.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

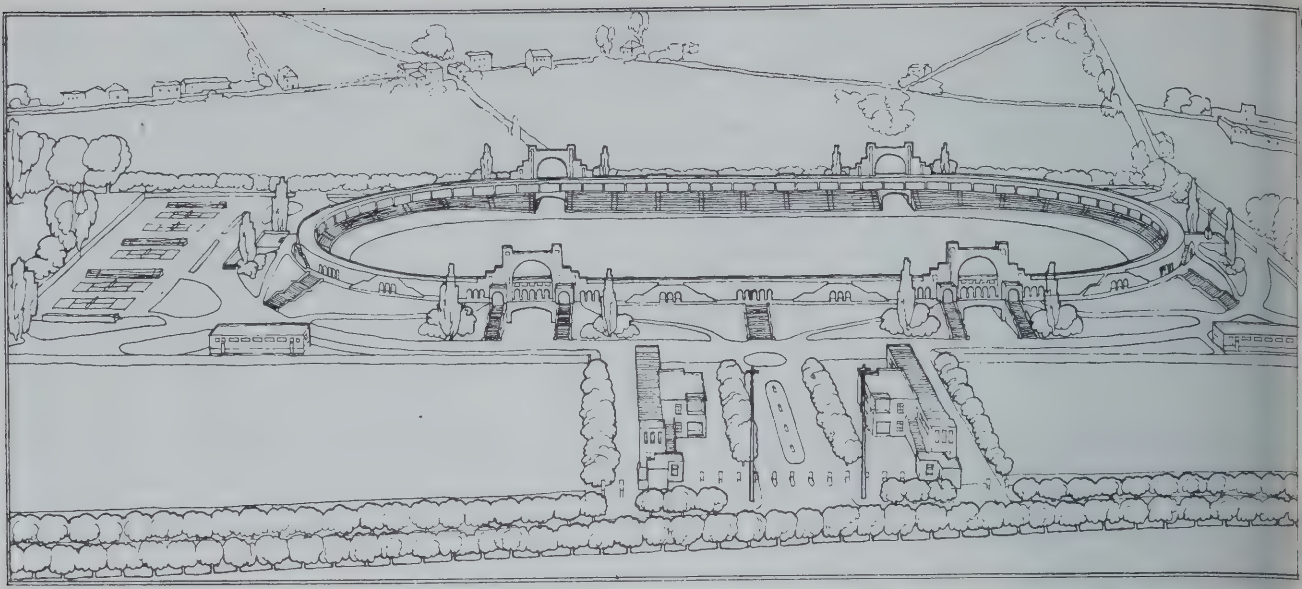


Fig. 3.—THE STADIUM, LYON: PERSPECTIVE VIEW, SHOWING THE APPROACH FLANKED BY CLUB AND RESTAURANT BUILDINGS, AT THE REAR OF WHICH ARE GARAGES.
Tony Garnier, Architect.

of the open-air theatre, in which it is essential that details of the spectacle should be clearly visible. It was generally in the form of a semi-circular amphitheatre, with the seating concentrated in terraced stages around this portion, which was devoted to the more intimate contests such as wrestling, jumping and the throwing of the discus, and beyond this amphitheatre was a flat, straight section of arena where races and other games took place, and flanking which were spectators' enclosures in which no attempt was made to provide elaborate seats or viewing spaces. It is a lay-out which was the forerunner of the Roman circus, which combined accommodation fo three different types of spectacle, the stadium fo games, the hippodrome, and the amphitheatre, and i which were held all kinds of sports, including chario races.

Buildings of this sort, such as the Circus o Maxentius, had in the centre of the arena the lon "spina," a kind of narrow elongated island roun which the chariots raced, the arrangement of whic will be recalled by those who have seen the wonderfu reconstruction of the hippodrome in the film of "Be Hur." The nature of the races entailed a grea

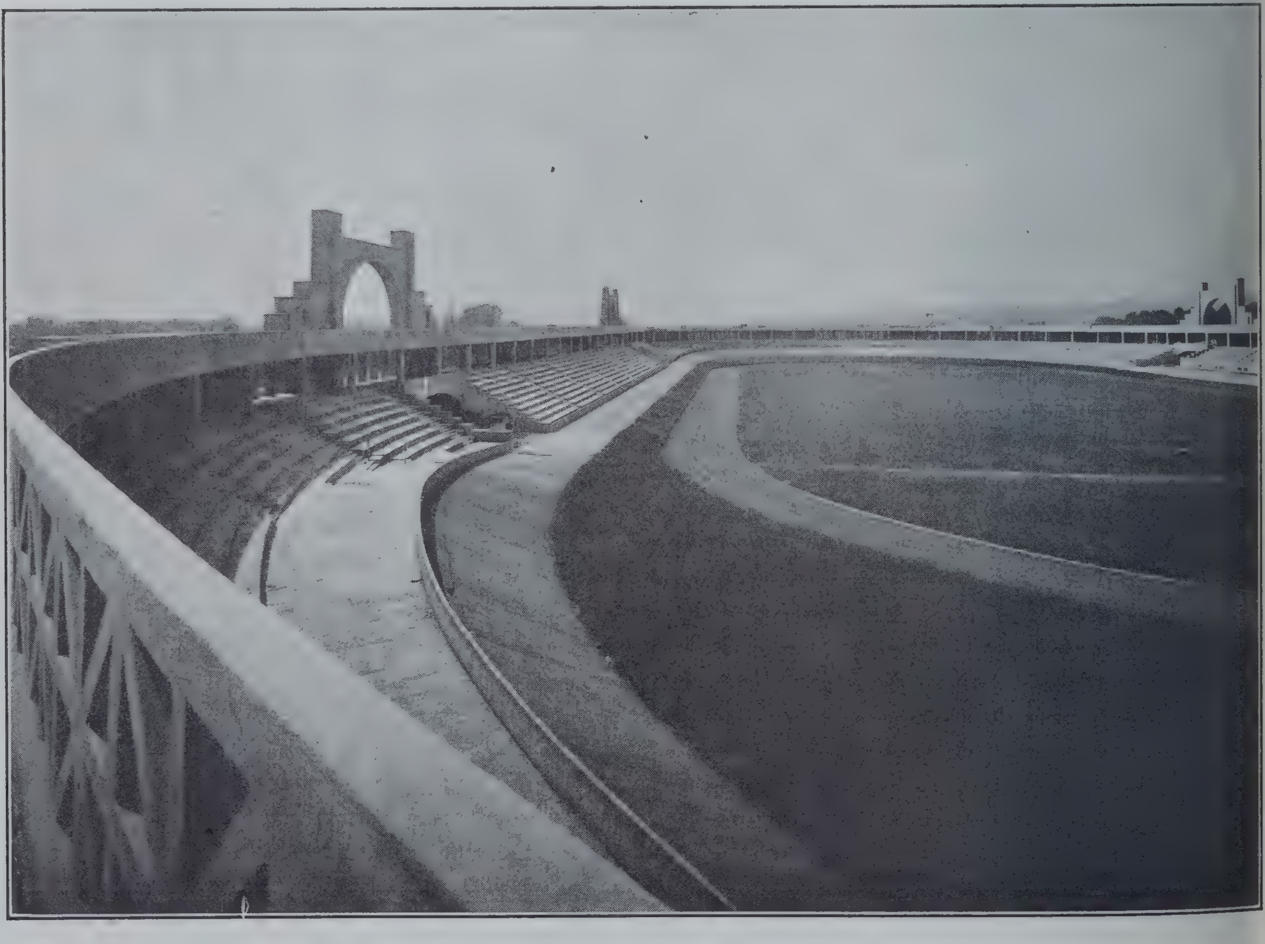


Fig. 4.—THE STADIUM, LYON: THE INTERIOR, SHOWING THE CYCLING AND CINDER TRACKS AND THE CENTRAL RUGBY AREA.
Tony Garnier, Architect.

HY-RIB

The perfect base for plaster and concrete

THE VICTORIA INFIRMARY, GLASGOW.
The Nurses' Recreation Room showing the Hy-Rib Suspended Ceiling.
Architect: M. E. Clifford, F.R.I.B.A. *Contractors:* Gray's Ferro-Concrete Co.

HY-RIB FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS.

Hy-Rib as used in ceilings largely dispenses with the small channels, T's, angles, and studs necessary where the ordinary type of lath is used, because the ribs of Hy-Rib give the necessary stiffness and rigidity. In this way the great expense of wiring lath to a large number of separate channels is much reduced.

Hy-Rib is placed with the lath surface downwards, providing a perfect key for plastering, and does not require more than a minimum amount of material.

Hy-Rib can be used in the construction of both flat and curved ceilings. In case of the latter, the curving being done at our Works eliminates expensive labour on the site.

Hy-Rib sheets are supported at about 4 or 5 ft. centres either directly from the construction above, or by means of lines of flats, ceiling joists, channels, or T's.

Hy-Rib for ceilings saves time and labour in installation, and its initial cost is lower than would be the case if ordinary metal laths were used. Those builders who have experienced the difficulties of erecting ordinary lath and of straightening it out will best appreciate the advantages of Hy-Rib, which is delivered in rigid sheets.

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development of spectators' seating along the racecourse, and though in modern stadia there is no longer any reason for the "spina," the general arrangement of the seating, and all the problems which it entails, remains essentially the same to-day. One of the difficulties is almost insuperable, that of the remoteness of certain blocks of spectators' seats from some of the more intimate games, and another is provision of covered seats, which in nearly all climates are desirable. It is a fairly simple matter, of course, to arrange for the covering of the upper and outer seats, but these, being furthest from the arena, would normally be the cheapest, and, therefore, it is the expensive seats which remain exposed.

Some of the best of the recently erected stadia have been put up in the United States. Sometimes they are in the form of a vast bowl, such as the great arena at Yale University, but this is first and foremost a football ground, and the arena has space for the ground and nothing else. It is in the form of a complete ellipse, and has therefore the curved sides which ensure better vision than do the straight sides, which are usually more popular on account of their simplicity of construction. The new "million dollar" Venalle stadium at Baltimore is designed on original lines, for it is an elliptical horseshoe in shape, with one end open. The ellipse is rather round than flat, and there is as good a side angle view as it is possible to obtain; there is room also for racing and other sports in addition to the football field. Another fine stadium, holding about 75,000 spectators, is the Los Angeles Coliseum, which is an ellipse with very flat sides. The football ground here is not placed symmetrically about the short axis of the plan, a small ground for special contests being reserved at one end of the arena, this being marked architecturally by a covered loggia which rises to the rear of the spectators' seats at this point.

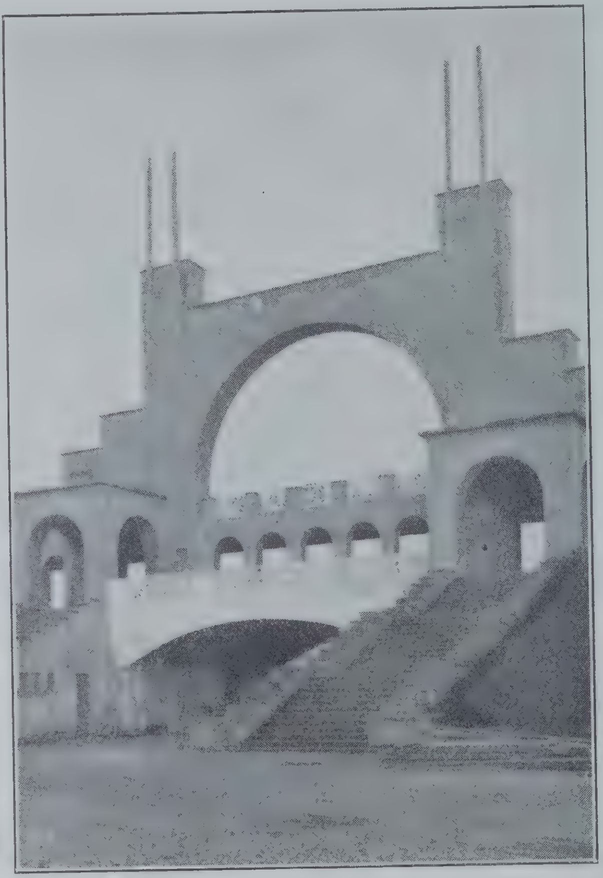

Fig. 5.—THE STADIUM, LYON: ONE OF THE SIX PRINCIPAL ENTRANCES.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

Amongst recent stadia erected in Europe is the big arena at Cologne, the Pershing Stadium in Paris, and the 1912 Stockholm Stadium for the Olympic Games, while the Wembley Stadium is, of course, the most ambitious thing of its kind in England.

The Stockholm Stadium is of the elongated horseshoe type, with flat sides, while the Wembley Stadium has also flat sides but two segmental ends. The same general plan type has been adopted in the new Lyon Stadium for athletic sports by Tony Garnier, the design being practically complete except for a few of the accessory buildings which are part of the scheme, in particular the club and restaurant and garage groups, which are shown on either side of the main approach (*vide* the lay-out plan, Fig. 2).

The stadium is situated on the outskirts of Lyon on a flat site, and is remarkable for that clean simplicity of lay-out which is perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the work of Tony Garnier, a former Prix de Rome Laureate, who has put into practice
in the executed projects those precepts of plan o
ganisation which are the backbone of the Beaux-ar
system of architectural training.

In addition to its merits as a symmetrical and car
fully balanced plan, the Lyon Stadium has interestir
qualities of elevational design, achieved almost e
tirely by the study of form executed in the simple
of materials, reinforced concrete. The exterior, whi
has no natural aids to dramatic effect through i
setting in a flat and treeless terrain, yet manages
achieve a dramatic quality through the judicio
accentuation of its principal elements, the long fl
line of its walls and the great arch-connected pylo
which mark its principal entrances (Fig. 5). T
maximum advantage
taken of the external pos
bilities of vigorously bui
up climaxes and the s
houetting of the sky-li
(Fig. 1), while the interi
(Fig. 4) maintains u
broken the continuous ho
zontal line of the cover
promenade which acce
tuates its vast dimensio
and stresses the valu
obtainable through a simp
geometrical plan form.

The accommodation pr
vided for the actual spor
consists of an outer tra
for bicycle races, which
banked progressively at t
curved ends, round whi
is a spectators' promena
which, by means of shall
steps, is made to follow t
general rise and fall of t
banking; in this way t
lines of the stepped seati
are maintained at a u
form level. This cy
track has a perimeter
606 metres, and within it
a cinder track for f
races, divided into two s
tions, a straight course
200 metres and a sect
comprising a straig
length and two curves tot
ling 300 metres. With
this track lies the Rugby ground, a track for donk
races, and at one end a space for gymnastic displa
balanced at the other end by the staircase leading
the subterraneon passage which connects the ar
with the dressing boxes, situated in a pavilion outs
the enclosure, and with which corresponds a pavil
which is used by the caretaker or groundsman. T
overall length of the stadium is 307.78 metres, and
width 153.88 metres. The whole of the construct
work is carried out in reinforced concrete, the w
being rendered in cement.

There is no enrichment or purely ornamental de
in any part of the building; relief from sever
being obtained purely by grace of form, the patt
of the balustrading, and the grace of the arcading
the main entrances. Where the design particula
succeeds, however, apart from the maintenance of
fine unbroken lines, is in the excellence of its sc
The building up of the entrances, with its l
flights of steps, is especially impressive, and at
same time the dimensions are by no means vast.

(Note.—The author is indebted to Mr. T
Garnier for the plans and views shown in Figs. 1-
The photograph for Fig. 5 is by Mr. F.
Yerbury.)

St. John's Wood Court.

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GENEVA COMPETITION—II (*continued from page* 188)

is much to be said for combining these two elements in a single architectural whole, for it enables the League of Nations building to achieve a simple effect of unity. In this instance the Assembly Hall has not been given prominent external expression, it being balanced by less important rooms on the opposite side of the central lobby, which has been raised to form an imposing tower. The plan is a fine conception with its regularly arranged axes and focal points. The communication between the various parts of the building is well managed. If it had represented a new Court of Justice or Parliament House in Rome, or some other capital city of the West, its design would have been entirely appropriate, but for reasons which have previously been given it has not that cosmopolitan quality we have a right to demand in the League of Nations building. Design No. 142 is also an attractive composition. Here the Assembly Hall is marked by a dome surmounting a fine, symmetrical façade, but this also does not appear to strike the requisite note of novelty. The Secretariat set back on the right-hand side of the main block is excellently planned, and shows a series of rooms well lit and ventilated. Design No. 241, a German example, shows a slightly similar general plan, the Secretariat being placed to the right of the Assembly Hall. In this case also the latter has a fine courtyard behind it, providing a dignified approach from the main roads. In plan this design appears to be one of the best submitted, while the building as a whole appears to be capable of economical construction, yet it is perhaps not sufficiently spectacular for its purpose, the flat roof of the Assembly Hall being scarcely a suitable dominant to the composition. Design No. 251 is a grandiose conception. The Assembly Hall is here given a grand columnated front, surmounted by a pyramidal roof, from the sides of which light is admitted into the interior. The Secretariat set back from the Assembly Hall, its axes forming an obtuse angle with it, has too pronounced a unity of its own to be properly subordinate to the main part of the building, but considered by itself is an interesting composition. Design No. 327, in which the Assembly Hall also has a pyramidal roof, is further adorned by a campanile. Here is a bold attempt to give to the building a modern expression, and the chief criticism which may be directed against it is that it is French modernity and not international modernity. Design No. 372, from Sweden, presents towards the lake a delightful façade in the traditional Classic manner. One is somewhat at a loss, however, to discover what it means. It has the appearance of a very sedate piece of street architecture, and bears no outward expression of its supremely important function. One wonders where the grand collonades lead to, and inspection of the plan reveals the fact that they lead nowhere. The Assembly Hall is given a circular shape, the rostrum being placed at the centre, while the rooms of the Secretariat are arranged in a grand six-storeyed façade which bends round in a semicircle, parallel to the curve of the Assembly Hall. The design has the charm of simplicity, but it is perhaps questionable whether the means of inter-communication between the various rooms of the Secretariat are sufficiently direct. Design No. 425, from Holland, is a remarkable effort, in which the modernist movement has found expression. The Assembly Hall, with its adjacent wings, presents a symmetrical front towards the lake, while the Secretariat forms a very long and barrack-like addition behind it. The view from inshore is of a somewhat mysterious building, of which the central feature in particular excites curiosity. What do those two beckoning towers, with their corner windows, really mean? Does their author know himself?

Book Reviews

Modern Electrical Illumination. By Cyril Sylvester
A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., and Thomas F
Ritchie, A.M.I.E. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltc
Price 42s. net.

This is the title given to an extremely well illus
trated and compiled volume dealing with the moder
application of Illuminating Engineering principles t
every-day requirements. It is a book which shoul
be of considerable practical value to the architec
consultant and contractor.

The authors preface their remarks with a technica
description of the eye, and the important bearin
correct and adequate illumination has on the abilit
of the eye to discern objects clearly.

This in turn is followed by very adequate outline o
modern industrial lighting, also the latest application
of shop window and interior lighting.

The sections dealing with street lighting and ex
terior floodlighting are particularly complet
especially the latter, which contains much data pre
viously unpublished.

There are other sections dealing with such phase
as domestic lighting, public building and theatre light
ing, also of considerable practical interest, and finally
the section devoted to the manufacture of the moder
electric lamp contains not only photographs and pro
cesses of general interest, but much practical and help
ful data relating to the life, output and dimension
of our modern types of lamps.

The Main Drainage of Towns. By F. Noel Taylor
M.I.Mun.E. Second edition; pp. ix. + 297; 38
illustrations. London: Charles Griffin & Co
Ltd. Price 21s.

That this very comprehensive work on an im
portant branch of modern sanitation should hav
reached its second edition is hardly surprising; bu
the occasion has given the author an opportunity o
generally revising the text in various particular
more especially in the deletion of matter relating t
systems and appliances no longer in use, and the re
writing and strengthening of information on the mor
modern methods of sewage treatment, sewer constru
tion and pumping systems. The review of the pro
gressive history of the treatment of sewage is thor
ough and comprehensive, although the full difficulti
that confront the engineer in disposing of the eno
mous quantities of sewage daily accruing from larg
centres of population are hardly sufficiently empha
sised. Thus bacteriological treatment which, in
well-arranged system, may be relied upon to de
effectively with the sewage of small towns and rur
localities is quite useless to deal with the enormou
volumes of sewage that arrive at the London outfall
since it is not practicable to hold up such quantiti
for the normal bacteriological processes to be effecte
Chemical precipitation seems, therefore, destined
play a considerable part in the treatment of th
sewage of large towns. What seems to need dete
mination is the approximate volume of discharge
which precipitation of the sludge is a more econom
method than dealing with the crude sewage wholly
the bacteriological method. Another feature of th
new edition is the attention paid to the use of co
crete in sewer construction. The great number
clearly drawn and informative plans, sections an
diagrams form a very valuable feature of the wor

Book Received

English Gothic Foliage Sculpture. By Samu
Gardner. (Cambridge University Press.) 7s. 6
net.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
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Historical data by George Bankart.

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LEGAL NOTES

Building Contract Dispute

Mr. Justice Salter, in the King's Bench Division, recently had before him a special case stated for the decision of the Court on a Ministry of Health building contract, to which the parties were Mr. John Watson, builder, of Princess Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield, and the Ashton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council. It concerned a scheme for the erection of eighty working-class dwellings, involving an expenditure of over £84,000.

Mr. Merriman, K.C. (with him Mr. Lincoln Reed), for Mr. Watson (the plaintiff), said the point was as to the proper rate of wages to be taken on the construction of the contract as the basic rate of wages for the purpose of calculating fluctuations in the contract prices. The point was whether there was any difference in the meaning of the words " Prices ruling at the date of the delivery of the tender," and " Prices ruling at the date of the tender." It was a Ministry of Health building contract, and the scheme was that the tender was being built up on calculations on the bills of quantities as to the wages which would fall to be paid, the prices of materials, and a sum added for profit. The scheme was that there should be a definite datum line both with regard to wages and materials, and that if, after a certain date, which was the subject of controversy, there should be fluctuations either in the rates of wages or the prices of materials, those fluctuations up or down should be given effect to. That was to say, that the contractor or the authority should be recouped as the case might be, but there should be no addition for profit in respect to any addition to the price of the contract for an increase in the rate of wages or material. The tender was made on November 8, 1919. It had, of course, been drawn up weeks before the calculation involved, and the prices ruling on the date of the delivery of the tender had been raised by twopence per hour with regard to wages between the date at which the tender was made out and the date at which it was delivered. Then there were subsequent fluctuations after the delivery of the tender. Whereas bricklayers' wages were at the time of the calculations made and embodied in the schedule of prices 1s. 8d. per hour, they had been increased by twopence before November 8 when the tender was delivered, and subsequently increased to as high as 2s. 4d. per hour. The question was whether the contractor was entitled to the twopence increase between the date when he made out his tender and the date of its delivery. There was also a subsidiary point, namely, whether Mr. Watson was entitled to £132 for certain increase in wages of the supervising staff necessitated by the changes in the wages of the workpeople. With regard to that, Mr. Justice Bailhache held in a previous case that it was a sum to which a contractor was entitled.

Counsel read the special case as stated for the Court, as well as the material clauses of the Ministry of Health tender form (D88). By the special case it was stated that the plaintiff contended by virtue of Clause 40 (b), (d) and (f) he was entitled to be paid for labour the amounts paid by him in excess of the prices set out in the schedule of his contract. The defendants contended that the increase of twopence per hour was not made between the date of the delivery of the tender and the date of the completion of the work within the meaning of Clause 40 (b) of the contract.

Mr. Chappell argued the case for the defendants, and contended plaintiff was not entitled to his claim.

Mr. Justice Salter, giving judgment, said the case concerned the construction of Clause 40 of the conditions of the contract. He quoted sub-section (relating to increases between the date of the delive of the tender and the date of the completion of t work, and sub-section (d) which, he thought, was i serted to prevent the kind of dispute which arose that case. Where a contractor was entitled to increase, his lordship said it was necessary to obta how much he was entitled to, and there had to be document between the parties which should fix f that purpose the rates which were to rule at the da of the delivery of the tender. The contractor had furnish a schedule of prices for the purpose of t adjustment of the contract prices according whether there was a rise or fall, and in ascertaini the amount due to the contractor for the avoidi of disputes, it was to be taken that the rates whi were in fact to rule at the date of the delivery of t tender were the rates in that list. The contractor w therefore entitled to the difference in the wages show on the scheduled prices and the higher prices fact paid.

His lordship also held in favour of the plaint on the subsidiary point. He said he would follow decision of Mr. Justice Bailhache. He would all the extra supervision expenses in so far as they we reasonably increased by the increase of wages und the contract.

Judgment was accordingly given for Mr. Wats with costs.

Architect Sued by Council

In the King's Bench Division recently Mr. Just Sankey gave his reserved judgment in an action whi was begun at Cambridge Assizes in which the W- bech Rural District Council sued Mr. F. Burdt Ward, who acted as their architect under a housi scheme in 1920, to recover £221 3s. as money th had overpaid to the builders.

Sir M. Macnaghten, K.C., Mr. G. Dodson and Travers Humphreys appeared for the Council. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. G. Linton Thorpe represent the defendant.

His Lordship said the clause which regulated method of payment by the Council read: " No cer ficate of the architect except for the final bala shall be considered conclusive evidence of any wo or materials to which it relates nor to the va thereof, nor shall it relieve the contractor from liability to make good any defects, nor shall it any way prejudice the employers in the final set ment of the accounts in any case where the contrac has been overpaid during progress of the work' Unfortunately Mr. Ward gave some interim cer cates under which the Council had to pay both builders and the Disposals Board for some mater chiefly consisting of baths. Defendant in eff admitted he had made a mistake, and his Lords found that owing to defendant's negligence plaint had to pay £221 3s. twice over.

On behalf of the defendant four points were tak

(1) That he was a quasi-arbitrator and theref not liable.

(2) That the action was premature because th was power to rectify any final certificate and no f certificate had been issued. Should that final cer cate be issued it would be found £221 11s. 8d. due to the builders in respect of increased wage

(3) If the matter could not be rectified, there been a final certificate contained in a document kn as " Summary 4 " between the parties to find what exact position was, and the defendant had issue final certificate and could not be sued for neglige

(*Continued on page* 212)

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London Building Notes

Bow.—The foundation-stone of the new Kingsley Hall, designed by Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1, has been laid.

Brompton Road.—New business premises, consisting of shops and offices, are to be erected upon the site of No. 183 Brompton Road, S.W. The builders are Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., 19 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Brown & Barrow, architects, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Buckingham Gate.—Arrangements are being made for the erection of a modern office building upon a large vacant site in Vandon Street, Westminster. Messrs. Ford & Walton, Ltd., High Road, Kilburn, N.W., will erect the premises to the design of Messrs. T. H. Mawson & Son, architects, 26 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Charing Cross.—Extensive alterations are in progress at Corner House, Northumberland Avenue, S.W.1. The contractors are Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Plans are by Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A.

Camberwell.—The L.C.C. Housing Committee recommend the tender, £20,490, of Mr. A. T. Rowley, Tottenham, for the erection of tenements at Wyndham Road, Camberwell.

Canning Town.—Extensive alterations and additions, to cost about £50,000, are to be made to the buildings at the Thames Ironworks Wharf by Messrs. S. Instone & Co., Ltd. Plans have been prepared by Mr. C. J. Brown, chief engineer to the London & North Eastern Railway Co., King's Cross Station, N.W.1.

Croydon.—A site at South End has been selected for the erection of 4 shops, with two upper floors to be used as flats. The architects are Messrs. North, Robin and Wilsdon, 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

Epsom.—The L.C.C. are acquiring the Horton Lodge Estate of 23 acres to provide additional accommodation at West Park Mental Hospital.

Euston Road.—Part of the old Endsleigh Gardens site in Euston Road, N.W.1, has been acquired by Messrs. Nettlefold & Co., Ltd., 54 High Holborn, W.C.1, who propose to build a block of new showrooms and offices. The builders are Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex. Plans have been prepared by Mr. George Vernon, 19 Russell Square, W.C.1.

Farmfield.—The L.C.C. are to extend the accommodation at Farmfield Mental Hospital, at a cost of £7,190.

Finchley.—A new nurses' dormitory and day shelter is to be erected at the Wright-Kingsford Home, Granville Road, to plans prepared by Messrs. Crickmay & Sons, 13 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Gracechurch Street.—Large banking premises are to be erected upon the site of Nos. 28-30 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3. The plans are by Messrs. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Messrs. Howell J. Williams, Ltd., 11 Bermondsey Street, S.E.1, have the contract.

Hackney.—Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., are to build a branch in Amhurst Road, Hackney, E. The builders are Messrs. E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd. The plans have been prepared by Mr. A. G. Johnson, surveyor to the bank.

Hammersmith.—The Trustees of the Dan Chapman Memorial Home Charity have purchased a site upon the Wormholt Estate at Hammersmith, W.6, where it is proposed to build a block of almshouses. Plans are being prepared by Mr. Matthew J. Dawson, 11 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Hayes.—The Minet Estate at Hayes is to be developed for residential purposes. About 20 shops will be built in Station Road, and plans have been prepared by Mr. A. J. Carpenter, architect, 54 Knatchill Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Ilford.—The Ilford Wesleyan Circuit proposes to build a new church, church hall and schools on a site in Gantshill Crescent, at a cost of about £20,000. Plans by Messrs. Smee & Houchin, architects, Fleet House, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Mayfair.—Plans for the new block of flats to be built upon the remaining area of the old Devonshire House site in Stratton Street and Mayfair Place, W.1, are now in course of preparation. The cost is estimated at £350,000. The architect is Mr. Horace Gilbert, F.R.I.B.A., 43 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

Mitcham.—A large new factory is to be erected in Locks Lane, Mitcham. The builder is Mr. Stanley Dale, London Road, Mitcham, whilst plans have been prepared by Mr. Ernest Bates, architect, 27 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Old Bond Street.—A considerable amount of work is to be carried out to the premises of the Embassy Club in New Bond Street, W.1. The work will be under the direction of Mr. J. A. Eshelby, architect, 6 New Burlington Street, W.1.

Oxford Street.—A large block of residential flats, with 4 shops on the ground floor, is to be erected upon a site in North Audley Street, W.1. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Stanley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101 Baker Street, W.1.

Paddington.—For additions to St. Mary's Hospital. Full particulars in our issue of March 18. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

Seymour Place.—A group of 16 town houses is to be built upon a site in Seymour Place and Brown Street, W.1. The contract will be carried out by Messrs. J. H. St. John & Sons, 44 Seymour Place, W.1. Full particulars in our issue of July 8.

Shoreditch. — The "Old Basing House," Kingsland Road, is to be rebuilt. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Sims & Russell, Bloomsbury Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Plans by Mr. Newnham, surveyor to Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co.

Southall. — A large "super-cinema" is to be erected at Southall, to provide accommodation for 2, persons. The new theatre has b designed by Mr. Clifford Aish, Bedford Street, W.C.2.

St. Martins-le-Grand.—A sm triangular site in St. Martins-le-Gra E.C.2, has been purchased by Woolwich Equitable Building Soci Ltd., 113 Powis Street, Woolw S.E.18, who propose to build a bl of offices. The plans for the build are being prepared by Messrs. Grac Farmer, 3-4 Wardrobe Place, St. Pa Churchyard, E.C.4.

Twickenham.—The contractors connection with the Twickenh Estate developments are Messrs. R lings Bros., 95 Gloucester Road, S.W and Mr. W. Burridge, Walpole Ro Twickenham. It is proposed to bu 150 houses and lay-out 24 ter courts. The architect is Sir Banis Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., 1 King's Be Walk, Temple, E.C.4.

Victoria Docks.—A large wa house, costing about £60,000, is to erected at the Victoria Docks, E., the Port of London Authority, to plans of its Chief Engineers' Depa ment. The builders are Mes Wilson, Lovatt & Co., Ltd., Ab House, Victoria Street, Westmins S.W.1, and the steelwork will be s plied by Messrs. Walker Bros., L Walsall, Staffs.

Victoria Park.—The Victoria P Hospital is to be extended. Plans Messrs. William A. Pite, Son & F weather, 12 Carteret Street, Qu Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Wandsworth. — Work has c menced in connection with the bel tower at the Thomas à Becket Chu West Hill. Mr. J. N. P. Con L.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Westminster. — A large site Artillery Row, Westminster, S.W has been selected for the erection a big office block. The building been designed by Messrs. Gor Jeeves & Partners, 16 Hanover Squ W.1.

Wimbledon.—Surrey E.C. have structed the architects, Messrs. Ja & Richards, 60 Tufton Street, S.W to prepare revised plans for the ex sions to the technical institute, toge with estimate of cost.

Corrections

We regret that in the descriptio India House, Liverpool, publishe our last issue, we omitted to state Messrs. Bromsgrove Guild, I carried out a large amount of o mental ironwork, as well as bro work. They were also responsible important work in connection Messrs. Reece's new premises, Li pool, described in the same issue.

With reference to the list of contractors for Reece's New C Restaurant, Liverpool, illustrated our last issue, we omitted to state the 20-ft. high reinforced conc retaining wall was constructed to designs of Messrs. The Trussed crete Steel Co., Ltd., whose Tru floors were used throughout I House, Liverpool, also described in last issue.

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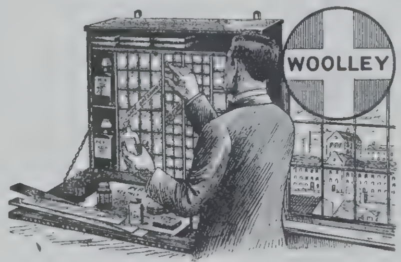

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ent contracts include the recasting of the bells for MANCHESTER and COVENTRY Cathedrals, and the restoration of numerous ringing peals throughout the country.

TOWER CLOCKS
WEIGHT DRIVEN AND ELECTRIC.
r 13,000 have been supplied throughout the world, including those at the
Courts, London
al Exchange, London
Manchester Town Hall, and
Bradford Town Hall.

SYNCHRONISED ELECTRIC CLOCKS
As fitted to County Hall, London (800 clocks) and numerous Hospitals and Institutions ALL OVER THE WORLD.
No Winding. No Cleaning. Silence. Accurate Timekeeping.
LONDON AGENTS:
A. LYON & CO., 82 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Telephone: Royal 1177-1178.

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2* P.M. *on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BANDON, CO. CORK.—August 9.—For the erection of six cottages. Particulars, Mr. R. E. Beckerson, 30 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

BELFAST.—August 12.—For piling and foundations for the new Law Courts and Government Offices. Particulars, Mr. S. G. Hunter, Quantity Surveyor, 2 Wellington Place, Belfast. Deposit £1 1s.

BROMLEY COMMON.—August 31.—For the erection of administration block at Isolation Hospital, Skym Corner. Particulars, Mr. F. H. Wood, F.A.S.I., Gloucester House, 19 Charing Cross Road, W.C. Deposit £3 3s.

CASTLEFORD.—For the erection and completion of new hotel, Pontefract Road. Names to be sent to Messrs. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, Ropergate, Pontefract. Deposit £1 1s.

FEATHERSTONE. — August 9.—For the erection of two houses at Vicarage Lane. Particulars, Mr. S. Chesney, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices. Deposit £2 2s.

GOLDTHORPE.—August 8. — For the renewal of eaves gutters with cast iron troughings to approximately 96 houses on Lockwood's Farm site. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices, Bolton-upon-Dearne.

HEYBRIDGE.—August 2.—For 12 houses, in pairs, on the Colchester Road. Particulars, Mr. W. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

HUTTONS AMBO.—August 12.—For the erection of village institute. Particulars, Mr. J. Gant, the Post Office.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. — August 3.—For eight blocks of two houses each. All trades. Particulars, Mr. John Gibson, Town Clerk. Plans may be seen at the architect's office, Mr. W. A. Mackinnell, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

LLAMSAMLET, SWANSEA. — August 15.—For the erection of branch library. Particulars, Borough Architect, 3 Prospect Place, Swansea. Deposit £2 2s.

LOSSIEMOUTH.—August 6.—For four blocks of four houses of the flatted type at Dunbar Street. All trades. Particulars, Mr. A. G. D. Grant, Burgh Surveyor.

NEATH.—For the erection of bakery, School Road, Melyn, Neath. Builders desirous of tendering for the above are invited to submit their names to W. T. Springall, L.R.I.B.A., Architect's Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., St. Mary Street, Cardiff. Deposit £2 2s.

PRESCOT, LANCS.—August 10.—For the erection of a telephone exchange. Particulars, H.M.O.W., James Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

QUAKERS' YARD.—August 5.—For the erection complete of a mining institute, together with all contingent works in connection therewith. Particulars, Office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil. Deposit £2 2s.

SOUTHPORT. — August 3. — For the extension and completion of the High School for Girls, Scarisbrick New Road. Particulars, Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Southport. Deposit £1 1s.

SWINDON.—August 13.—For ten houses in Rodbourne Road. Particulars, Mr. J. B. L. Thompson, Borough Surveyor, 34 Regent Circus.

WHIMPLE.—For the erection of a block of four cottages. Names to be sent, with deposit of £2 2s., to Messrs. E. H. Harbottle & Harbottle, Architects, County Chambers, Exeter.

YSTALYFERA. — For excavation and construction of foundations for new mills, mill engines, cooling tower, electrical plant, and auxiliaries at the Phœnix Tinplate Company's Gilwen Works, Lower Cwmtwrch, Ystalyfera. Particulars from the consulting engineers, Messrs. W. Walter Hughes and Associates, 12 Cambrian Place, Swansea. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

ASHFORD (MIDDLESEX).—For additions to Woodthorpe Road School, for the Middlesex E.C., from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. Messrs. Norris & Co., Sunningdale, £3,081 (recommended).

ALTRINCHAM.—The Altrincham U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Collier & Co., builders, Stockport Road, Timperley, for the erection of 40 type "A" houses on the Oldfield Brow Estate.

BARNSLEY. — The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender, £1,383 5s., of Mr. C. K. Taylor, for the erection of a house and two shops on the Kendray Housing Estate.

BELFAST.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. H. & J. Martin for the erection of 99 houses at £35,975, and of eight houses at £2,872, on the Seaview site.

BIRMINGHAM.—The E.C. recommend the tender of Mr. J. Goodman, £8,200, for the conversion of the existing secondary school at King's Norton into a single school for boys.

BLACKBURN.—An estimate of £45,712 for 94 working-class houses at Roe Lee has been approved by the Corporation Finance Committee. The work has been divided between the following contractors: (1) Messrs. John Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd., Nab Lane; (2) Messrs. Woof Cronshaw, Ltd., Pump Street; and (3) Mr. Pius A. Baines, Preston.

BLACKPOOL.—The Building Plans Committee have approved plans for 130 new houses and a Parochial Hall, Park Road. The principal house plans were: Messrs. R. Fielding & Sons, six houses, Warley Road; Messrs. W. Townson & Sons, eight houses, Dutton Road and Wayman Road; Messrs. Abson Bros., 18 houses, Roselyn Avenue and Langfield Avenue; Mr. A. A. Holt, 15 houses, North Drive and Anchorsholme Lane East; Messrs. J. Gregson & Son, shops, bank and houses, St. Anne's Road and Waterloo Road; Mr. J. H. Armstrong, six houses, Berwick Road; Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., eight houses, Park Drive; Messrs. Lancashire Construction Co., 18 houses, Tranmere Road and Marton Drive.

BOLTON. — The Dove Spinning Co., Ltd., Deane, are to considerably extend their mill premises. Plans by Messrs. Stott & Son, architects, 5 Cross Street, Manchester. The contractors are Messrs. W. Gornall & Sons, Ltd., Ellesmere Street. Steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Robinson & Kershaw, Ltd., constructional engineers, Temple Iron Works, Manchester.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Schools Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd. £4,053, for alterations at the top floors and decorations at the City of London Schools.

DUBLIN.—The tenders of Messrs H. & J. Martin, for 269 houses a £117,979, and Messrs. G. & T. Crampton, for 266 houses at £113,050, in Drumcondra, are recommended.

HEMSWORTH.—A new palais d danse is to be erected. The contrac has been placed with Messrs. W Hanley & Sons, builders, 35 Barnsley Road. The architect is Mr. R. Goodworth, 5 Market Hill, Barnsley.

HYDE.—For extensions to th Hippodrome, the plans are by Messrs Dew & Sons, architects, Hyde Cheshire. The contract has been place with Messrs. Fowden, Mottram Smith, builders. Steelwork by Messrs Robinson & Kershaw, Ltd., Manchester

KIRKDALE. — The tende £155,065, of Messrs. The Unit Construction Co., for the erection of block containing 260 dwellings in Melros Road, has been recommended.

MANCHESTER. — The Parochia Church Council of St. Peter's Churc Barlow Road, Levenshulme, propose extend the Sunday school. The plan are by Mr. F. Fenn, architect, 1 Nort Parade. Contractor, Mr. H. F. Freshney, Heaton Chapel.

SHEFFIELD.—Messrs. Moody Redmiles, builders, Sheffield, are th contractors for a new working men club at Woodseats. Plans were by M Henry Webster, architect.

SOUTHPORT.—For extensions the premises of Messrs. William Broadbent & Co., Ltd. The plans are Messrs. Packer & Crampton, architec The steelwork contract has been plac with Messrs. Redpath, Brown & C Ltd., Trafford Park.

WESTMINSTER. — The £300,0 building contract for the new headquarters of the Underground Railw group, over St. James' Park Static has been placed with Messrs. T Foundation Co., Ltd., of Kingsway.

WIGAN.—Plans for a new cine and two shops on the Main Roa Standish, have been prepared by M Wm. Thornley, L.R.I.B.A., archite Wigan. Mr. P. Moss, builder, Wig Road, Standish, has secured the contract.

BY APPOINTMENT.

EARLE'S CEMENT

FOR EARLY HARDENING

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
⅜-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
¾in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/–	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/–	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/–	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London [Station
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/–	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London [Station
Blue pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/–	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/–	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	680/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/–	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d*.	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	4in. 16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

IRON—	Prices. 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/–	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/–	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	48/–	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—

	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 18 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 3 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weld
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£2

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½i
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 c
Scotch glue	60/– c

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto Japanese	15/–	
Ditto American	14/–	
Ditto English	12/–	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/–	
Ditto Cuban	26/–	
Teak Eng.	10/–	
Ditto Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2i
Tubes (per foot)	4*d*.	5½*d*.	6¾*d*.	9½*d*.	1/1	1/4½	1/
Elbows square (each)	10*d*.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/
Elbows round (each)	11*d*.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/
Tees each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d*.	6*d*.	7*d*.	9*d*.	1/–	1/4	2/

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanis Fittings
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28½%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5i
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9½	2/1½	2/6	2/10½	4/
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¾	1/11½	2/3½	2/8	3/0½	4/
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/3½	1/5½	1/11½	2/2	3/
Bends (each)	1/3½	1/5½	1/9¾	2/2	2/7½	4/
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/–	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/
Single junction .. .. each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/–	6/
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/2½	1/3½	1/4½	1/
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	10*d*.	11*d*.	1/0½	1/
Stop ends .. .. do.	—	—	3*d*.	3*d*.	3*d*.	5
O.G. gutter .. per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1,6½	1/6½	1,8	2/
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/
Stop ends .. .. do.	—	—	4*d*.	4*d*.	4*d*.	6

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bund
Metal lathing	1/–	Per Yar
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/–	Per ton
Ditto White	120/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard su
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt
6 × 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard su
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt

0 TONS OF WATER

of Mr. J. LEALE'S
y at Guernsey, hold-
0 tons of water,
rproofed with
VULCANITE.

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VULCANITE
ROOF!

No need to fear rain dripping through a roof covered with a material that will stand that strain !

Vulcanite Roofing is absolutely water-tight and weatherproof. It is Fire Resisting, too, when covered with sand and gravel or ½ inch of tar macadam. Low in first cost, its long life makes it not only the best but the most economical roofing on the market.

Roofs covered with Vulcanite are safe for years. This is why Vulcanite has been used during the past 30 years by Architects who want the best and who study their clients' expenditure as well as their own reputation.

ULCANITE
LAT ROOFING

plies with the London Building Act and Building Bye-Laws
Borough and Urban District Councils requiring an incom-
ble exterior roof covering, and is accepted by all the leading
Insurance Companies as a full Tariff Roof.

WIN THE FIGHT AGAINST DAMP BY USING
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DAMPCOURSES
Easily Laid—will not squeeze out, fracture or rot.
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DURESCO WASHABLE WATER PAINT

The FIRST in the Field. The FOREMOST ever since.

FIFTY Years' Experience has stamped
DURESCO
as being the PREMIER Water Paint

Sole Manufacturers : The Silicate Paint Co. J. B. ORR & Co. Ltd.
CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

As permanent as the Pyramids.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	32/6	33/-	36/-

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
¼ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
¼ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
¼ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
		Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to in quantities of 100 upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1,
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	–
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	–

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

	White	Tin
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7¾d.	10

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6¾	4/8¾	—	–

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shad
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

Legal Notes—(*Continued*)

(4) If the defendant was negligent, so also were the Council in not keeping or checking their accounts.

As to the second point, in his Lordship's view there was no power to rectify by giving a final certificate, for the reason, among others, of delay in this matter which had been caused by defendant and because the builders were not entitled to any sum at all in respect of increased wages. As to point (3), in his Lordship's view "summary 4" was not a final certificate, nor was it intended to be one. Regarding the fourth point, his Lordship found that the Council were in no way negligent and there was no breach of any duty they owed to the defendant.

The important point in the case was this: Was the defendant a quasi-arbitrator and therefore not liable? In his Lordship's view an architect in a building contract might occupy two positions: (*a*) he might be merely agent of the building owner (*b*) he might be placed in the position of arbitrator or quasi-arbitrator. If he were merely acting as agent for the building owner, he might be liable for negligence. If he were acting as arbitrator or quasi-arbitrator, he had a duty to exercise an impartial judgment and would not be liable for mere negligence; he would only be liable if he were shown to be fraudulent, and in the present case there was no suggestion that the defendant had in any way been fraudulent. Although it was probably right to say that in giving a final certificate the architect acted in a quasi-judicial capacity, unless there was some express clause in the contract to contradict it, it would, his Lordship thought, be assented that in giving an interim certificate he was so acting. His Lordship should have thought the inference was just the other way, namely, that in giving an interim certificate he was merely acting as agent for the building owner unless there was anything in the contract to contradict that.

After all, the contract must be looked at to whether or no in giving an interim certificate architect was acting as arbitrator or quasi-arbitrat Having regard to the course of business under t contract and the clause dealing with the method payment, his Lordship came to the conclusion t in giving the interim certificates the architect was acting as arbitrator or quasi-arbitrator. The inte certificates were made out with a view to regulat the advances and showing how much should be p on account. Mr. Ward was deciding no dispute a he was settling no final balance. He was mer acting as agent for the Council and beyond all qu tion he was negligent and liable to pay the amo claimed.

Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiffs £221 3s. and costs, a stay of execution being gran

The official figures of the Ministry of Health non-parlour houses built under contracts, by local authorities during May, reveal an aver fall of £25 per house compared with the offi figures for the preceding months.

* * *

The contract for the sale of the Grand H London, has been signed, and the building will closed as an hotel in a few weeks' time, and conve for offices and other purposes.

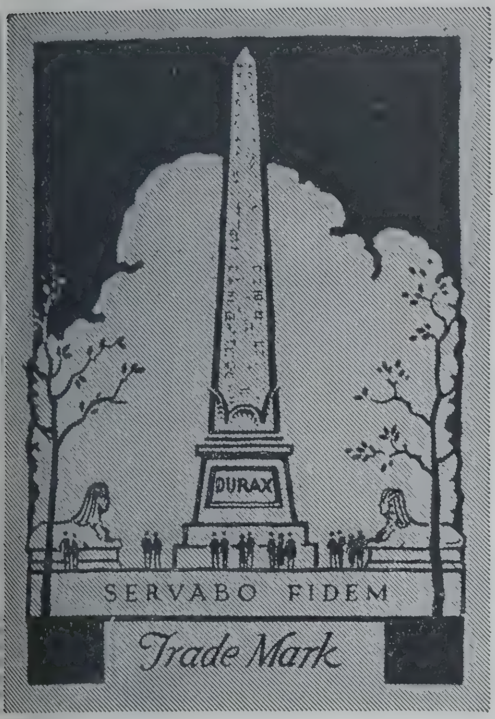
* * *

Prince Arthur of Connaught laid the foundat stone recently of the Institute of Bio-Che try, a new department of the Middlesex Hosp School, London, the cost of which is being defra by Mr. S. A. Courtauld. Mr. Alner W. Hall is architect.

* * *

The Corporation of Nottingham has decided remove the market from the historic Market Plac the city. It is intended, we understand, to lay the Market Place as a civic centre.

"DURAX" TRACING PAPER



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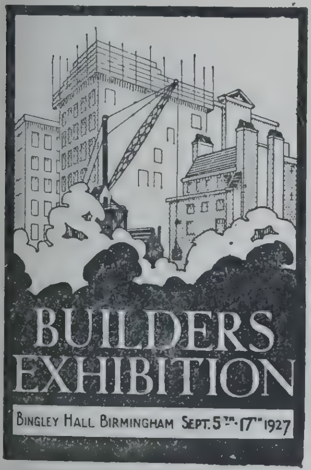
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Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
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Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
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For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
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Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced	
	In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware		Iron	
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto. for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
,, ,, cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super	
	Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9d.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super	
	Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	¼d.	¼d. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	
	Templates	Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
	Stairs	
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-

	To Elevat generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square	
	Countess	Lad
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails
Add for vertical work
Add for circular on face in elevation
Add for circular on plan, according to radius
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	98/-	Per squ
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Ru
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot su
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot su
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super
Centering to beams, per yard super
Centres to arches, per foot super

	Plates	Floor	Roofs
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-	

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/-	45/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6

	1½ in.		2 in.
Doors, per foot super	2 Panel	4 Panel	4 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as m exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super
Housing steps to strings each

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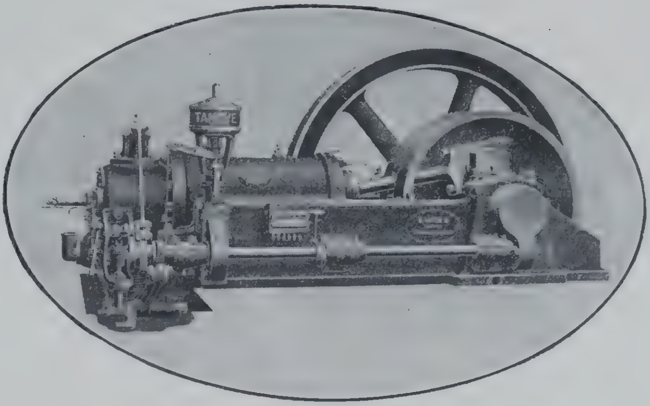

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	 2 in.	 4 in.	 6 in.	 9 in.	 12 in.	 14 in.	 16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	 Flush Bolts	 Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	 Mortice	 Cupboard	Casement Stays	 Fasteners	 Grip Handles	 Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	 Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	 3 in.	 4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	 Flats	 Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	 Soldered Angles	 Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	 Cesspools	 Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3½ in.	 4 in
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/6	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot R 2 in.	 4
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 Steam Tubing ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	 Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/8		

Partitions	Per Yard Sup 2 in.	 2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	 From 25 to 50 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	 15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	 ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal b Patent Gl
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	 *Once* Distemper	 *Twice* Distemper
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	 If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	 Medium Panels	 Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	 2	 3	 4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippl
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d*

	Per Foot S Wax
Polishing	6*d.*

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining
On walls	1/5
On stairs	1/10
On ceilings	1/7

Vol. CXVIII—3059

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

August 5, 1927

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A BUILDING INDUSTRY

"In 1921 an arbitrator declared that the building lustry of Chicago had come to be looked upon as thing diseased '—as a line of activity which 'the se dollar avoided.'" With these words, the Indusal Relations Instructor of Chicago University gins a remarkable study* of conditions in the build g industry of the second city of the United States; d his investigations, pursued through some 320 sely-packed pages, has its moral for the building lustry of this country. For it will be apparent, as follow the diagnosis, that some of the factors ich led to the situation described above are to be und here also, and may, unless guarded against, ntribute to an equally lamentable result.

Briefly, in the opinion of the arbitrator in question, dge Landis, the Chicago building industry had come definitely anti-social in working and outlook; had lost any sense of public service and pursued a fish course without regard to the third "and great represented party"—the public, whose close con n in building-trades disputes he considered it his ty to affirm. In this condemnation both masters d men were included, but if we read Mr. Montnery's early historical survey aright, the position ich called for such strictures was largely the result a policy of drift, in which both parties allowed emselves to be swept along by forces they could ther estimate nor comprehend. In fact, without any ecial scheming or conscious villainy on either side, point was reached when building in Chicago became expensive that it was definitely uneconomic and ycotted by the public. Following that came a strike, nsequent on a demand by the employers for a duction in pay and its resistance by the workmen. gotiations resulted in an agreement to refer the tter to the arbitration of Judge Landis; but it is teworthy that the Judge refused to arbitrate on question of pay until all the working rules had en placed before him. Though it seems probable at in this matter he exceeded his jurisdiction, it is questionable that his insistence on going into and ising these rules revealed the existence of many lpractices that had gradually grown up, and led Chicago public to believe that it had "a case ainst the construction industry." Judge Landis garded these undesirable conditions as "outowths of the system of collective bargaining that d obtained, with variations now and then, since the beginning of the present century," when both employers and employed became organised, and have since become even more strongly organised. It is probable, however, that without the rapid growth of Chicago, with the consequent immense expansion in its building industry, events would not have shaped so malevolently. From a city of 1,700,000 people in 1900, it became one of 3,000,000 inhabitants in 1927. Its expenditure, on new buildings alone, of $48,250,000 in 1902 had risen to $534,672,000 in 1923. The building industry never expanded in like ratio, and the situation in labour, of limited supply and almost limitless demand, gave opportunities to "craft conscious, pragmatic business unionism" that was "opportunistic" in outlook. One need not follow closely all the ramifications of the past two decades—"the frequent narrow-mindedness and short-sightedness, the lack of a sense of social responsibility on the part of those responsible for the character of employer-worker relations, the bickerings and squabbles, the petty internal politics on each side, the graft, the jurisdictional disputes, the restrictive regulations, the monopolistic combinations and the economic wastes." Mr. Montgomery goes into these with detail—"bosses" on both sides, dressed in a little brief authority; the "open shop" quarrels between unions (there are 35 of them in the Chicago building trade), about the demarcation of work, restriction of output, limitation of apprentices, building material rings, quarrels over wet time—all these have a familiar ring.

The crux of the Chicago trouble, however, lay in "the fact that buildings are a non-transportable commodity"; the public there have to pay the manufacturing costs regardless of what they may be elsewhere. Neither employers nor workmen are specially concerned, therefore, as long as the cost of their mutual concessions can be passed on to the consumer. Thus both parties disregarded or broke the by-laws of their local and national organisations as they found it advantageous to do so with the pressure of work confronting them. Employers went behind standing agreements to bid higher pay to secure men; union "bosses" were out to sell their men to the highest bidder; rings of material merchants allocated supplies on special quotations. And as speed in erection is a vital economic factor of building in the United States, these accommodations became common. They even led to the appearance of the "business agent," a sort of go-between who insured "immunity from strikes and delay" for the employers, a satisfactory

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"Industrial Relations in the Chicago Building Trades." By Royal Montgomery. Published by the Chicago University Press. London: Cambridge University Press. 15s. net.

solatium for each trade union " boss," and a working arrangement with the material rings. It is fairly certain that " building owners " were, in many cases, cognisant of or acquiesced in the procedure. The promoter and investor get no return until a building is completed, and when several millions of dollars are locked up in a building the loss of interest through a stoppage of even a week or two may be considerable.

Even the highly-organised system in building operations in the United States, by which material and sub-contractors arrive on the work at the exact moment they are required, gave the " business agent " plenty of work to do. There were " bosses " who had to be squared before the material could be moved; there was the unintentional violation of new working rules, devised faster than contractors could hear of them, only to be atoned for by hard cash, and so on.

All this ingenuity to grease the wheels of an overburdened industry only resulted, however, in promoting building in Chicago to the position of an uneconomic luxury. At which point enquiry began, and the Dailey Commission on Graft and the Landis arbitration on pay and rules, with its famous 18 points, seem to have revealed the situation without giving much promise of amendment. The Landis award was unpopular with both parties, and a Citizens' Committee, formed to support and enforce it, has met with indifferent success. The situation has been eased in one respect by a large ingress of non-union labour, with which, at present, 22 unions allow their members to work. Mr. Montgomery suggests the desirability of organising an outside body composed of civic representatives and disinterested citizens to act as a watchdog against the growth of abuses within the industry, but both employers and contractors will brook no interference from outside. One cannot help feeling that the outlook is more than a little sombre; and possibly it is to help in dispersing the clouds that Mr. Montgomery has published a treatise which is of absorbing interest.

The Central London Bridges

Mr. Arthur Keen's recent letter to the Minister of Transport shows that the Conference of Societies interested in the Preservation of Waterloo Bridge are again feeling some anxiety about that structure. The Royal Commission, under Lord Lee, recommended the retention, repair and strengthening of Waterloo
Bridge and the building of a new double-deck bri
to carry road and railway over the Thames at Char
Cross. The Government accepted the Commissio
report and decided to implement it; but as the e
mates of the cost of the Charing Cross bridge var
considerably, they announced that an enquiry i
this matter would be conducted by technical expe
representing, respectively, the Southern Railway,
London County Council and the Ministry of Tra
port. From a statement made at a recent meeting
the London County Council it appears that
Southern Railway Company have debarred th
engineer from serving on this Committee of Enqui
In effect, the Conference of Societies foresees that
report " will accordingly be prepared by persons
are known to favour the substitution by a new
larged structure of the existing Waterloo Brid
This would, of course, postpone indefinitely a
road bridge at Charing Cross. The enquiry, the
fore, is truncated, and the report can be predicte
The Conference suggests that the vacant place on
Committee should be occupied by some person
already pledged to the destruction of Water
Bridge. Mr. Keen's letter also urged the Minister
use his influence to ensure that there shall
no delay in preparing schedules for the w
of repairing and strengthening Waterloo Brid
and a further letter of enquiry on this point has b
addressed to the L.C.C. The general manager of
Southern Railway has replied to Mr. Keen on
point, stating that the Government has asked a f
of eminent engineers to prepare a comprehens
report and estimate of the cost of erecting the bri
at Charing Cross. No Committee, he states, has b
set up, and the railway company have not, therefo
forbidden their engineer to serve on it. They h
been asked to give any assistance to the firm
engineers appointed to prepare the report, and
so doing. Mr. Keen, in a further letter to *The Tim*
does not accept the statement that no Committee
been appointed, and gives references to annou
ments in Parliament, at the L.C.C., and in a le
received by him from the Minister of Transport—
referring to " the Committee "—also to a clause
the report of the Improvements Committee of
L.C.C. of July 26 very definitely confirming the st
ment he made about the Southern Railway and th
engineer. There is a rather nasty savour about
matter which the Ministry of Transport would do
to dispel as speedily as possible.

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

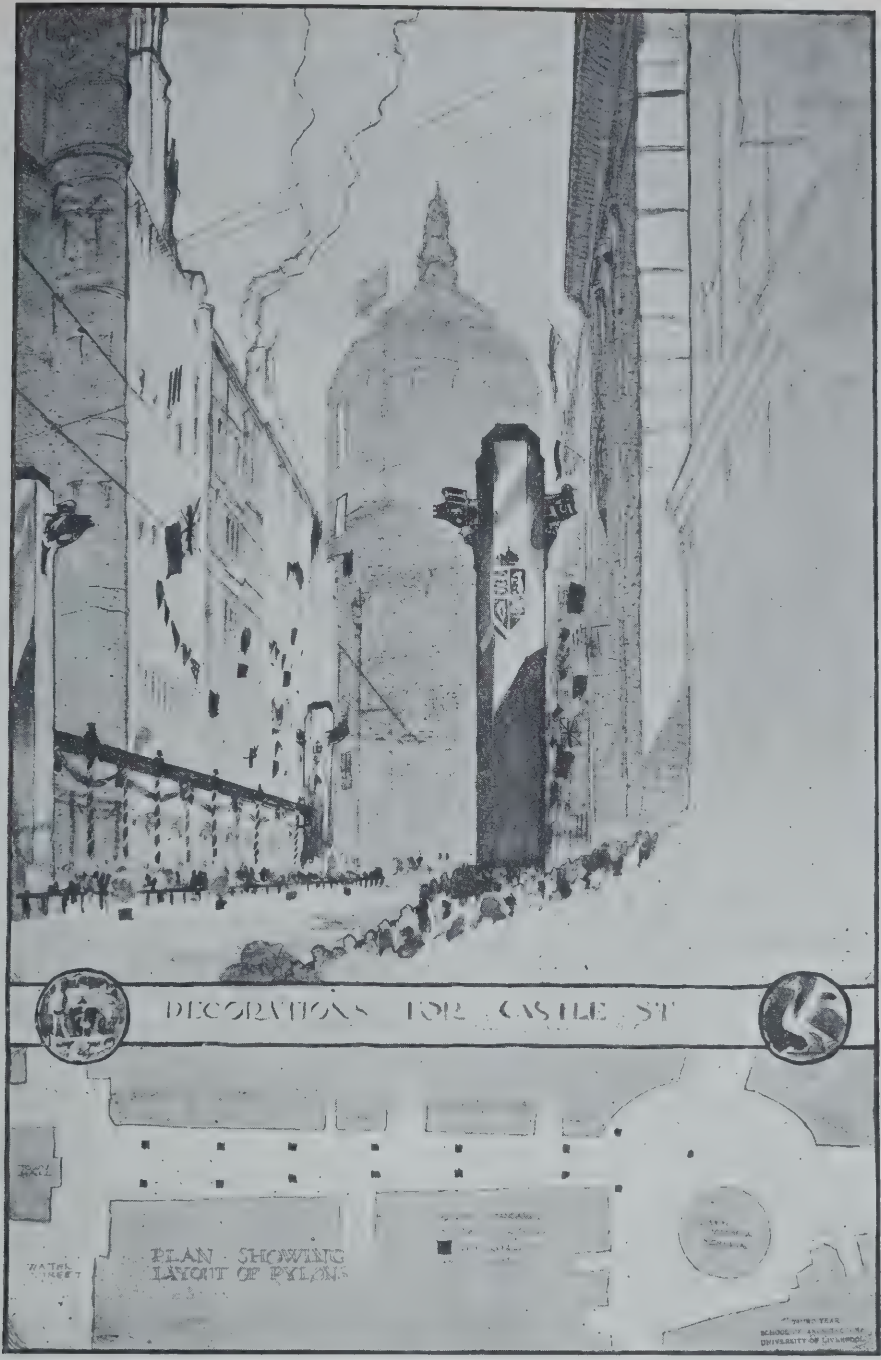
A Special Report of the Select Committee of the House of Comm

The Select Committee to whom the Architects' Registration Bill was referred have agreed to the following special report:

(1) Your Committee regret that they are unable to report the Architects' Registration Bill to the House.

(2) Your Committee have met on 14 days and have examined 20 witnesses, and have also considered memoranda put in by various bodies and persons. Amongst the witnesses were representatives from the R.I.B.A., the Architectural Association (London), the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, the County Councils' Association, the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, the Institute of Builders,
the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, the In
porated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Prop
Agents, the Association of Consulting Engineers,
the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-opera
Congress. Other individual witnesses were
heard. Your Committee have agreed to report
whole of this evidence to the House.

(3) In view of the fact that the clauses of
Bill had been amended by the Committee in the l
of the evidence submitted, and that the final vot
5 to 4, not to report the Bill to the House, does
represent the views of the Committee of eleven m
bers as a whole, your Committee hope that
opportunity will be given to the House next ses
to consider a Bill framed on the lines of this Bi
amended.


DECORATIONS FOR CASTLE ST
TOWN HALL
WATER STREET
PLAN SHOWING LAYOUT OF PYLONS
THIRD YEAR SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

COMPETITION FOR THE DECORATIONS FOR CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, FOR THE VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

Sketch Design by Mr. Laurence Wright, Third-year Student of the Liverpool School of Architecture.

ESSAYS BY THE WAY

V.—Suburban Architecture

By " Scrutator."

At a recent dinner of the Architecture Club Mr. eville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, in a eech which perhaps erred on the side of excessive ution, gave architects a good deal of very sound vice. The tenor of his address on " The Improve-ent of Suburban Architecture " was, " Go easy." r. Chamberlain seemed to think that the local thorities were the right people to exercise any con-ol that might be imposed, and that architects were e proper people to educate, help and stimulate the oresaid local authorities. Too much stimulation ght easily lead to intimidation, and any architect o is going to successfully help the local Council ll want rather more than the ordinary amount of ct. Indeed, the whole question of the advisability or inadvisability of control over the design of our buildings is one upon which architects are by no means all agreed.

The " Modernists " of the extreme left might easily be made anxious if they thought that their future was to be decided by the Traditionalists of the extreme right. The very fresh and original design for the village departmental store in the latest phase of coloured concrete, on which Mr. Everbright, the distinguished young architect—he whom the evening papers have hailed in chatty paragraphs as " the lad who delivers the goods "—had expended so much careful thought and thoughtful care, might be returned to him with the Advisory Committee's request to make it a little more Jacobean! Or imagine Mr. Everbright's delight if he were on the Advisory Committee, in tearing to pieces the plans for the branch bank in full-blown Saracenic style submitted by his arch-enemy and detractor, Sir Grabitall Gush, R.A.

Now, gentlemen, these things must not be; Sir G. Gush and Mr. Everbright are both right in their respective ways and represent different schools of thought, but—and this is the vital difference—they are *trained* representatives, and, gentlemen, I submit that the real enemy, the common foe, is the great untrained.

It appears to me that any standard set up by the Committees of control must of necessity be a very low one; the most that would be practically possible would be to rule out the work of the totally ignorant. The result of their labours would not be to achieve absolute beauty, to turn Putney into Parnassus, but to set a standard of common decency. We cannot make people lead beautiful lives by Act of Parliament, but we can make them feel the painful consequences of leading vicious ones. It is not a question of interfering with the freedom of the artist, with experiments in taste, but of controlling the efforts of the æsthetically blind and ignorant.

We don't allow our neighbours to poison us with bad smells or deafen us with unlimited noise—these things are nuisances in the eyes of the law; they depreciate property, and the damages thereof are assessable in pounds, shillings and pence. Even on this low ground of material profit and loss alone the claim for control would seem to be unanswerable.

Those who are interested in what Americans call "Real Estate" know that one of the greatest factors of depreciation is the risk of the unknown building which may spring up next door and send values down 50 per cent. in one fell swoop.

In an idealistic state all the work of designing small houses would be carried out, of course, by architects, but as things are it is only the well-to-do and the poor who can afford their services. The rich employ whom they will, how, where and when they will, and the poor employ them through the agencies of the London County Council, the Office of Works and the various county, urban and rural authorities. It is only the middling classes who live in the suburbs and are, according to your viewpoint, "the salt of the earth," "the backbone of England," "the hated bourgeoise," or "the outcast from the sacred enclosures." These are the deserving folk for whom our friend "Jerry," the builder, provides. Before the War "Jerry" was anathema to the elect, but afterwards, during the housing crisis, he was hailed as the Saviour of Society and given much money in the form of subsidies.

"Jerry," the small house builder, has always been with us, in Mediæval, in Georgian and Victorian days, and I am inclined to think he always will be with us. This building of small houses is best done in as simple a fashion as possible: the architect quâ architect is inclined to complicate matters. The best of the small houses have always been the work of architects—though not always known by that name—and always will be. But if the architect cannot hope to build all the small houses himself, he can become a very potent factor, if allowed to, in the movement towards better houses for the best people.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech, told us how in America the architect sells books of designs to the builder, and he seemed to think that it showed remarkable acumen on the part of these acute Americans that they could get the builders to pay for them.

Something of the sort might happen over here, though the welcome accorded the books of cottage designs issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects immediately after the War hardly leads one to be over-sanguine.

What is likely to happen when our Committees Public Taste get going? Poor, wretched, tremblin Jerry will be dragged in front of them and stern told that his peculiarly disgraceful designs will n do, that he must amend them, recast them, and the apply again. It may dawn on him that perhaps h best method is to consult an architect, but, first of a being a cautious man, he makes a few tentati enquiries about fees. We are dealing, it must remembered, with a very special class of builder an not an ordinary contractor, and one, moreover, whom the architect is a strange and suspicious perso He learns that the design of one £1,000 house wi involve him in about £60 for fees, and that even und the modified housing scale a fair-sized developme will run him into hundreds. He removes his ha felt hat from off his head and slowly mops his pe spiring brow with a bright bandana handkerchief; then spits in speculative fashion into the shade an summarises his thoughts about committees, architec and fees by a muttered, "Gor' blimey," and co cludes that "building is a washout."

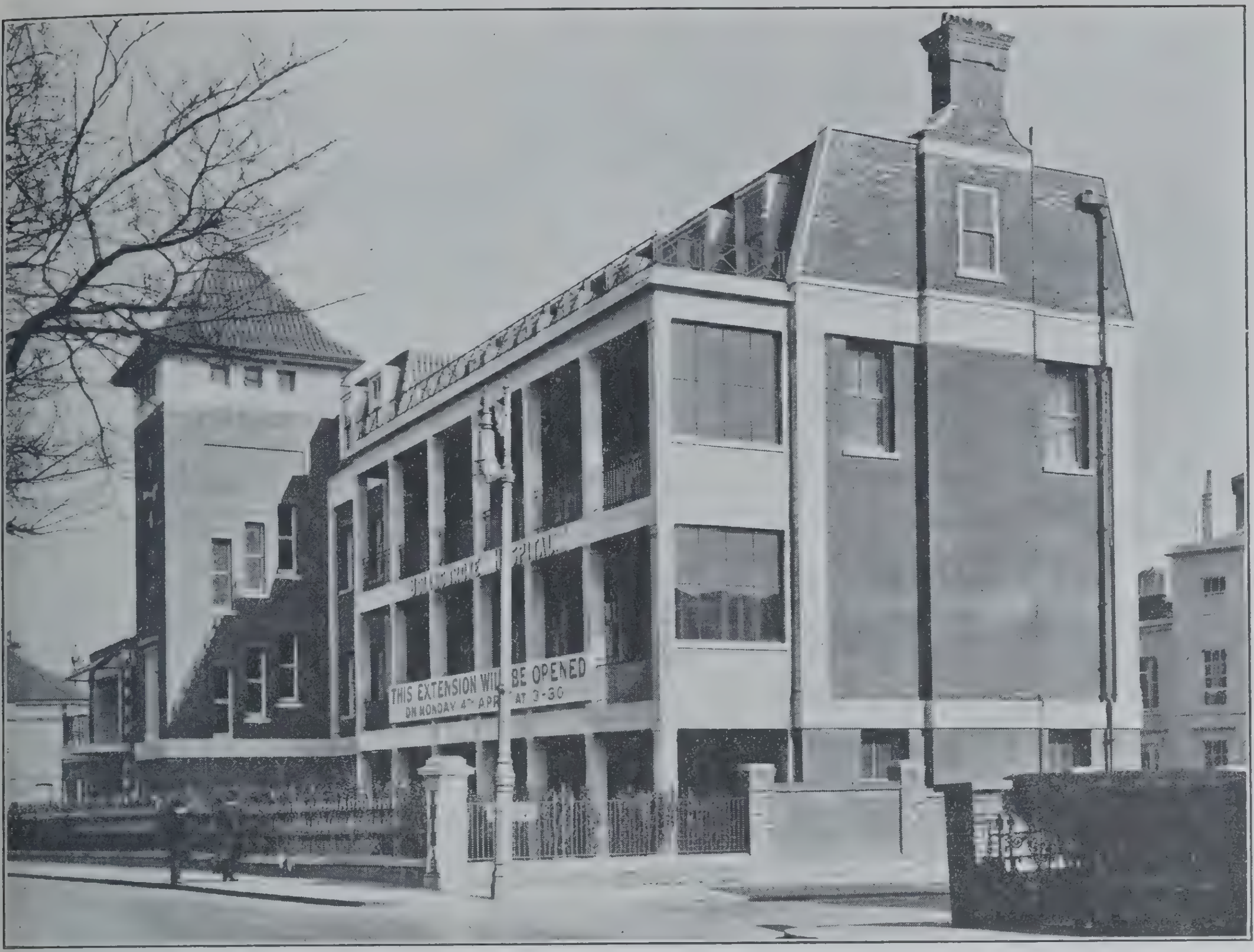
Now I myself in this particular difficulty have wh I consider two rather bright ideas to offer, though must add in all fairness to my readers that I ha never managed to persuade any builder of m acquaintance to agree to either.

My first is one which I describe as "Breaking to 'em gently." Under this system the archite would make one or more type plans with full workin details, and would sell these to the builder on royalty basis, say £5 on each house erected from ea design—not more than one design for every ten hous to be supplied, and no more than, say six desig available—*and*—and this is the important point— money would be paid by Mr. Builder to Mr. Archite until the houses had been sold. That is, the royal should be paid over, say, within six months of ea house being sold, so that the architect would, in measure, be a partner with the builder in the ente prise of house building. If the plans were supe latively good, and crowds of eager purchasers foug to secure the houses, then the royalties would roll and the face of the architect would beam in appr ciative grins; if, on the other hand, the plans we not so good—then no royalties. It seems fair, doesn it? Then think of the psychological effect of th method on the builder—instead of being pursued the phantom figure of huge fees, what he does in effe is to pass the royalty over to the purchaser—the £6 house would then be sold for £655—and who wou haggle about £5 when there was the chance of secu ing so perfect a house!

My other alternative or supplementary method one I have named "Harley Street." Under th scheme the architect becomes a consultant and waited upon at his office by suppliant builders wi the plans that have been rejected by the scornful Co mittee. He—that is, the architect—produces bl pencil, ordinary pencil and lots of tracing paper, a expounds, explains, corrects and generally advis poor Jerry as to what are the manifest shortcomin of his plans.

Jerry being a quick-witted fellow, or he would n make a living as a speculative builder, seizes on t points put forward, not, perhaps, without a certa amount of "argifying," deposits a guinea or t inconspicuously under the cover of the architect drawing-board, and departs to instruct his traci clerk *re* revised drawings for submission to the hi and haughty.

Beyond the modest payment which I hope to recei in due course as the price of this article, I ask nothi further for the excellent advice contained there I give it free gratis and for nothing, but when t builders and the architects have a "get together in order to discuss it, I shall not be there.



THE BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL: WILLIAM SHEPHERD MEMORIAL WING, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.
Messrs. Young & Hall, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

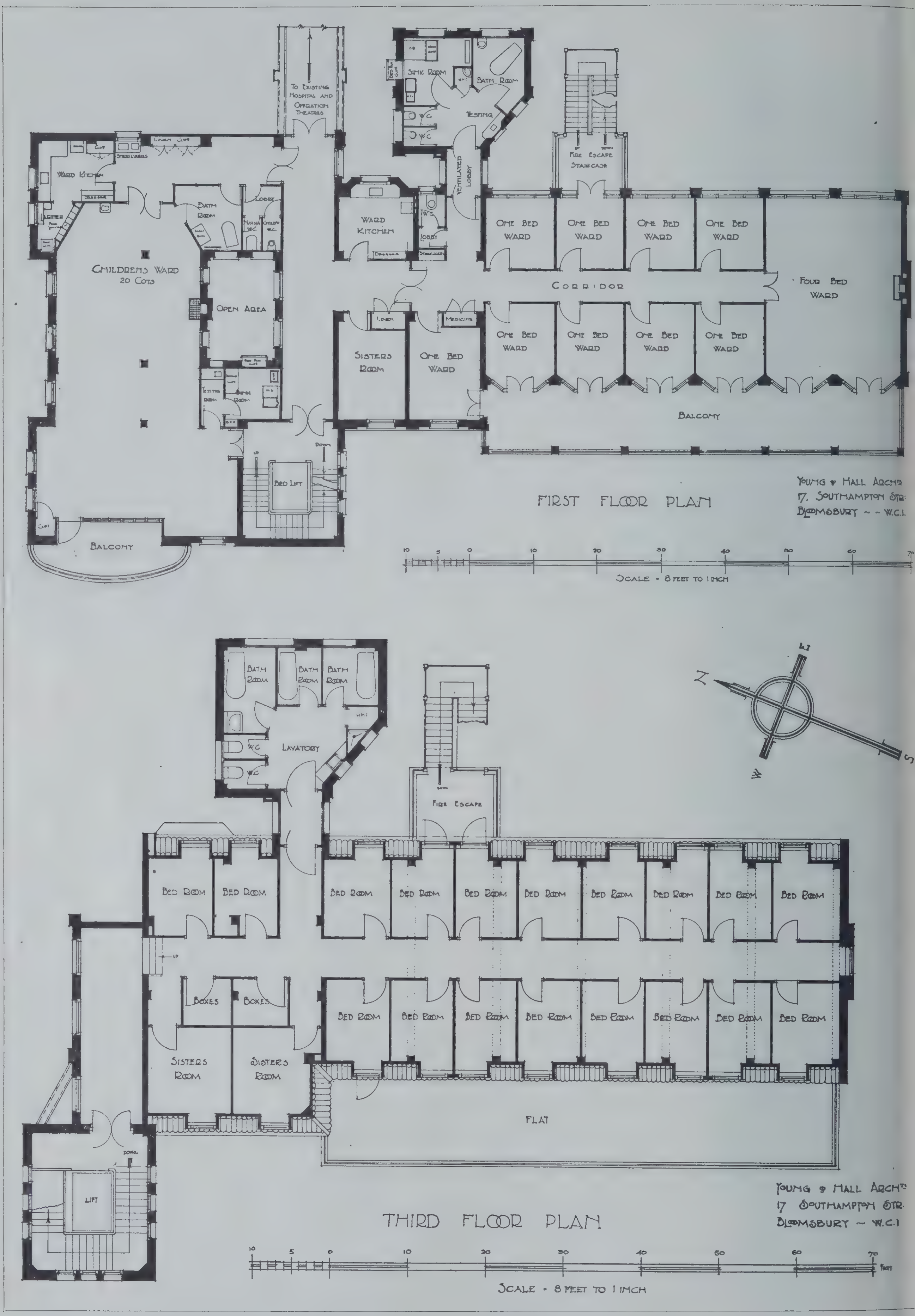
THE BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL

This handsome block of buildings is the new "William Shepherd Memorial Wing" of an existng hospital which had outgrown its original premises. There are few branches of modern architecture in England which show such a uniformly high grade of accomplishment as does hospital design, and the building at present under consideration is no exception to this excellent standard. A reference to the plan shows that the new administrative offices are well arranged, while the operating theatre, nurses' quarters, and wards for adults and children are not only hygienically designed in themselves, but have the right mutual relationship. The basement is given up to lecture rooms, stores, dispensary, and a large room for massage work. The ground floor contains, besides smaller apartments, one large ward for 20 beds, which is designed on a somewhat different principle from that exemplified in the ordinary type of hospital ward. The idea was derived from a scheme occasionally put into practice in temporary war hospitals where it was especially necessary to economise space. By the device of raising the windows far enough above the floors to leave a fairly large plain wall-face below them, it was possible to place the beds ndependently of the windows. The first and second floors are chiefly devoted to single wards for private patients, and on the west side have a large covered balcony. The third floor contains bedrooms for 20 nurses, with the necessary sanitary offices. The west and south elevations, which are here illustrated, are treated with great skill; the chimney, with its substantial width, forms an adequate central feature to the end façade, the balcony in its three stages forms an imposing piece of repetitive design, while the staircase tower, so admirably expressive of its purpose, is a pleasing climax to the composition. The architects, Messrs. Young & Hall, are to be congratulated upon a highly successful design.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. Garrett & Son, 83 Balham Hill, S.W.12. The sub-contractors included Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Aston Construction Co., Ltd. (constructional steelwork); Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, Ltd. (plumbing and sanitary work); Messrs. Girdlestone & Co. (electrical wiring); Messrs. Waygood-Otis, Ltd. (lift); Messrs. Richard Crittall & Co. (heating and ventilating); Messrs. Ames & Finnis (bricks and tiles); Messrs. Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd. (asphalt); Messrs. Light Steelwork (1925), Ltd. (escape staircase, wrot iron railings to balconies, areas and lift enclosure); Messrs. Diespeker & Co., Ltd. (terrazzo); Messrs. Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd. (artificial stonework); Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., Poole (white tiling); and Messrs. W. B. Simpson & Sons, Ltd. (children's ward tiles).

The Middlesex County Council have endorsed the action of the Joint Thames Bridges Committee of the Middlesex and Surrey County Councils in declining to proceed with the Chertsey and Hampton Court Bridge schemes unless the Ministry of Transport contributes 75 per cent. of the cost.

Winchester House, St. James's Square, will be offered at auction in September, unless previously sold by private treaty. The present owners are the Government, who acquired the building in 1876, and have used it for the sittings of Royal Commissions and a variety of other purposes. In the past it has been used by the Union Club, and as a town house by Dukes of Leeds and of St. Albans.



THE BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL: WILLIAM SHEPHERD MEMORIAL WING, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.
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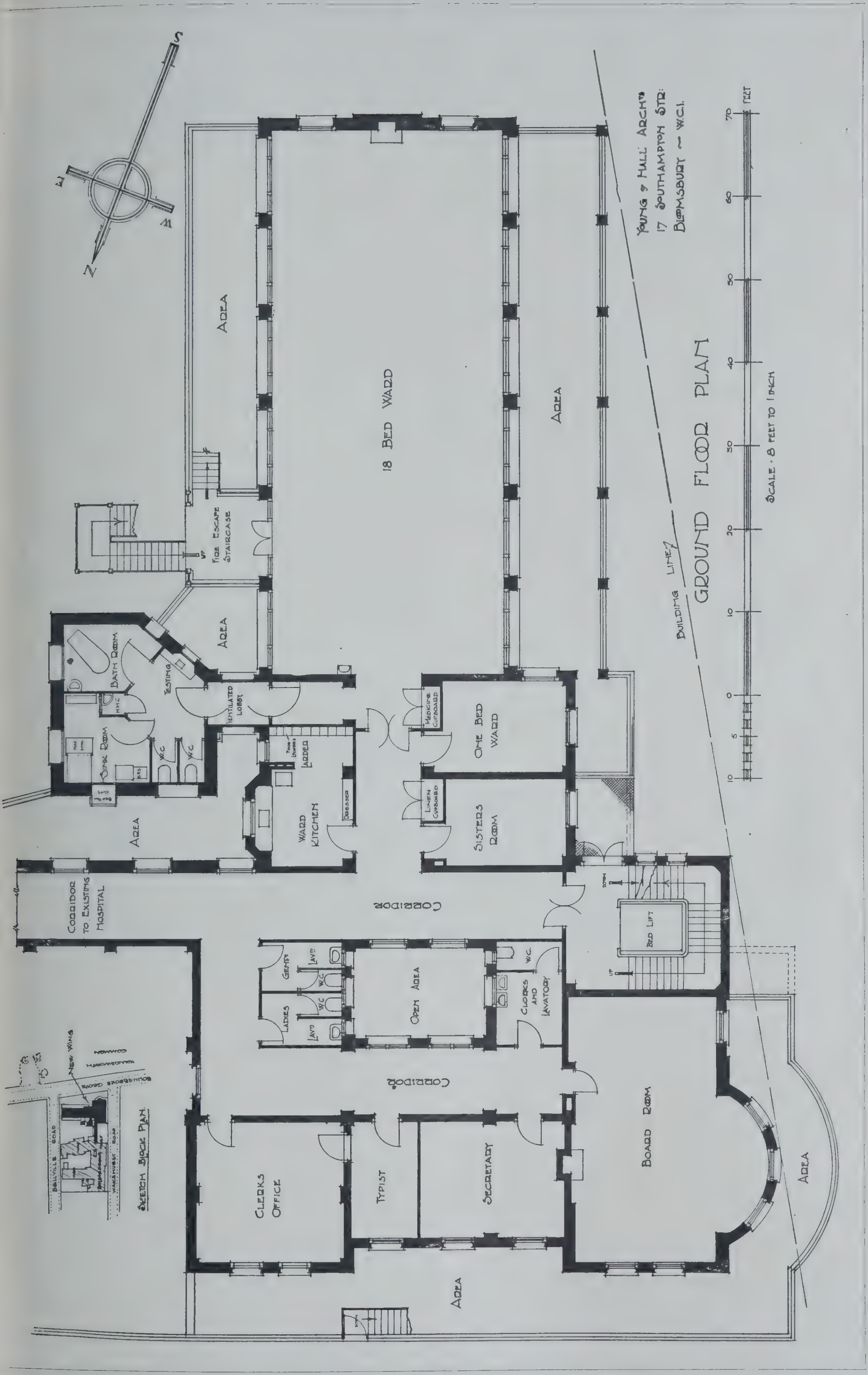


THE BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL: WILLIAM SHEPHERD MEMORIAL WING, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.
Messrs. Young & Hall, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

The following extracts from the minutes of the Council:

The British School at Rome.—The Council have appointed Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, as one of their two representatives on the Council of the British School at Rome for a term of three years.

Distribution of Schools of Architecture.—A comprehensive and valuable report on the subject of architectural education in Great Britain has been prepared by a Special Committee of the Board. This report, which deals particularly with the various methods of entry into the profession and the distribution of the schools in which architecture is taught, has been adopted by the Council, and the Board have been requested to give effect, as far as possible, to the recommendations and suggestions contained in it.

The School of Architecture, Edinburgh.—The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have approved the proposed five years' part-time course at the Edinburgh School of Architecture for the purpose of exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.

The School of Architecture of the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Southend-on-Sea.—The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have granted this School exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, under the usual conditions, for its three years' full-time day course of architecture.

R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at Cambridge University School of Architecture.—The Council have approved the recommendation of the Board that in future students of Girton and Newnham shall be eligible on the same conditions as men for the R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at the Cambridge University School of Architecture.

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the following R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture have been renewed for the academic year 1927-1928:—Austin K. Brown (Newcastle), School of Architecture, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; E. L. W. Davies (Colchester), Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London; B. I. Day (Bideford, Devon), R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol; H. Jackson (Birmingham), Birmingham School of Architecture; E. J. White (Hull), Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.

The scholarships are intended to enable promising students to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its examinations.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have decided to offer for competition this year one Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100, for two years tenable in the fourth and fifth year courses at a school recognised for exemption from the Final Examination by a student who has already completed satisfactorily a three years' course in a recognised school.

University Intelligence

Appended is a list of prizes awarded in the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, during the session 1926-27:

Holt Travelling Scholarship, P. G. Freeman (3rd year student); Anthony Minopric Prize, P. G. Freeman; Holland and Hannen and Cubitts Prizes for Working Drawings, 1st prize, W. G. Plant (3rd year student), 2nd prize, G. A. V. Hall (5th year student); John Rankin Prizes, J. B. Maxwell (5th year studer A. Owen (4th year student); White Star Prize, R. Heal (5th year student).

Competition News

Leeds

At the Corporation Mental Hospital Committee, t Chairman reported as to an interview with Mr. Kirkland, the assessor appointed for the propos architectural competition for the extension of Mea wood Park Colony. The suggestions of the asses were approved as amended and forwarded to t Board of Control for approval.

Guildford

Mr. H. W. Allardyce, F.R.I.B.A., has accepted t appointment of assessor of the competitive pla which are to be invited in connection with the erecti of the new Stoke Hill Elementary School, Guildfo

Oxford

The Education Committee have now settled t terms of the competition for secondary school signs. The cost of the schemes is put at £60,000 the proposed City of Oxford school, and £28,500 the municipal secondary school.

Wimbledon

The Corporation invite architects of Briti nationality to submit designs in competition for t Town Hall and municipal buildings which it is p posed to erect on a site in The Broadway, Wimbled

The Corporation have appointed Mr. Henry Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., to act as their assessor. P miums of £200, £150 and £75 are offered for t designs placed first, second and third respectively the assessor.

Conditions of the competition, together with a pl of the site, can now be obtained from the Town Cle on payment of the sum of two guineas, returnal under the usual conditions.

Designs are to be received on or before Novemb 30, 1927. Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., To Clerk.

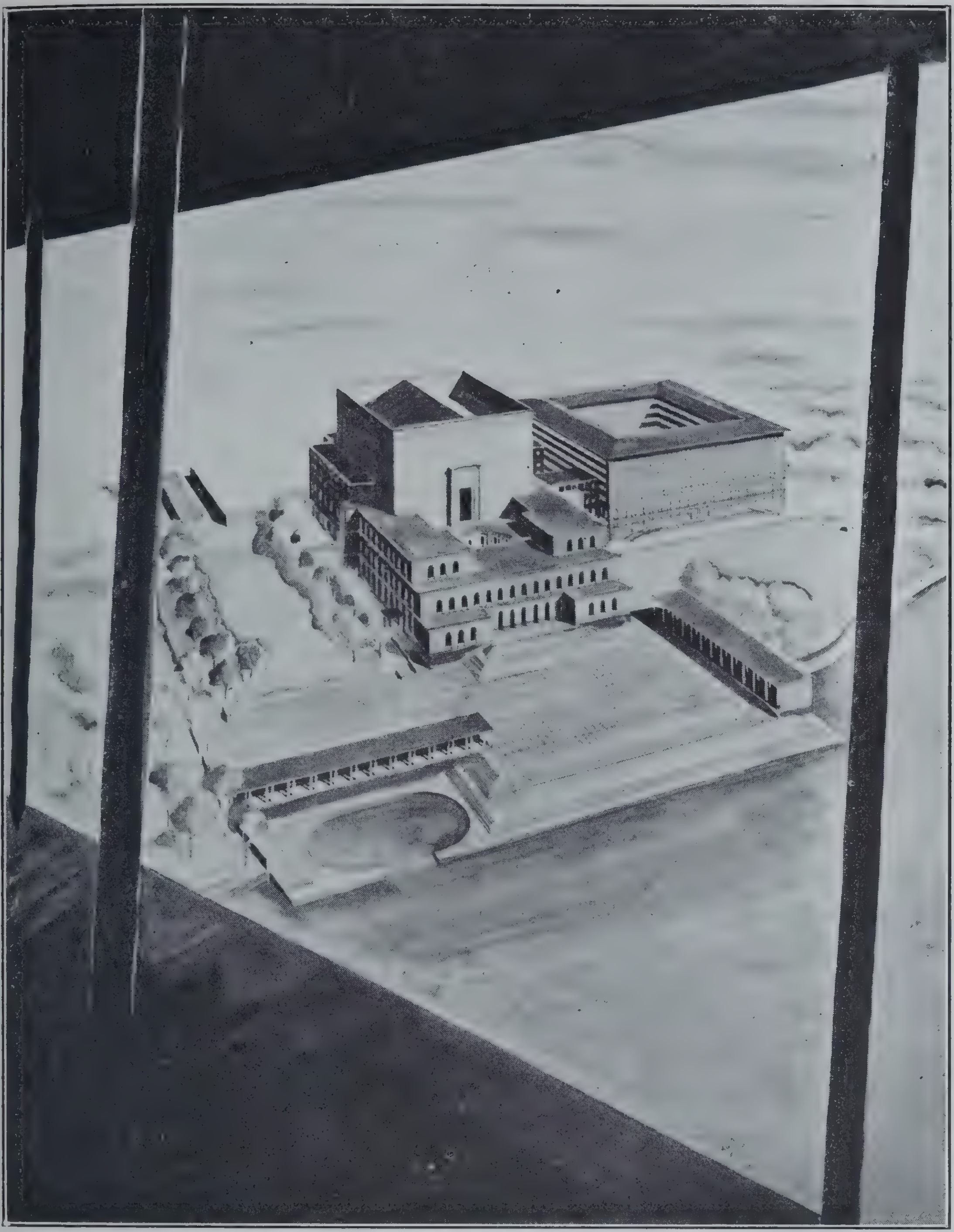
Proposed Public Hall Competition, Chagfor Devon

The Competitions Committee of the R.I.B.A. des to call the attention of members to the fact that t conditions of the above competition are not in acco ance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A.

The Price of Bricks

A Canterbury correspondent of *The Times* sta that a prospectus he has received, inviting pub subscription for £1 Ordinary shares and 1s. Defer shares, both at par, in a brick and tile compa gives promise of returns of 18 per cent., free of t on the Ordinary issue, and approximately 200 cent. on the Deferred shares. In the face these figures this correspondent ceases to won at the difficulty, even with the aid of the Gove ment subsidy, in getting working class houses bu in brick at a price which will enable an econo return to be obtained. One must allow, of course, the usual optimism about profits which a prospec normally exhibits; but even so these enormous figur based, it is said, on present working results, do g countenance to the contention of building trade e ployees that the present high cost of building mainly due to profiteering in materials.

The Kensington Borough Council have accepted offer of Mrs. Henry Perrin to defray the cost erecting two additional exhibition galleries, ea 30 ft. by 25 ft., at Leighton House. Mr. Hals Ricardo, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.



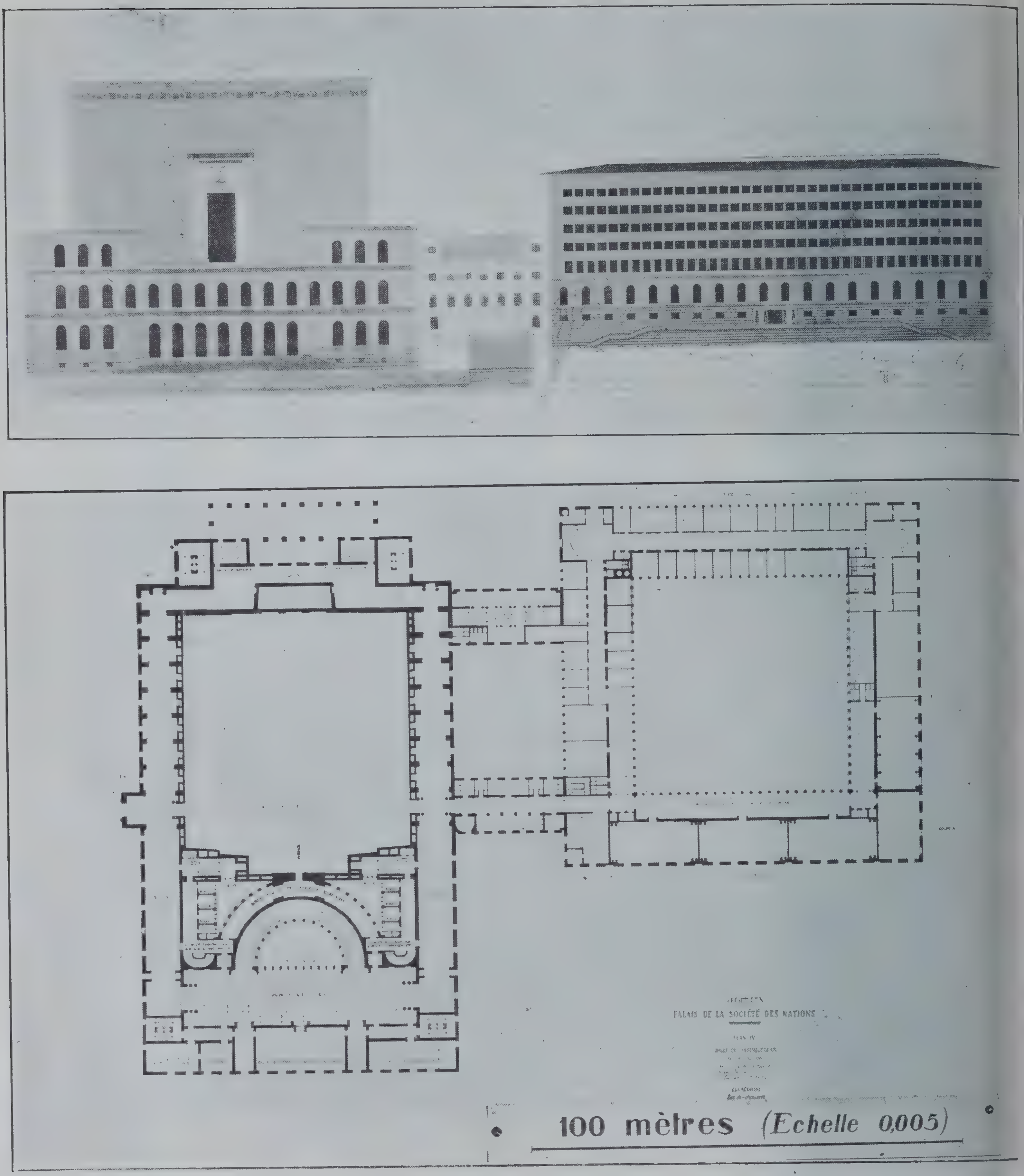
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 380.—Mr. Hakon Ahlberg, Architect, Stockholm.

THE GENEVA COMPETITION—III

The great difficulty in finding satisfaction in the esigns submitted for the League of Nations Assembly all and Secretariat is due to the fact that so few f the competitors have even made an attempt to anscend their national traditions and suggest a yle which would represent a synthesis of diverse yles themselves having root in the past.

A Synthesis of Styles.

It is just through such an act of synthesis that yles have grown hitherto, and there is no other way making an advance in architecture. In the case the Classic style, we do well to remember that though the Order, its essential element, was the work the Greeks, and it took them about 500 years to complish this invention, it is to the credit of the omans that the Order was married to the arch and e vault. But for this remarkable achievement on their part the Classic style could never have spread itself all over Europe. Without the arch and the dome the Classic style would have become weak and arid, yet without the Order it would have simply disappeared altogether. Then in mediæval times the vault underwent noteworthy development, and with the pointed vaults there arose towers and spires. Afterwards, in the Renaissance, another synthesis was made, and the old Classic style, rejuvenated, gobbled up both tower and spire. No spire was ever more beautiful than the Classic spire. Yet one field remained untouched. The Far East, with its romantic architecture of wood, was not drawn upon; and the Classic builders appeared to have little inclination to do so; although, in the eighteenth century, Sir William Chambers, after his travels in China, wrote a serious dissertation on the temples and pagodas of the Far

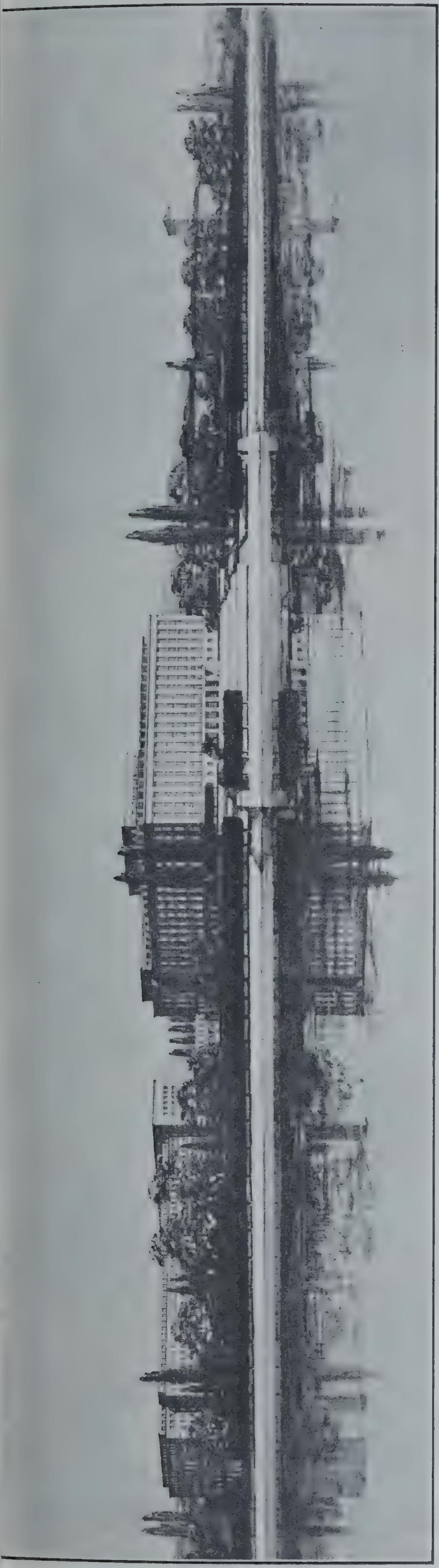


LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 380.—Mr. Hakon Ahlberg, Architect, Stockholm.

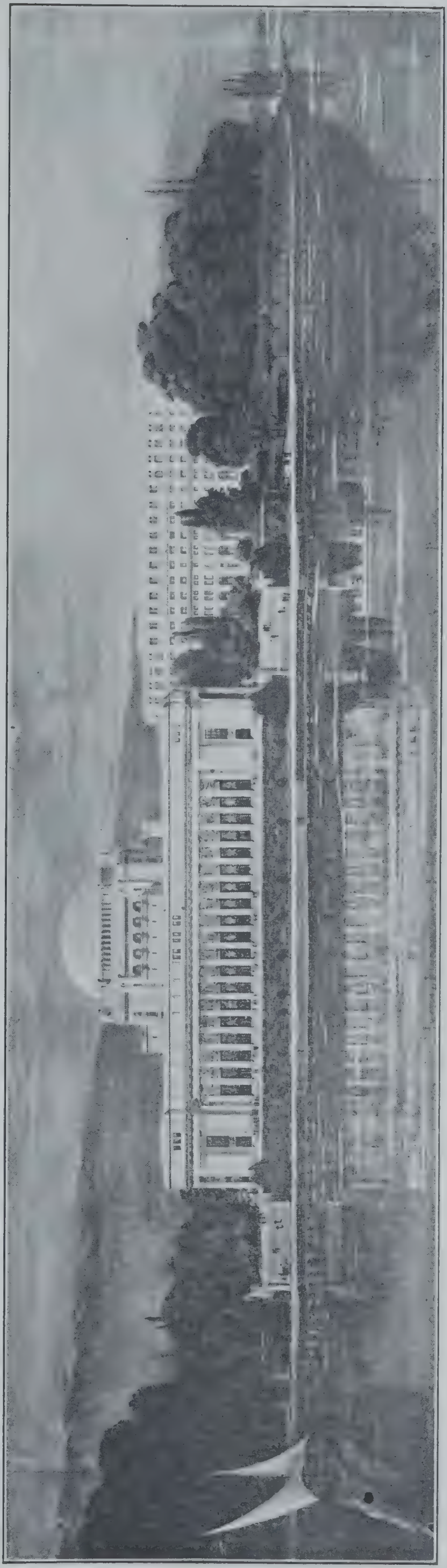
East, and recorded his conviction that these buildings had high merit. He even introduced a few fancy structures in Oriental style into this country, and although they were inevitably regarded as exotic, they were not without influence on architectural thought. It must be confessed, however, that Chambers merely transplanted into England, chiefly in the form of garden houses, certain Chinese architectural features, and made no attempt at a *synthesis* whereby the Classic style itself might have incorporated certain elements in Oriental architecture in the same manner as in former times it had made a conquest of arch, dome and spire.

The Political Aspect.

The time for such a synthesis was not then ripe. But if there ever was an occasion upon which it could legitimately be attempted, it was now when designs were invited for a building that was to symbol the reconciliation between all the peoples of the wor And where is there most urgent need for this rec-ciliation? Surely between East and West, for it between East and West that the cloud of futu conflict is visible and already ominous in its sha When we are dealing with *imperial* architecture, t is, of course, a different story, for when one peo is politically dominant over another and has ev intention of remaining so for such period as its pow and administrative ability might last, there are go reasons why the style practised in the conque country should reflect the social habits and artis predilections of the conquerors. But at Geneva thin are otherwise. For instance, it would be preposter if the Assembly Hall and Secretariat of the Lea of Nations were to be decked out in architectu habiliments supplied exclusively by the Ecole

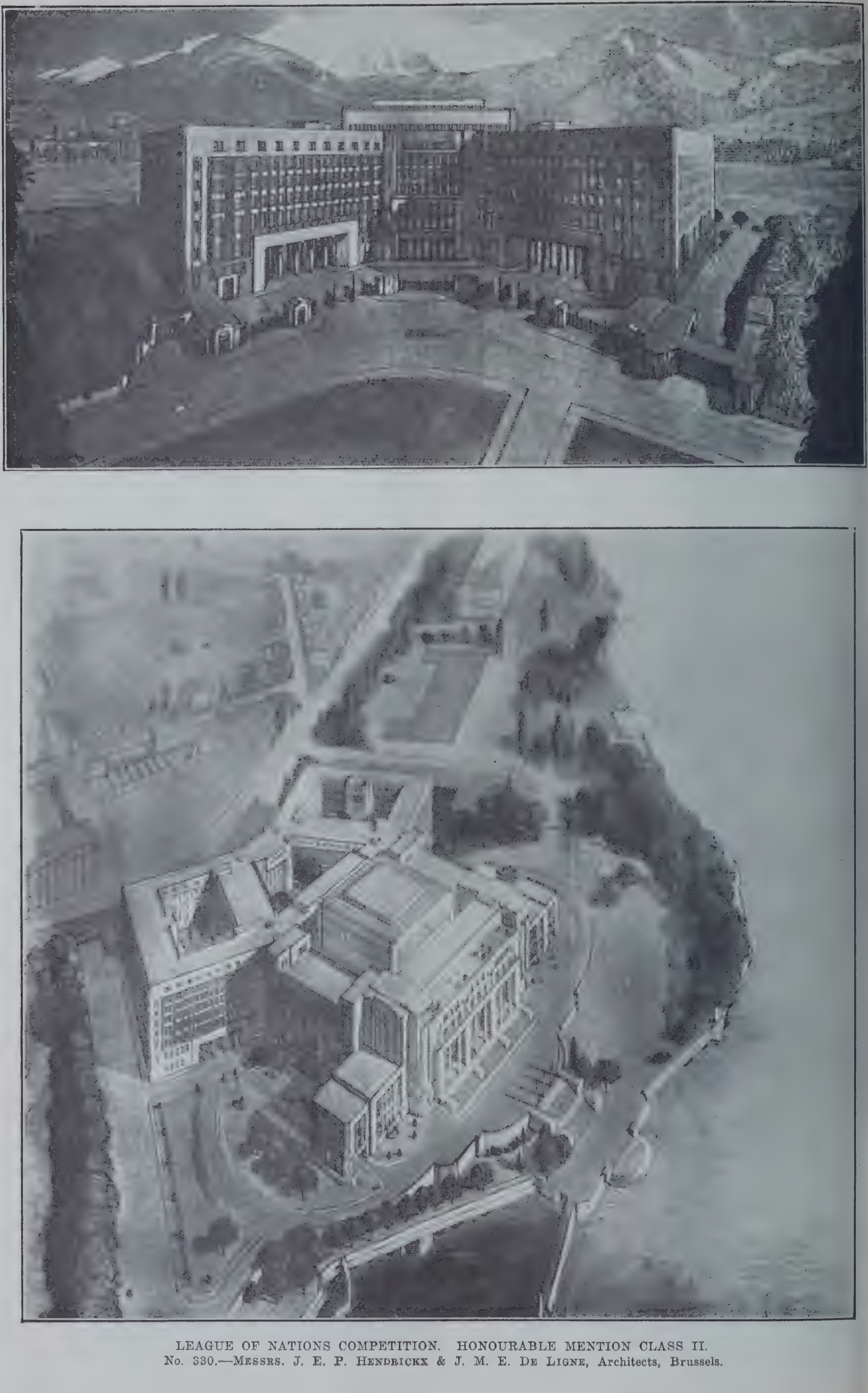


No. 170.—Messrs. A. Laverriere & Ch. Thevenaz, Architects, Lausanne.

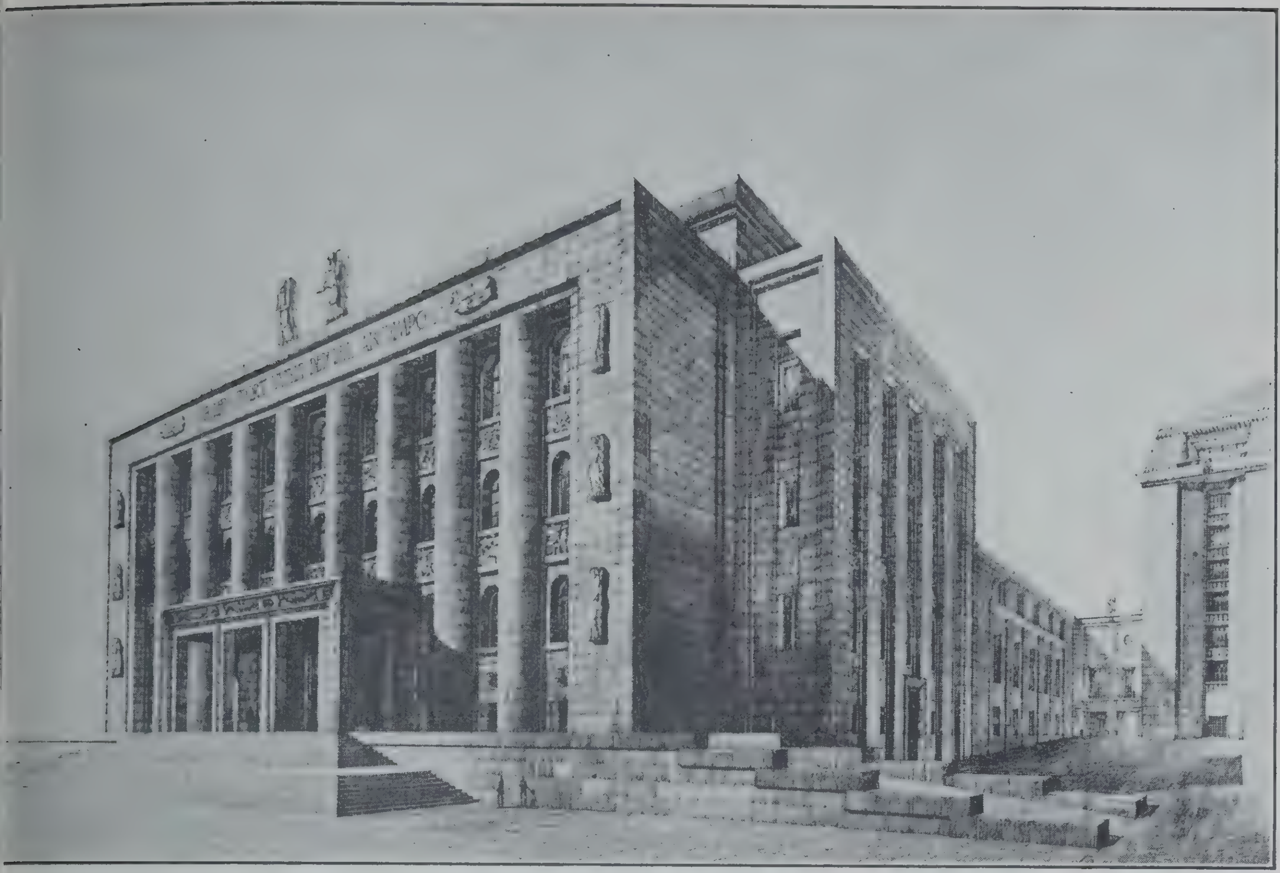


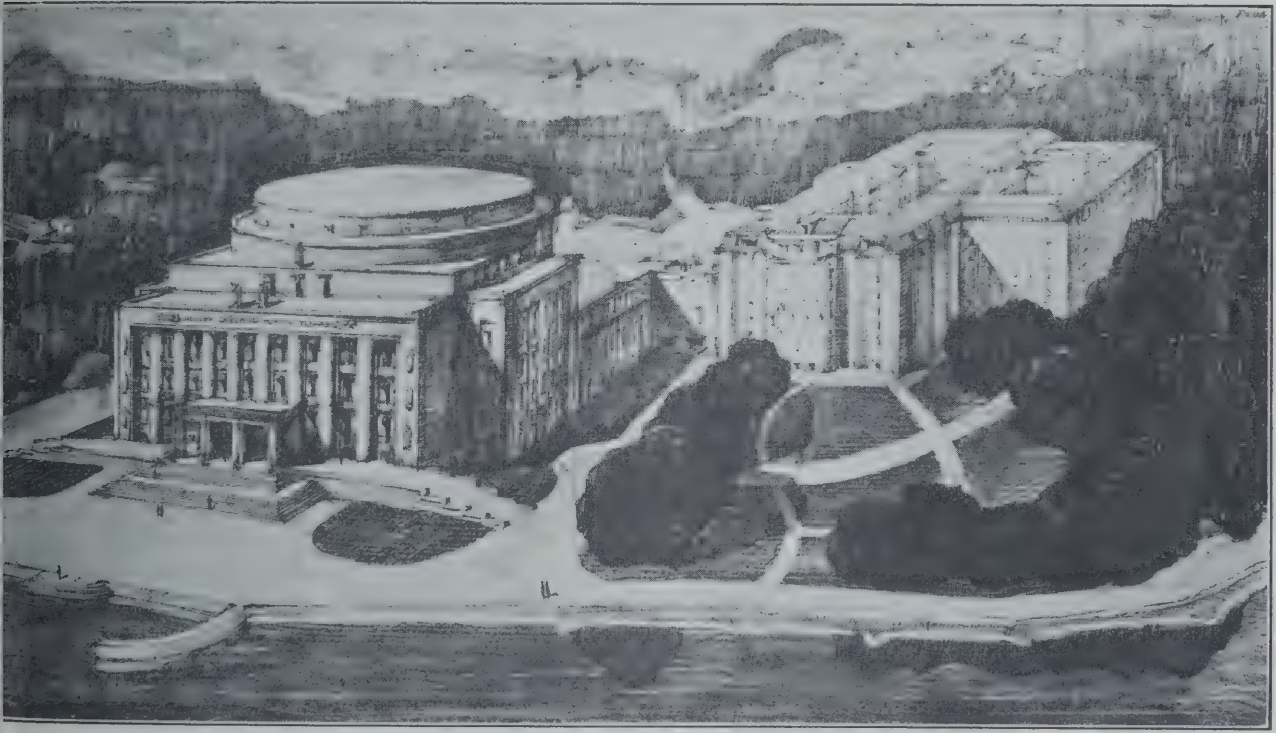
No. 181.—Messrs. F. G. Lambert, G. Legendre & Jean Camoletti, Architects, Paris and Geneva.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 330.—Messrs. J. E. P. Hendrickx & J. M. E. De Ligne, Architects, Brussels.





LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 264.—Messrs. M. Piacentini, G. Rapisardi & A. Mazzoni, Architects, Rome.

aux Arts, for the League of Nations is not a French gemony. Yet there were competitors who gaily led up with the Beaux Arts colours flying at the sthead and fully expected to win. Such an ambi- n did little credit to their political intelligence. the League were housed in such an entirely French ilding, and the picture of it circularised in the r East, it would be difficult to convince many of four hundred and fifty million inhabitants of ina and Japan that their interests were being taken ount of in the deliberations of that body. It is eworthy that no representative of the Far East was included among the assessors of the Geneva competition. This omission is a most unfortunate one. In claiming that a certain cosmopolitan quality should have been given to the League of Nations building, one is not contending that *every* style should be reflected in its design. It is not necessary that Arabic, Indian or negroid art should be represented therein, for that would result in a mere hotch-potch. A sufficient recognition of the super-national character of the League would have been expressed if the East and West had made an equal contribution to its style, for these are the two main divisions of mankind.

As the most cosmopolitan empire in the world is the British Empire, which contains within itself so many races, and should thus be their national mediator between East and West, it is all the more to be regretted that none of the eighty schemes submitted by Englishmen should have been considered by the assessors to be worth premiating. One would naturally have hoped that among this number a design might be found with something of the cosmopolitan quality which is here desired.

NON-NATIONAL DESIGNS.

If, however, none of the schemes have the quality by virtue of which they could adequately represent the styles of all the nations of the earth, there are some that at least have the negative virtue of being non-national. For instance, Design No. 380 has the virtue of straightforwardness in its plan, and the character of the building is declared by some rather subtle devices. For instance, the Secretariat, with its multiplicity of small windows, admirably expresses the fact that it is a place devoted to routine work, and is subordinate in status to the Assembly Hall and Council Chamber, which assume the form of an arcaded lower part (astylar), with large windows suggesting important rooms and an upper part consisting of a box-shaped structure, with bare walls showing no apertures but a single grand doorway facing the elevation towards the lake. This majestic box contains the Assembly Hall itself. There is undoubtedly a certain mysterious grandeur in the conception, and this design, by a Swedish architect, is one of the most distinguished of those submitted.

Design Number 308 is also a clever composition, and has the quality of mystery which is not unsuitable in a building of exalted status. The great column presumably has a symbolical significance. The design is nevertheless a little brutal, and suggests a factory or store-house rather than the home of a deliberative assembly.

Unfortunately the “ modernist ” movement in architecture is not merely a reaction from the traditional forms of ornament which distinguish ancient styles, but often appears to be directed to the violation of the most obvious principles of composition. In fact, it is not too much to say that to the modernists the absence of unity and coherence in a design is a mark of vigour, for it is only by defying formal conventions of all kinds that they can establish their claim to be creating something utterly new.

For instance, we may ask what æsthetic purpose is being served by a building such as No. 152 here illustrated. Is there any unity and coherence here? Is the author of the scheme even *striving* for unity and coherence? Putting aside all questions relating to his interpretation of the “ programme,” omitting for the moment to ask why on a site of very generous area it was necessary to arrange the rooms of the Secretariat in two “ flat-iron ” skyscrapers, one cannot help looking for some formal relationship between the parts of the structure by virtue of which it might be considered to be an organic whole.

“ ORGANIC ” OR A “ MODERNIST.”

In using this word “ organic ” one is appealing to a standard of criticism over and above an historical standard. There is nothing offensively “ traditional ” in the organic quality of architecture, for this is in fact the essential attribute which distinguishes architecture from mere building. It not only belongs to the best architecture of the past, but will also be the hallmark of the architecture of to-morrow. In an organic design, if a part is taken away or modified the quality of the whole is seen to suffer an injury. But in this particular building the respective heights of the “ flat-irons ” are indeterminate, these features being without terminal emphasis seem cu off at random, nor is there anything inevitable in thei disposition on plan. A little forward, a little back ward, a little to the right or to the left—what woul it matter? Cut off altogether the small block fo tuitously hanging on to the low sheds (what else ca we call them?) behind the flat-irons, and no one woul miss it. The Assembly Hall, with its dome visib from the outside, is altogether ignored by the façad on either end of it, which seem deliberately asym metrical, as if with the express purpose of showin their disregard of the principal feature of the buil ing. Yet it would be an exaggeration to say that th design is *entirely* discordant. On plan the long ax of the Assembly Hall is set parallel to some of th wall planes on either side. It might have bee crooked!

Design No. 411, a Danish example, shows towar the lake a façade comprising three rectangles not ve intimately connected together. The fenestration is the type which obliterates the outward expression the storeys of the building. One is at a loss to imagi what the design is intended to signify. The sk scraper tower on a site where land is plentiful appea otiose. Design No. 264, with its cylindric “ columns ” devoid of capitals or bases, also sho “ modernist ” influence, but in its detail only. Th Secretariat is joined on to the main block by a sing narrow corridor, as is also the case in Designs No 170 and 181, while in No. 376 the two buildings a actually separate. This latter scheme, arrayed full panoply of the Classic style, has considerab dignity. On the whole, however, one can scarcely he coming to the conclusion that the decision of the ju not to recommend for execution any of the desig submitted in this competition was a wise one. Arch tects will await with interest the next decision of t Building Committee of the League of Nations. they still want designs for a new Assembly Hall a Secretariat? And if so, how are they going to obta such designs?

Notes in Brief

The Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce discuss recently a project for constructing a tunnel und the Solent at Hurst Castle, or, alternatively, the p vision of a bridge or a frequent ferry service to gi easier access between the island and the mainland.

* * *

Negotiations for the acquisition by the Univers of London of the Bloomsbury site have been complet with the Duke of Bedford. The price mentioned £525,000. It is to be earnestly hoped the Univers authorities will hold an open architectural competiti in connection with the University of Lond Buildings.

* * *

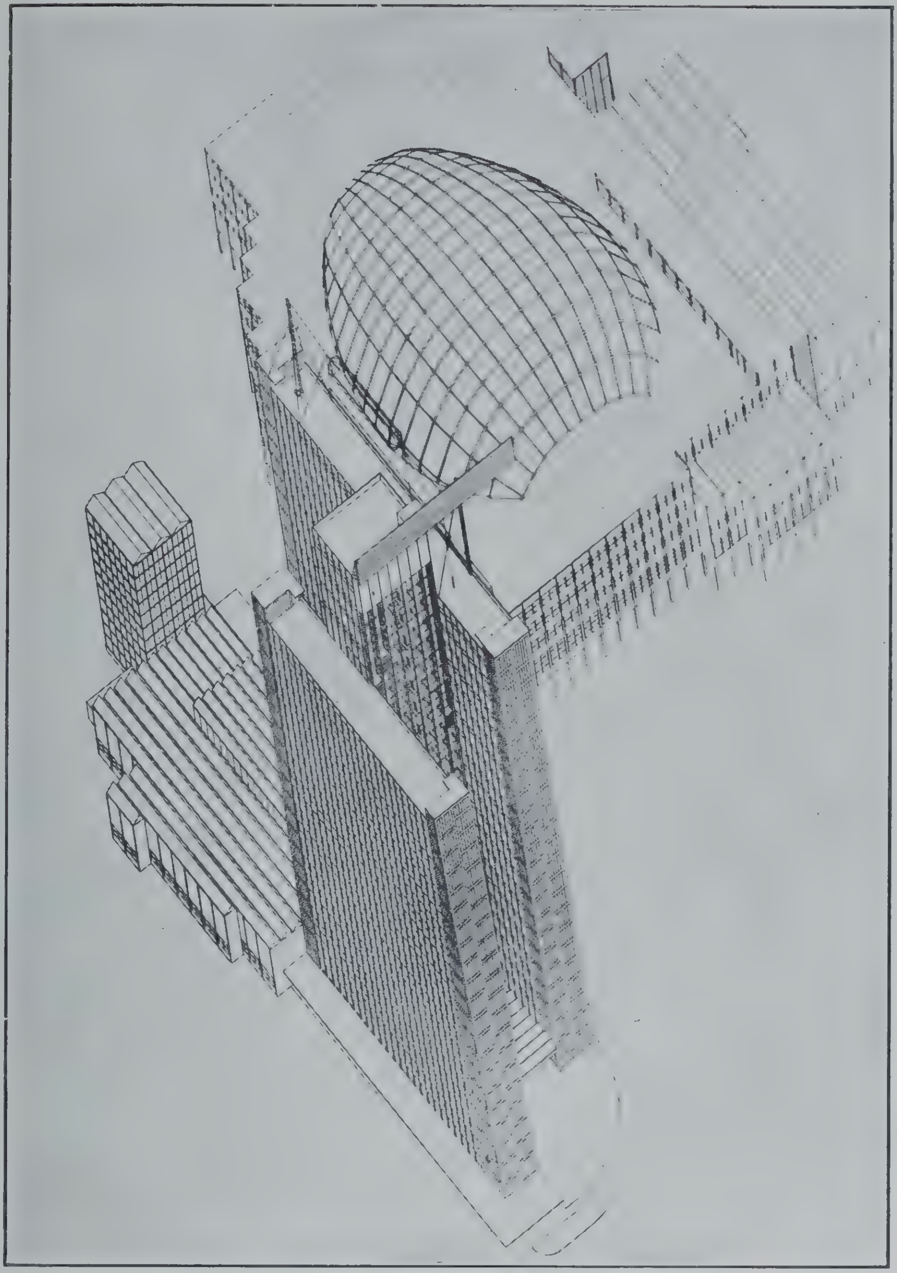
The model abattoir, which has been erected Letchworth at a cost of £30,000 to demonstr humane methods of slaughtering and the hygie treatment of meat, was opened by the Duchess Hamilton last week. Mr. R. Stephen Ayling was architect.

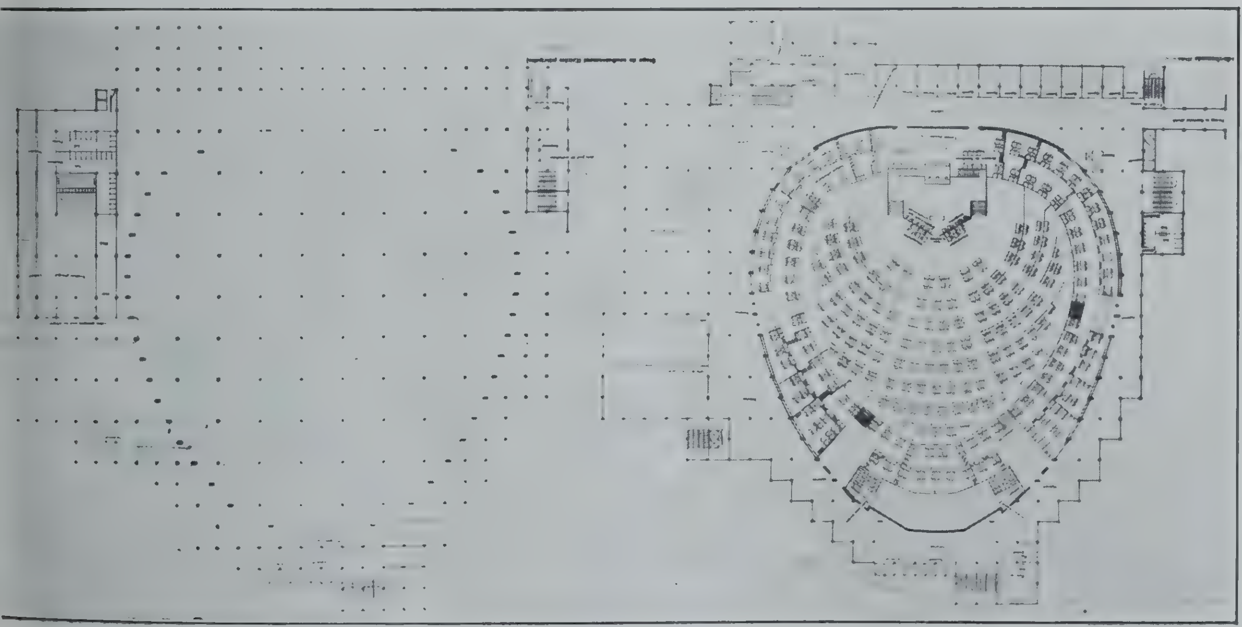
* * *

The Viceroy of India has written to Sir Jo Cargill, chairman of the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., pressing his appreciation of the company's gift £100,000 to the Rangoon University. The money is be devoted to the erection of a mining and engineer college.

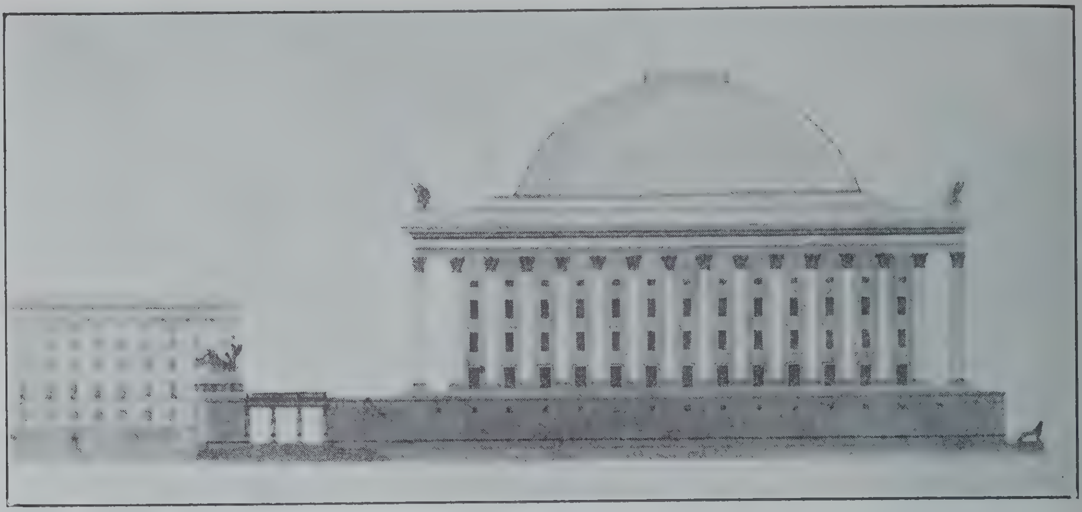
* * *

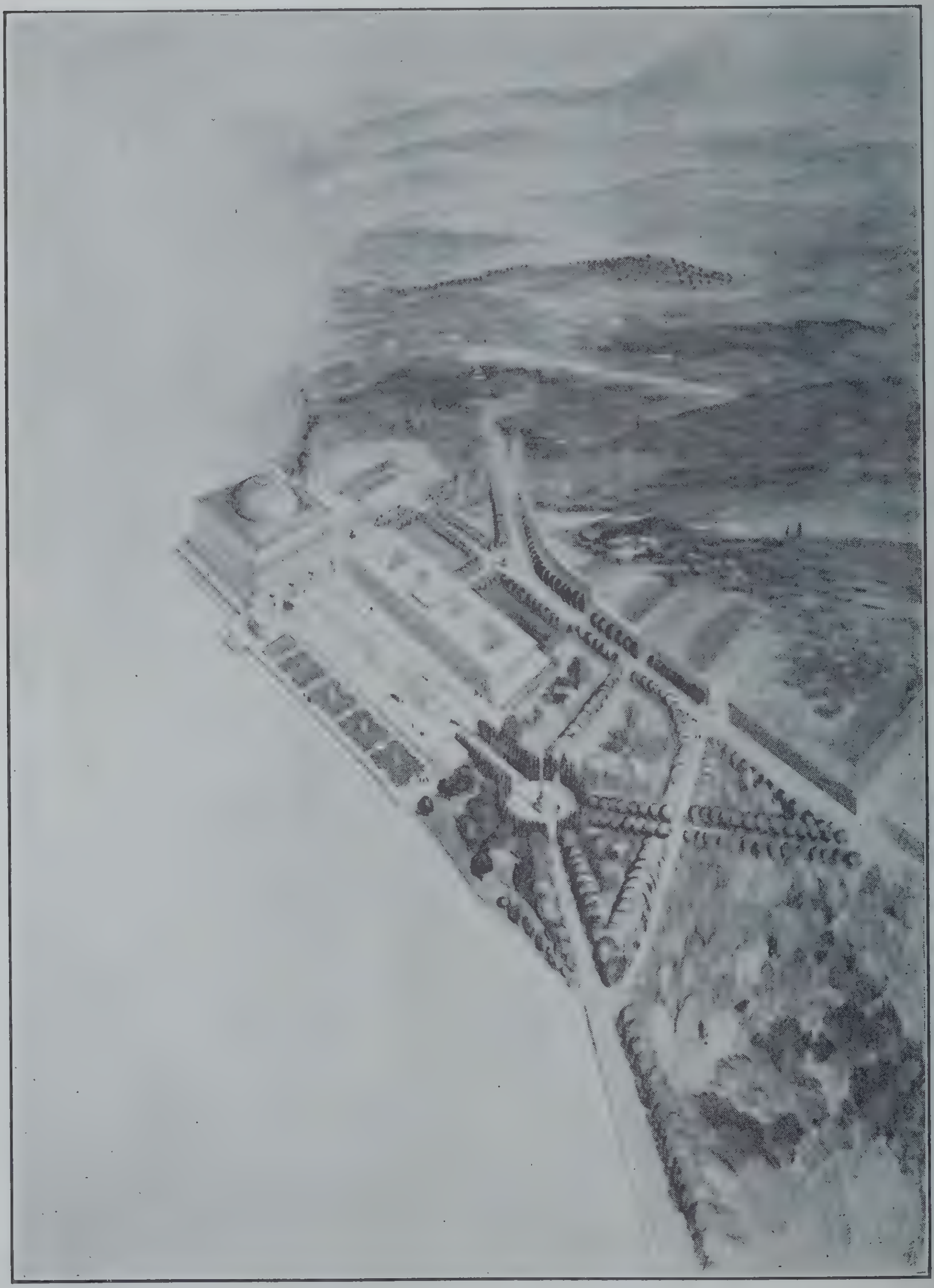
The Archbishop of Canterbury last week laid foundation of the new Archbishop Teniso Grammar School at Kennington Oval. Mr. A. Ryan Tenison is the architect.



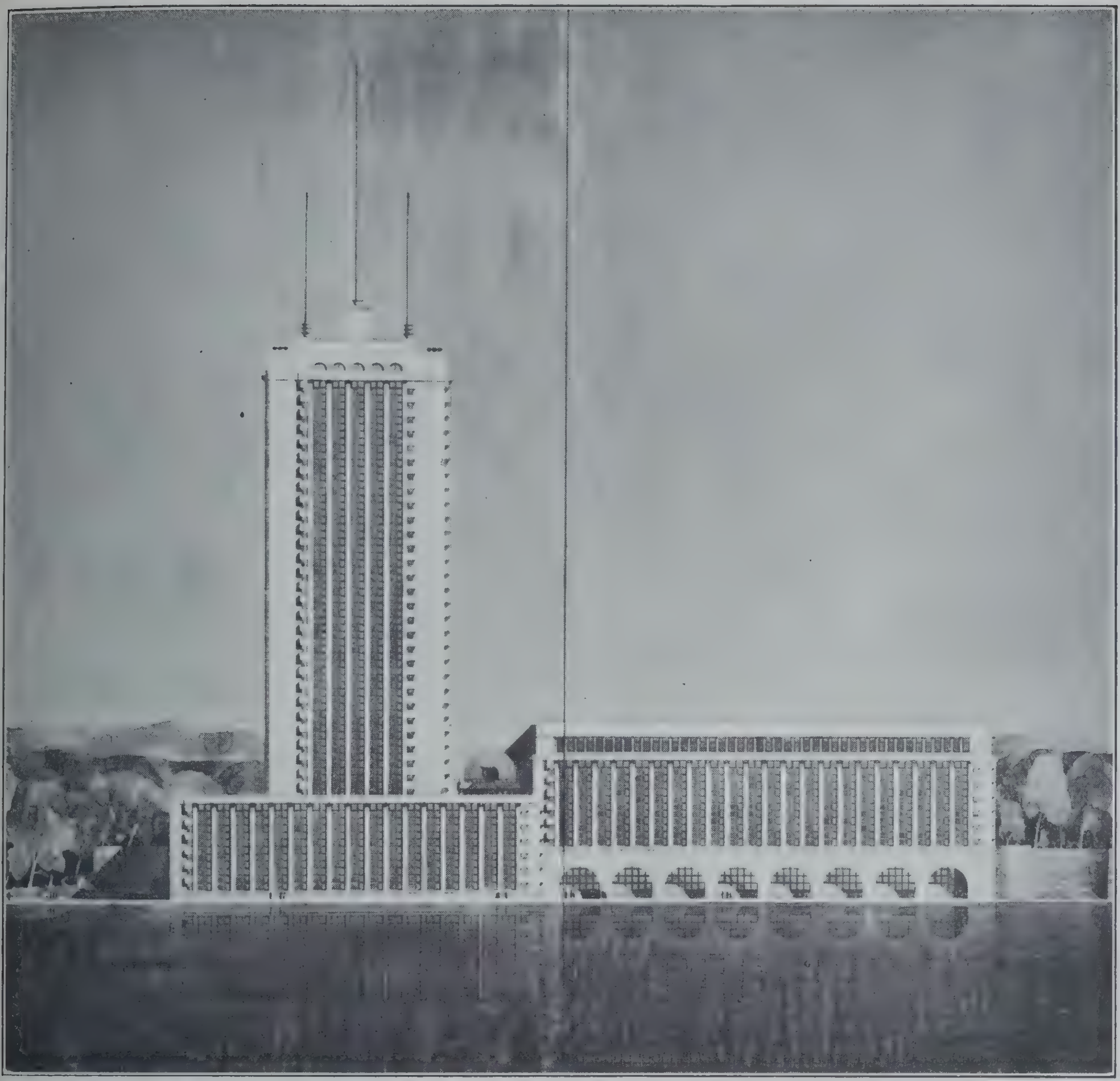


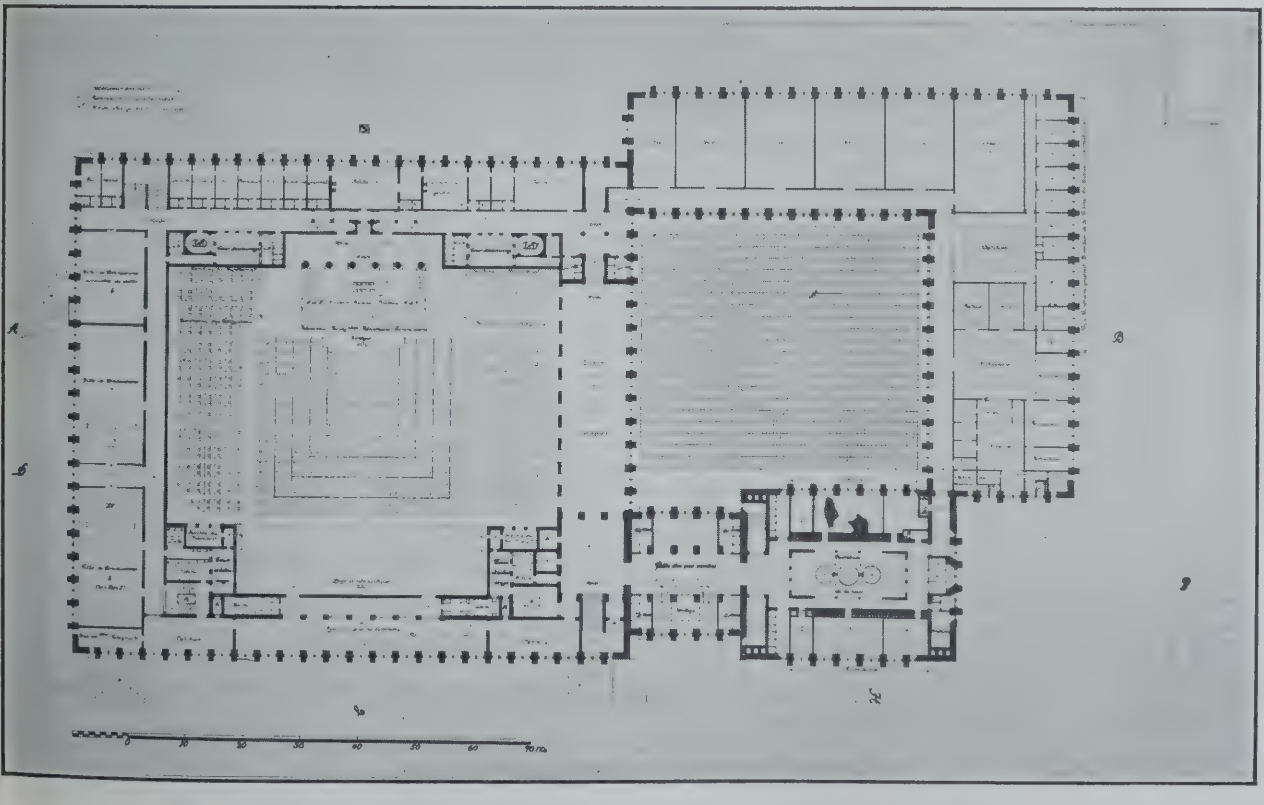
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 152.—MESSRS. HANNES MEYER & HANS WITTWER, Architects, Bâle.





LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 376.—MR. GUSTAF BIRCH-LINDGREN, Architect, Stockholm.





LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 411.—MR. ANTON ROSEN, Architect, Copenhagen.

MEMORANDA

V.—Cellulose Finishes

It is comparatively safe to predict that within the next few years present-day paints and varnishes will be largely superseded by products giving a " cellulose finish." Most of us are already acquainted with this class of work in the form of the enamels which are now used for motor-car bodies, but in order to obtain a better understanding of their exact nature we must go back to the War period, when " aeroplane dope " was used for shrinking and waterproofing the fabrics used in the construction of aeroplane wings.

This aeroplane dope in its simplest form was a kind of cellulose lacquer—a solution of " nitrocellulose " (a chemical product obtained by treating cotton waste with a mixture of nitric acid and sulphuric acid), and certain gums or resins in a mixture of amyl acetate and butyl acetate, two liquids which possess suitable solvent properties and a characteristic fruit-like odour. The cellulose enamels employed for motor-car bodies are of similar chemical composition, but contain, in addition, finely-ground pigments to render them opaque and give a range of colour to what would otherwise be a transparent film. Cellulose finishes may therefore be divided into two groups—transparent lacquers and opaque enamels, both of which can be applied to wood and stone, as well as to metalwork, by spraying them with the aid of compressed air and subsequently polishing the semi-matt surface which is obtained. Satisfactory coats cannot be applied with the brush in the same way as ordinary paint and varnish, but this should not be looked upon as a disadvantage in view of the fact that modern methods of spraying are more economical and quicker than brushwork.

A Comparison with Ordinary Paint and Varnish.

Applied to wood, a cellulose finish has many advantages over ordinary varnish and french polish. From the chemical point of view the dried film is far more stable than those produced by the ordinary drying oils which are used in paint and varnish. These films dry by " evaporation " of the solvents, and in this way they differ from paint and varnish, which dries by " oxidation," that is, a specific change in the chemical nature of the oils which are used. The increased speed of drying is also one of the principal points in favour of a cellulose finish so far as application is concerned, but it should not be overlooked that the films obtained are much tougher and more elastic than those produced by drying oils, and that they have an added advantage in being dampproof and are therefore washable.

When a varnish dries rapidly at the ordinary temperature the film obtained generally lacks durability. Good french polish, it must be admitted, is free from this defect, but like many varnishes it is particularly sensitive to heat and to the solvent action of spirits, besides being easily scratched. French polish also deteriorates in the presence of sea air, and for this reason it is rarely used as an internal finish on ocean-going liners.

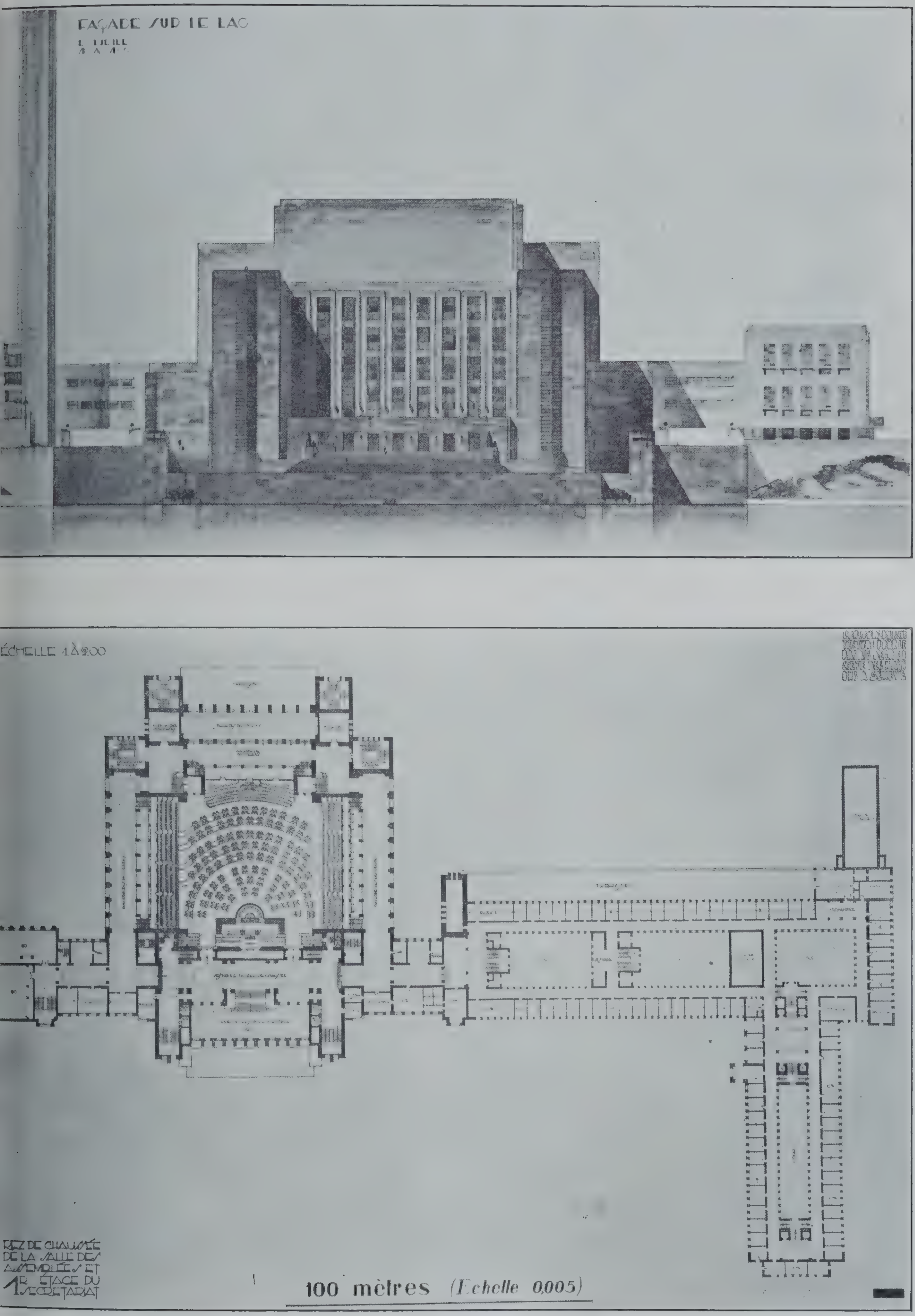
Cellulose lacquers, however, suffer from none of these defects. They are noticeably harder than varnish, and whilst possessing all the good points associated with french polishing, are obtained at much less expense and with less skill. The finish obtained differs from that of varnish in there being no appreciable change in the nature or appearance of the film after the solvents have evaporated. It is in this connexion that the cellulose lacquers are superior to varnish, for the oxidation of the oils in some varnishes is not always advantageous to the production of a fine smooth surface. There are many places, of course where lacquers will not readily displace varnish, for both of these products have advantages and disadvantages. Sunlight, for example, is liable to affect some of the cellulose films, and so far as transparent lacquers are concerned, it has already been found necessary to modify the actual composition to overcome brittleness and cloudiness in the resulting films. The opaque enamels are not affected in this way, and to this fact their success in the motor-car industry has been very largely due. A good cellulose finish cannot be scratched by the nail. It must also withstand intimate contact with hot water for over an hour.

General Applicability—Interior and Exterior Work.

So far as the cellulose enamels are concerned, the use of these products has been chiefly confined to the bathroom and kitchen, and to those places generally where a sanitary finish is desirable. In this connexion the white enamels have gained a certain popularity which will go far to establish a recognised place for the coloured enamels. Since these can be prepared in a wide range—drying with glossy, semi matt or matt surfaces—their use for both internal and external work is only a matter of experiment Primarily, they have been made for application to metal surfaces, but tried out in other directions they have proved equally successful as a coating for wood and stone. In the latter case they seem to provide an ideal decorative medium for cement renderings and asbestos cement products, where exterior finish is to be in keeping with the surroundings.

For interior work the possibilities are equally a wide, for although they cannot be applied direct t plaster, there is little difficulty in spraying them on t a surface which has been primed. It must be pointe out, however, that cellulose products can only be use to a limited extent in conjunction with ordinary pain for the solvents and diluents employed in the manufacture of them are very good paint removers, an should a cellulose lacquer or enamel be applied o top of an oil paint or varnish, the whole surface liable to " bubble up " unless the paint is at leas three to four years old.

Although the cellulose finish applied to wood ha certain advantages over ordinary paint and varnish it may be a little surprising that it has not yet bee adopted to any appreciable extent. This has bee due, in part, to the necessary use of spraying appar tus, and to the absorption of the solvents by the woo Many of the original lacquers and enamels, moreove contained only a small percentage of the film-produ ing base, and this necessitated the application of large number of coats in order to build up films the requisite thickness for practical purposes. Th introduction of nitrocellulose products of low vi cosity, containing a high percentage of actu " body," however, has now remedied these matter and the universal adoption of the cellulose fini should therefore be largely a matter of time.


FAÇADE SUD LE LAC
ÉCHELLE 1 À 200
REZ DE CHAUSSÉE DE LA SALLE DES ASSEMBLÉES ET 1ER ÉTAGE DU SECRETARIAT
100 mètres (Echelle 0,005)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION. HONOURABLE MENTION CLASS II.
No. 308.—Messrs. J. M. Luthmann & H. Wouda, Architects, La Haye.

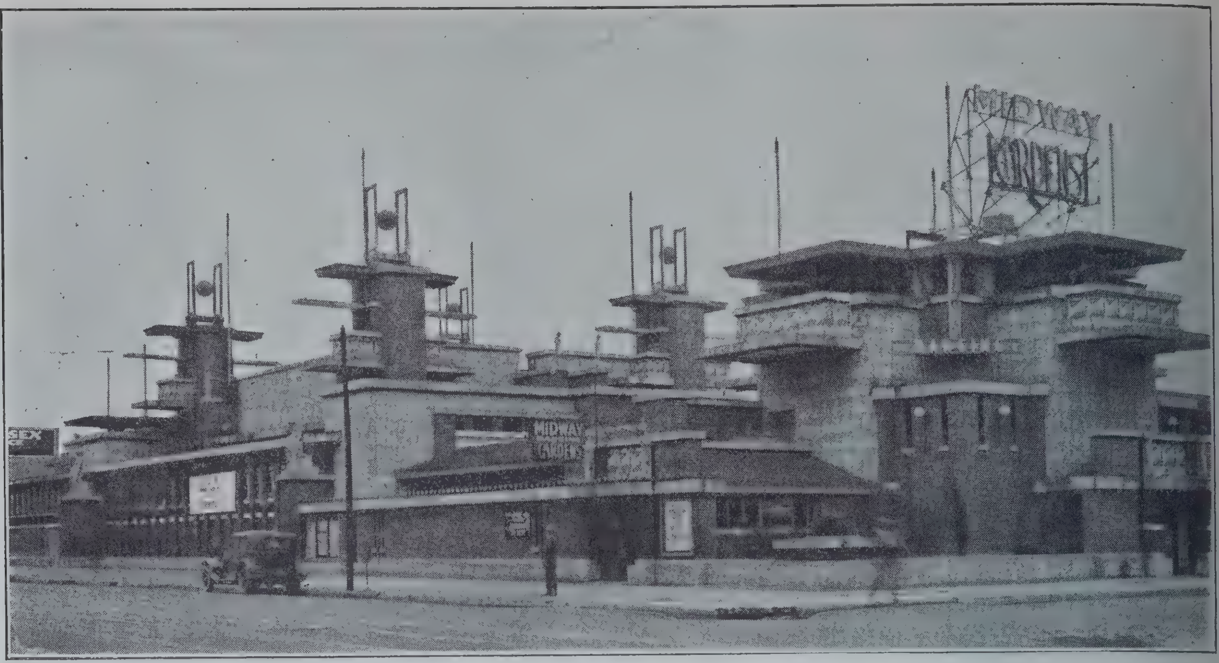


Fig. 1.—MIDWAY GARDENS IN CHICAGO: A REMARKABLE DESIGN BY FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT.
An Example in Concrete of the Expression of Material.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF FUNCTIONAL DESIGN

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

One of the most profound experiences of architectural practice is this, that there exists a kind of no man's land between idealistic theories of architectural design and the carrying of these ideas into the realm of actual building. It is one thing to write of logical expression, of the honest use of materials, of the avoidance of all shams and the developments of structure as the ultimate basis for architectural form, but in actual practice many difficulties arise. One finds, for instance, that so-called simple methods, the use of unsurfaced concrete, of steel and iron unadorned, require a finish of unusual perfection, a workmanship involving labour and expense with which both architect and builder find difficulty in coping. Textured walls and colour, unmoulded surfaces, an engineering-like simplicity, are things which appeal to the spirit in search of the essence of modern methods and materials. But these effects are often difficult and elusive, probably because in many cases the vision of the designer leaps ahead of technical ability. Concrete continues to maintain its tones of leaden grey, plain unmodelled surfaces emerge with uneven planes or develop a distressing network of surface cracks, while structure unadorned appears merely mean and poor instead of interesting and functional. The truth is that simplicity, whether in architecture or in the thousand and one articles of daily use, has always demanded the utmost quality in its design and workmanship, and in default of these too often has the aspect of mere poverty.

It would, however, be an immense pity from the point of view of architectural progress if the difficulties of treating materials and structure in a fresh and interesting manner were to discourage the attempt. There is no cause to feel completely satisfied with our present methods of building, which are slow and cumbersome, and which in so many essentials have not changed for centuries; this latter fact alone suggests that there is room for progress. The designer who is continually proclaiming the necessity for a modern architecture feels instinctively, if obscurely, that initiative is backward in taking advantage of modern science, that there should exist some new and better way of building, and that it is precisely this which is required to infuse fresh vitality into o architectural design.

No one can deny that there are some grounds f such belief. There has been already sufficient ev dence of radical departure from traditional forms architecture to warrant the conviction that the futu will witness still greater changes. Probably su changes will one day arrive with comparative sudde ness, when some successful innovator has perfect some new and practical developments which everyo can readily adopt.

At the present day there is little or nothing the way of innovation which has reached this settl stage, but there is much experiment. House constru tion in materials of steel and concrete and co materials which can be ready prepared for assembla in the factory, are under consideration both here a in America, this plan of building necessitating, course, a certain degree of standardisation. This p posal is in quite another category from experime of the "Weir house" type which, architecturally c sidered, is a somewhat crude application of enginee ing processes to building.

In concrete pure and simple the brothers Perr in France, and one or two German designers ha gone further than most others, and in the light framwork and geometrical tracery of the Perrets' church there is something for which a prototype in appearance can fairly easily be found in an Algerian mosq but which constructively is comparatively fresh in possibilities of elegance and slender strength.

Construction to the architect is perhaps mai interesting, in the abstract sense, from the point view of the stimulus which it may provide for desi and a better solution of certain problems. The sh joy of calculating stresses is the happy prerogat of the engineer, but where the architect rejoices in the realisation of fresh possibilities which m remove design limitations under which he has lo chafed.

Take, for example, the question of wide spans, a consider how the design of certain types of buildi has developed with the fuller realisation of engineering possibilities. Theatre design, for instance,

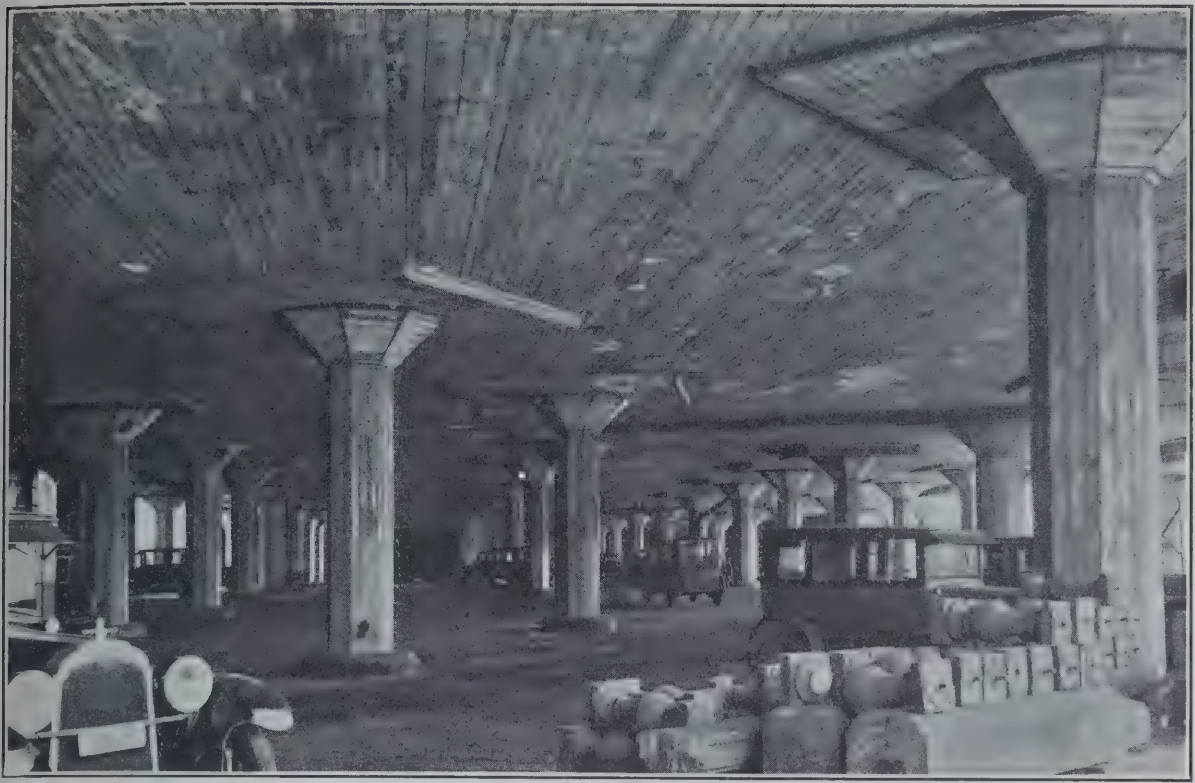


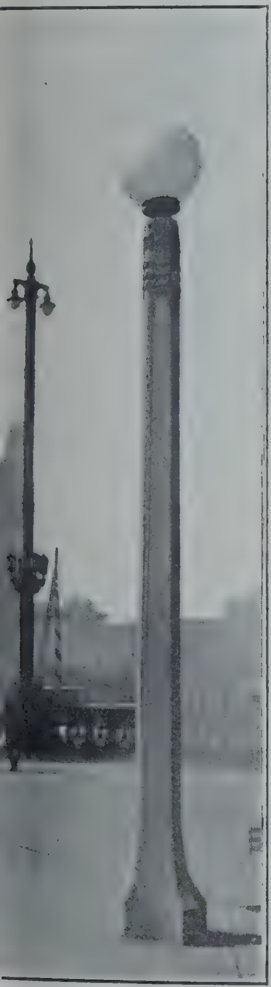
Fig. 2.—A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF MUSHROOM SLAB CONSTRUCTION IN THE SUBSTRUCTURE OF A HIGH-LEVEL STREET IN CHICAGO. THIS SPACE ON THE LOWER LEVEL PROVIDES A PARKING PLACE FOR CARS.

mpletely altered as wide spans of roof and canti-vered balconies have become readily practicable; while in buildings such as railway stations, market and exhibition halls, the whole character of the design has been altered to suit the ever-increasing structural facilities. Buildings, too, have been erected where formerly none would have been considered possible, as, for instance, over the complete area of the railway tracks which serve the Grand Central terminal in New York, which are now covered by an immense and lofty office building. The structural difficulties here were immense, owing to the closeness of the tracks and the huge spans in consequence required, as also on account of the vibration of the trains. But the feat has been successfully accomplished.

Very often the stimulus to architectural design of engineering forms is very slight, but that is often because the architect, accustomed to certain architectural traditions, has no ready vision of fresh alternatives.

Take, for instance, the development of the principle of cantilevering, which permits external walls to be kept clear of stanchions, carried on cantilevered beams. Here is a motive with many practical advantages, and which would help to overcome the difficulties experienced with the big voids of shops and factories. Something of the same principle is used in that system of mushroom slab construction shown in Fig. 2, which illustrates the space beneath a busy Chicago street, supported entirely on piers whose heads are cantilevered out to reduce the span of the reinforced concrete slab. These posts, 3 feet in diameter and spaced at intervals of 25 feet, have even unadorned a majesty of their own, but it is possible to visualise an architectural treatment on this system which would develop to the full this wholly structural conception. Incidentally this picture shows the possibilities of a subterranean floor which in a newly-planned town area may prove to be the ultimate solution of the problem of car parking.

Of concrete again, and representing a forward step in design in this material, are the concrete lamp standards shown in Figs. 3 and 4, both types of which have been adopted in Chicago. In each of these designs, which are some 18 feet in height, bronze enrichments form a junction between the opal globes and concrete shafts.



3.—A LAMP STANDARD IN CAGO OF CONCRETE EN-HED WITH BRONZE. NOTE WAY IN WHICH THE KING OF THE PANEL IN SHAFT IS MADE TO DIE Y AS IT NEARS THE BASE.

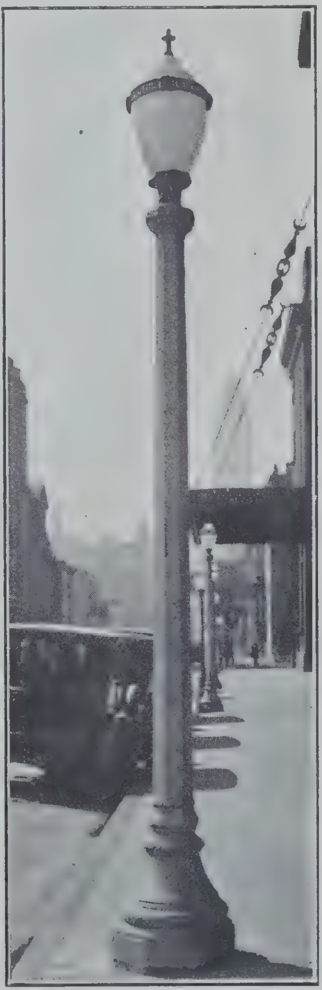


Fig. 4.—A LESS ELABORATE TYPE OF CONCRETE LAMP STANDARD RECENTLY ADOPTED IN MANY AMERICAN CITIES. THE FILLET AT THE TOP OF THE VASE-LIKE GLOBE IS IN BRONZE.

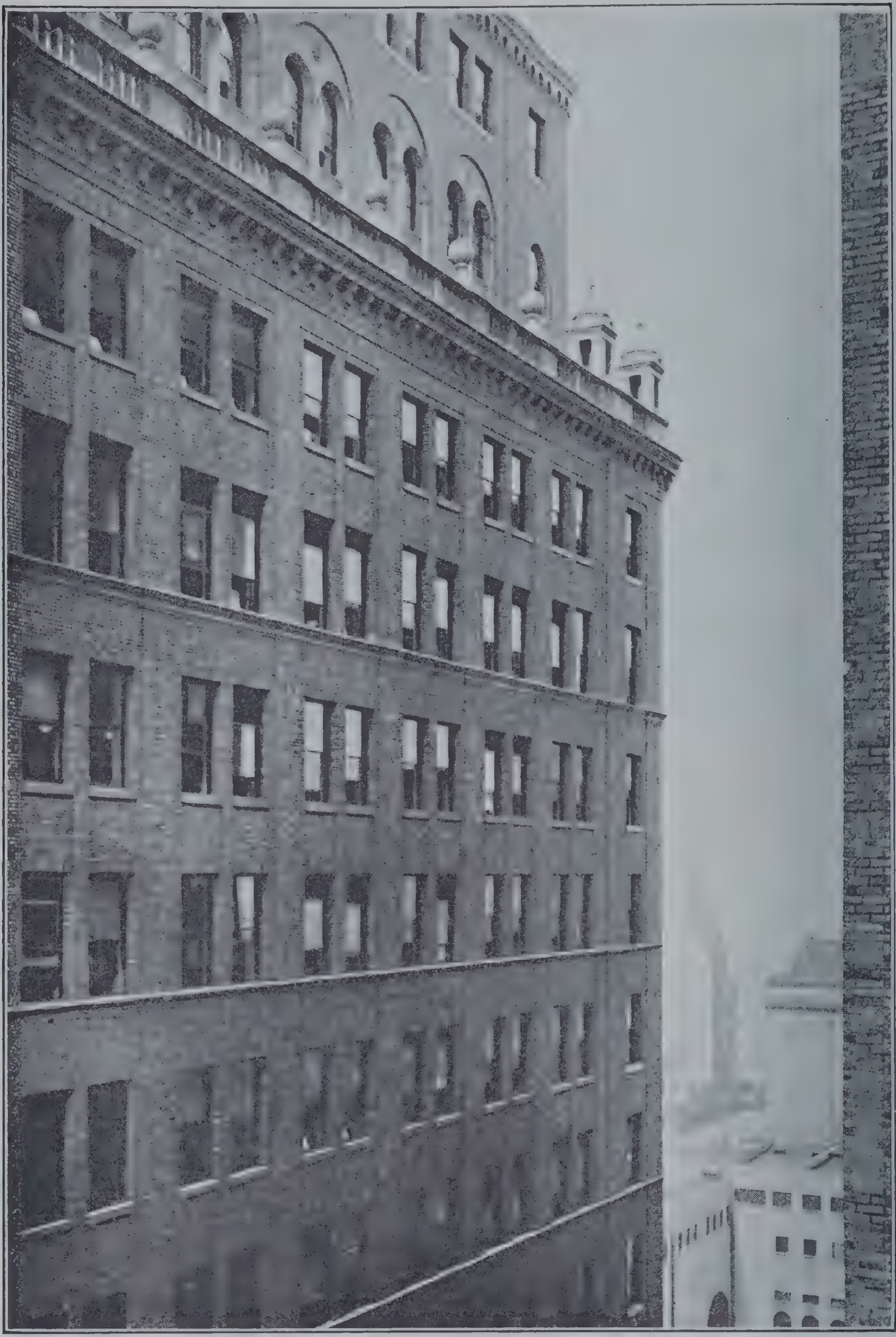


Fig. 5.—A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF REPETITIVE TREATMENT OF THE BRICK FACING TO A HIGH BUILDING IN NEW YORK, THE INTEREST OF WHICH DEPENDS ON SLIGHT SURFACE BREAKS AND COURSES OF BRICKS ON END.

The search for the most suitable expression for concrete structures has given rise to some interesting experiments, but the practical difficulties are great, and it is interesting to note in this connection how little we have advanced in expressing the possibilities of design in concrete beyond the pioneer experiments of the American, Frank Lloyd Wright. All of the designs of Lloyd Wright have an amazing feeling for their material, and whatever criticisms may be levelled against his work, from the æsthetic standpoint it is immensely stimulating, and has probably influenced European designers in concrete more than that of any other man.

His Midway Gardens, a dancing palace in Chicago (Fig. 1), is worried and fantastic with its semi-oriental atmosphere. But it is not lacking in vitality, and individual portions of this concrete building, such as the long slabs of the roof overhangs and balconies, are a truly functional expression of material.

A problem of another type to the designer is th expression of the surface covering to the tall buildin of steel or concrete frame, and here there is a vas field for new ideas, since the system of building u on stanchions, of walls composed of such small unit as building stones or ordinary brickwork seem strangly laborious after witnessing the rapid con struction of the skeleton frame itself.

Much experiment has been made in surface trea ment, in the expression of a textured skin of bricl work which reveals its function of a veneer rathe than of a weight-bearing element. The element standardisation is introduced by a repetition of bay of similar design, in which the brickwork is arrange in piers and panels of low relief (Fig. 5), and ofte by a play of texture in the brickwork jointing, wit lines of headers and brick on edge which liven th monotony of the huge expanses of brick surface whic the walls of a tall building present; surfaces whic

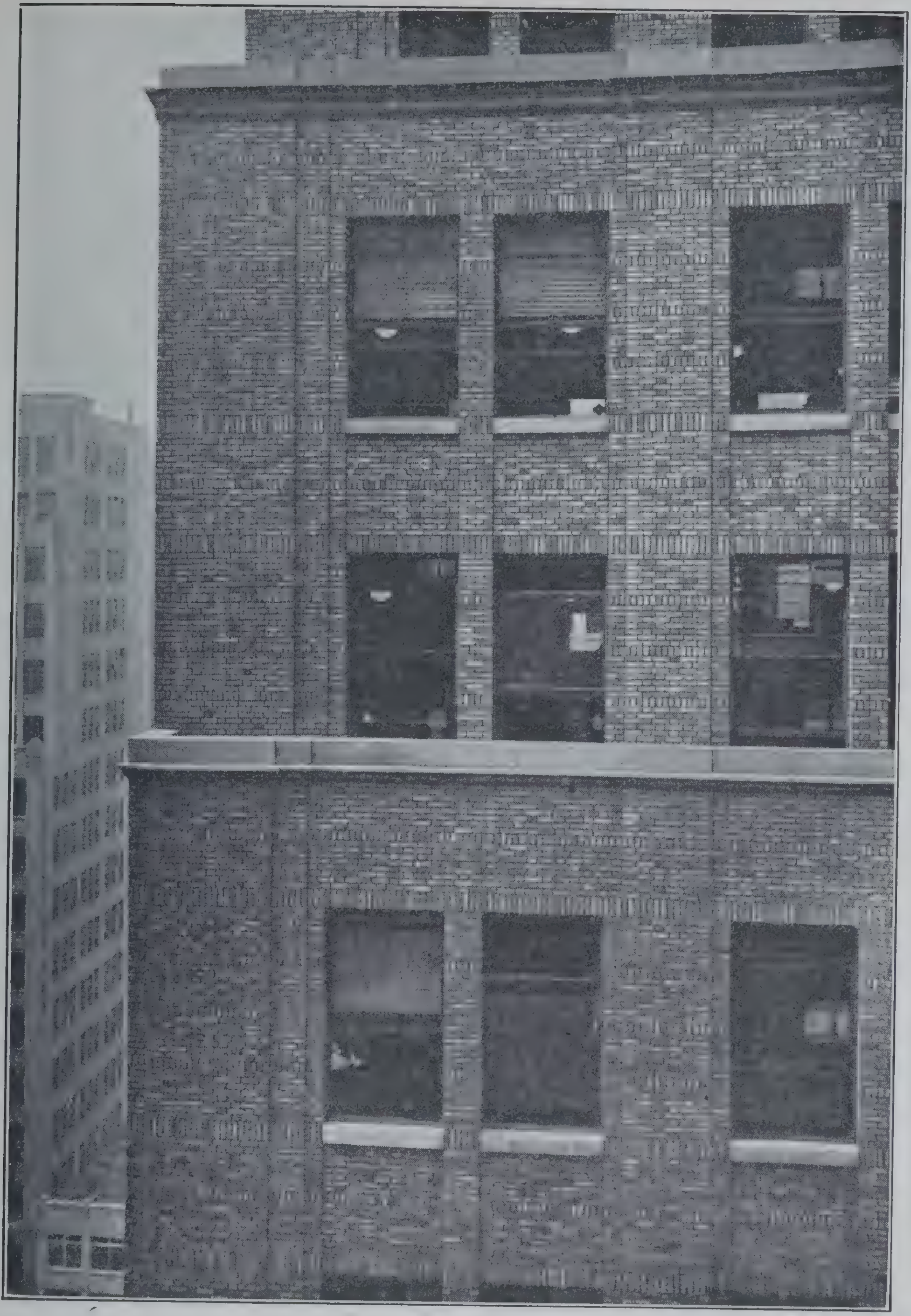


Fig. 6.—A GOOD EXAMPLE OF CAREFULLY WORKED OUT PATTERN IN THE BASE OF A UNIT OF EIGHT COURSES OF STRETCHERS SEPARATED BY BANDS OF BRICK ON EDGE.

rough the necessity of many windows, have lost
eir possibilities of handling as noble walls of un-
lieved brickwork (Fig. 6).
Such standardisation represents, however, only a
nall contribution to the larger possibilities of design-
g to suit the frame construction, possibilities which
vait the perfection of some material which, in large
ght slabs, insulated by their composition against heat
d cold, can be factory-made, like steel, and brought
the job for the comparatively rapid work of assem-
ing in the framework. Here is a case where the
chitect, whatever his conception of a suitable
aterial as a covering for a steel or concrete frame,
ust await the collaboration, if not the lead, of the
gineer and manufacturer.

A report that the pulling down of the Whitgift
rammar School, Croydon, was being considered, has
en authoritatively denied by Alderman Peet, one
the Governors, who declares that the rumour is
thout the slightest foundation.

The Corporation of the City of London have taken seven acres of land in the Highams Park, Walthamstow district, into the area of Epping Forest. Of this, four-and-a-half acres were purchased, and the other two-and-a-half acres were given by the Ministry of Transport in exchange for certain strips of forest land required for road widenings.

* * *

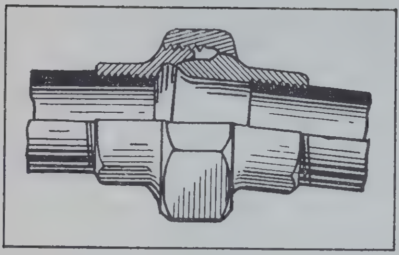
Towards the total of £100,000 required for the extension of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, one of three anonymous donors in the same family, who have already given £70,000 to the fund, has added a further £10,000, so that the amount still needed is reduced to £20,000.

* * *

The annual report for last year of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, recently issued, foreshadows a public appeal for a general endowment fund to enable the Council to add to its present inadequate fund and enable it to widen its activities.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings



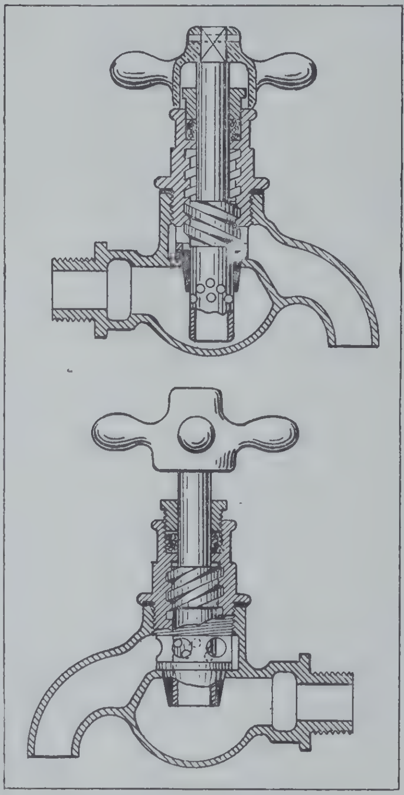
The “Mac” Adaptable Pipe Union.
(The Le Bas Tube Co., Ltd.).

A New Pipe Coupling

Messrs. The Le Bas Tube Co., Ltd., of Dock House, Billiter Street, London, E.C.3, have recently introduced a patent adaptable union, in malleable iron, which will connect pipes at any required angle within five degrees from a dead straight line, as well as pipes which are screwed out of square. This “Mac” Union is provided with spherical ground joints, and is tested to 300 lbs. per square inch hydraulic pressure. The standard taper threads employed are also claimed to give a perfect fit from end to end, obviating any tendency for the joint to work loose under excessive vibration and so give leakage troubles.

“Washerless” Taps

Water taps in which there are neither washers nor seatings to require maintenance have just been introduced by Messrs. The London Valve Co., Ltd., of 2 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. As will be seen from our illustration, these taps do not depend in any way upon the screw down load as applied by hand, but make use of water pressure in overcoming leakage, the pressure in the service pipe being allowed to act against a flexible cone which fits around the lower part of the spindle. In addition to this, the spindle being supported at both ends, unlike the ordinary “screw down” tap, does not wear at the gland, but should repacking become necessary this work can be done whilst the spindle is still in a position to cut off the water. The flexible cones used are non-perishable, but can be replaced with the same ease as the packing in the gland should some unforeseen contingency necessitate this. These taps, which are of a patent design, are interchangeable for hot or cold-water service, and can be supplied in the ordinary bib pattern (as illustrated) with ½-, ¾- and 1-in. bore, in pillar form as used for baths and lavatory basins, and as globe valves, all three types being provided with capstan handles and obtainable in four standard finishes. All the taps supplied are tested to 450 lb. per square inch hydraulic pressure before leaving the works, and carry with them the manufacturer's guarantee of seven years' renewal against leakage. Under normal working conditions, however, these taps would seem to be almost indestructible, for tests carried out by the manufacturers, in conjunction with authorities such as the British Water Works Association, have proved that they can be opened and closed under an average water pressure of 35 lb. per square inch some 268,000 times (an equivalent of sixteen to eighteen years' domestic service) without causing the slightest leakage or drip.



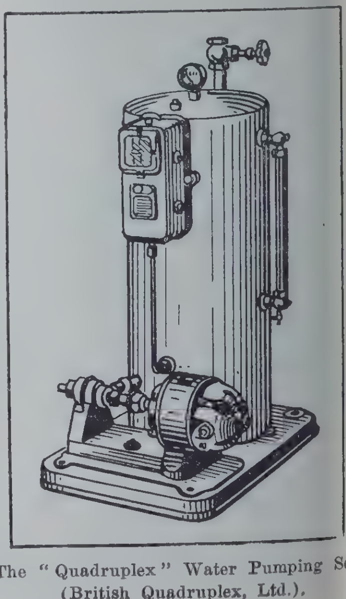
Patent Washerless Bib Tap.
(The London Valve Co., Ltd.).

A New Water Pumping Set for Country Houses

Our illustration shows one of the pumping sets recently introduced by Messrs. British Quadruplex, Ltd., of Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, for the circulation of water under pressure in country houses where the supply is drawn from a well. The pump used with this set is electrically driven, and works upon an entirely new principle which is claimed to give an even and continuous flow without any tendency for the water to be “churned up” during the pumping operation, and can be started up without priming. At the same time the pump itself requires no lubrication in that the moving parts are to a certain extent lubricated in use by the medium which is being pumped. The complete set, as illustrated, is self-contained and self-operating, a pressure tank provided with a pressure regulator for the motor making the use of a large storage tank unnecessary. In operation the pump continues to deliver the water into this pressure tank until the air pressure in the upper part of the
tank reaches a predetermined lim
equivalent to that required to raise th
water to the highest point in the hous
When this pressure is reached th
pump automatically stops working, an
the water can then be drawn unde
pressure from any taps on the servic
pipe. As the water level in the tan
falls the air pressure is also reduce
and when this reaches a lower pr
determined limit the pump is auto
matically put into action and the cyc
of operations is continued. Besid
being automatic in action, this syste
has the additional advantage of allov
ing the water to remain in the we
almost up to the time it is require
for use, so that cold water can b
obtained during the summer month
whilst during the winter the service
not affected by frost. The set illu
trated is mounted on a bedplate mea
suring 22 in. x 16 in., and has a
overall height of 34 in., with a pressu
tank of 11 gallons capacity. The ou
put ranges from 300 to 400 gallons o
water per hour, with a total elevatio
under pressure of from 65 to 82 f
A pumping set working upon the sam
principles is also made for wells u
to a depth of 50 ft., where it is nece
sary to raise the water an addition
32 ft. above ground level. This s
comprises an electric motor mounte
in a vertical position at the well hea
actuating the pump—which is su
pended in the well shaft 20 ft. fro
the surface of the water—by mea
of a flexible transmission.

A New Washable Distempe

A new washable distemper in a ve
wide range of standard shades has ju
been placed on the market by Mess
Wm. Harland & Son, of Merto
S.W.19. This product, which is knov
as “Harlaqua,” is supplied in pas
form, to be broken down with wat
in the usual way. The finish obtain
is claimed to be a really washable o



The “Quadruplex” Water Pumping Se
(British Quadruplex, Ltd.).

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

The Kahn System

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London Building Notes

Addiscombe.—A group of 14 shops, with flats above, is to be built upon a site in Shirley Road by the Addiscombe Garden Suburb, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. Tyler & Cramp, architects, 1 Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

Aldersgate.—A large block of property is to be partially reconstructed at Nos. 9-17 Carthusian Street, E.C.1, in order to provide a modern block of office and warehouse premises. Plans by Messrs. Wheat & Luker, 19 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Messrs. George E. Wallis & Son, Ltd., Medway House, Old Cavendish Street, W.1, are the contractors.

Bermondsey.—The L.C.C. are to proceed with the erection of a fire brigade station at the corner of Wolseley Street and Jacob Street, Dockhead. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S., architect to the L.C.C., has prepared the plans.

Dulwich.—Messrs. Spencer & Kent, on behalf of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., have prepared a scheme for the development of land in Lordship Lane, Dulwich.

Euston Road.—New motor showrooms, offices, etc., are to be provided. The builders are Messrs. Stephens, Truman, Ltd., 49 South Molton Street, S.W.1. The building has been designed by Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, 82 Mortimer Street, W.1. The steelwork is being erected by Messrs. Archibald Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., Steelworks Road, Battersea, S.W.8.

Finchley.—The U.D.C. are to erect a pavilion in the Victoria recreation ground to plans prepared by Mr. Percival T. Harrison, M.Inst.C.E., engineer and surveyor to the Council.

Finsbury.—A large block of office and bank premises is to be built upon a site in City Road, E.C.1, by the directors of the Westminster Bank, Ltd., Lombard Street, E.C.3. Plans have been approved, the architects being Messrs. Horace Cheston & Son, 3 Tudor Street, E.C.4.

Hyde Park Gate.—The mansions known as No. 1 Hyde Park Gate and 1a Queens Gate, S.W., are to be converted into an extensive block of self-contained flats. Plans by Mr. J. Warwick Betteridge, architect, 58a Brompton Road, Kensington, S.W.

Ilford.—The Ilford Isolation Hospital Committee have decided to enlarge their institution in Grove Road by erecting a new cubicle block and altering the existing premises. Plans by Mr. Herbert Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Ilford.

India Street. — Having recently changed hands, the old property on the site of No. 8 India Street, E.C., located at the corner of Vine Street, is to be pulled down preparatory to the erection of a block of modern business premises. Arrangements are in the hands of the agents, Messrs. Herring, Son & Daw, 100c Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Kensington.—A large block of service and residential flats is being built upon a site in Victoria Road, S.W., for the Kensington Palace Mansions and Hotels, Ltd. The builders are Messrs. Wood & Patterson, Ltd., 75 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, whilst plans are by Messrs. Baillie, Scott & Beresford, architects, 8 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Kensington.—Extensive demolition operations are in progress in Allen Street, off Kensington High Street, W.8, upon the site of the old Britannia Brewery. It is proposed to build a block of flats and shops. Messrs. King & King, 15 Brompton Road, S.W.3, are the surveyors.

Kensington. — The B.C. have accepted an offer from Mrs. Henry Perrin, of 23 Holland Villas Road, to build, at her own expense, two additional exhibition galleries at Leighton House. The Committee invited Mrs. Perrin to furnish a sketch plan of her proposal, and she instructed Mr. Halsey Ricardo, architect, to prepare the necessary plans. The site of the proposed addition is immediately fronting on to Holland Park Road, to the east of the entrance steps to Leighton House, and in front of the glass studio. Provision is made for two galleries, each 30 by 25 ft. The lower one will be entered from the ground floor of Leighton House, and access to the upper gallery will be through the glass studio.

Kensington.—The B.C. have had sketch plans of the proposed superintendent's lodge and office, which have been prepared by Mr. Knapp Fisher, the architect engaged by the Council in connection with the new cemetery at Gunnersbury.

Kentish Town.—"The Royal Exchange," Hartland Road, Kentish Town, is to be rebuilt to plans prepared by Mr. F. M. Kirby, surveyor to Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd., Anchor Brewery, Horselydown.

Milman's Street.—A large building scheme is to be carried out on a site in Ann's Place, Milman's Place, S.W.3, where it is proposed to build a large general garage. The builder is Mr. H. Boyer, Terminus Wharf, Paddington Basin, W.2.

Peckham. — Mr. P. J. Westwood, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for rebuilding 176-178 Rye Lane, Peckham.

Pimlico.—The large mansions Nos. 53-54 Eccleston Square, S.W.1, are to be converted into up-to-date service flats. The work involves the building of a separate wing. The contractors are Messrs. Nissen-Petren, Ltd., 75-6 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. Plans by Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, 61 South Molton Street, W.1, in collaboration with Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Putney. — Mr. H. C. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A., 83 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, architect, is to erect a bottling store for Brandon's Putney Brewery in Felsham Road, Putney.

Putney High Street.—It is proposed to build a range of six lock-up shops and showrooms upon a site in Putney High Street, S.W.15, opposite the railway station. Plans by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

Rotherhithe.—Plans for the addi
tional accommodation for the nurser
staff and new store buildings at Rother
hithe, which are estimated to cos
£28,000, have been passed by the Ber
mondsey B.G.

Soho Square.—The large premise
in Soho Square and Sutton Stree
W.1, previously occupied by Messr
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., are to be re
constructed and converted into
modern block of shop and offic
premises. Plans by Mr. Malcolm W
Watts, Staple House, Chancery Lan
W.C.2. The builders are Messr
Arthur J. King, Ltd., 60 Southgat
Road, N.1.

Southwark. — Extensive addition
are being effected at the brewery
Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd.,
Horsleydown, S.E.1, where a fou
storey building is to be erected to th
plans of the Brewery Surveyor, M
F. M. Kirby. The builders are Messr
Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley Plac
Islington, N.1.

Stamford Hill.—A large site
Margaret Street has been acquired f
the erection of a new Jewish syna
gogue. Plans have been approved, th
architect being Mr. George Cole
F.R.I.B.A., 40 Craven Street, Stran
W.C.2.

St. John Street.—The Governors
the Northampton Polytechnic Institu
tion in St. John Street, E.C.1, hav
decided to build an addition to the
premises upon a site opposite to the
present premises. Plans are by th
Governors' architects, Messrs. J. Cam
bell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9 Dowga
Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

St. Marks Street.—A large site
the junction of St. Marks Street a
Tenterden Street, E., has been select
for building operations, and wo
upon a new block of warehou
premises is shortly to be put in han
Plans by Messrs. Moore-Smith & C
beck, architects, 14 Union Court, Cit
E.C.2.

Twickenham. — Messrs. Jose
Mears, Ltd., 5 Hill Street, Richmon
have purchased a site opposite Yo
House in Upper Richmond Road, whe
it is proposed to build a pictu
theatre.

Wanstead.—Work has been put
hand upon the first section of t
Roman Catholic Church in Cambrid
Road, E.11. The edifice is estimat
to cost £20,000. The builders a
Messrs. T. W. Heath, Ltd., 31 Chri
church Street, S.W.3. The plans a
by Messrs. Scotts & Raymond, arc
tects, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Wimbledon.—The borough engin
has prepared plans for the erection
a clinic and welfare centre in Pelh
Road. .

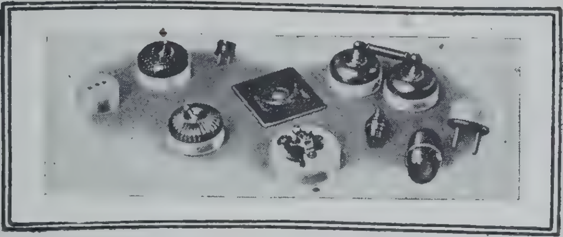
Wimbledon.—The Corporation h
now passed plans for alterations a
additions at the Elite Cinema, Mert
Road, for Mr. R. Cromie, architect

Wimbledon. — The Governors
King's College School have prepare
scheme for the extension of the sch
premises, at an estimated cost
£26,000. Mr. Arthur Stratt
F.R.I.B.A., 88 Gower Street, W.C
is the architect.

The Application of Craftsmanship

To Government Buildings The Home Office

The Home Office, Whitehall.
Installation by Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd.



Although our Government buildings are, in many cases, less imposing architecturally than those of some other countries, we, as a nation, have an instinctive pride in them—their quiet strength and unassuming dignity being so typical of our Empire, our constitution—and of British Craftsmanship.

* * *

Despite the successive changes of Governments, our National traditions remain a constant factor, and Government requirements always demand British goods—and the best at that.

* * *

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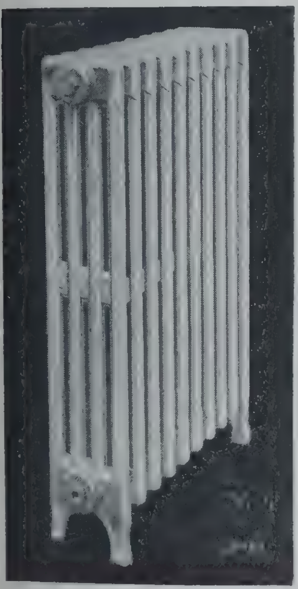

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Acomb.—Great Ouseburn R.D.C. are to prepare a town planning scheme for the Acomb district.

Altrincham. — Additions to the Altrincham Library. The plans are by Mr. T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A.

Ashton-under-Lyne. — Messrs. Crossman & Lackey, Ltd., 76 Wellington Street, are to erect 16 houses in Ripon Street and Whiteacre Road.

Barnsley.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for the development of the Burton Grange Housing Site, and roads and sewers are to be constructed at a cost of £10,300.

Birmingham. — The Birmingham Library Committee have decided to build a new library on a site in Ward End Park, at a cost of £15,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. P. Osborne & Son, 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham. The contract has been placed with Messrs. W. & J. Webb, 257 Great King Street, Birmingham.

Birmingham. — The Birmingham Diocesan Trustees are to erect a church on a site in Hove Road, on the Fox Hollies Estate, and a vicarage in Tyburn Road.

Blackpool.—Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared a plan showing the proposed lay-out of Highfield Avenue Estate.

Bradford.—The Corporation Baths Committee have approved plans by the city architect showing district baths proposed to be erected at Thornton, at an estimated cost of £25,600.

Bradford.—The E.C. have authorised the city architect to prepare plans for the erection of an elementary school on the Swain House Housing Estate.

Bradford.—The city engineer submitted plans showing a proposal by the Greyhoud Racing Association for the construction of a greyhound racing track at Cutler Heights Lane. The Committee expressed willingness to permit the track to be constructed.

Bradford.—The city architect has been requested to submit estimates of the cost of the provision of accommodation for 240 patients, in four blocks each of two storeys, at the proposed new Mental Deficiency Institute.

Bristol.—The new buildings at Bristol Grammar School will shortly be opened. Messrs. Sir Frank W. Wills & Sons, 15 Orchard Street, Bristol, are the architects.

Bristol.—The Bristol branch of the Y.M.C.A. propose to build a large club house and institute on a site at the corner of Colston Street, at a cost estimated at £85,000. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Oatley & Lawrence, FF.R.I.B.A., Orchard Street, Bristol.

Cambridge.—It is proposed to spend £52,000 on extensions to the Cambridgeshire Mental Hospital. The architect is Mr. A. P. MacAlister, 20 St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

Cape Town.—Mr. Morris, architect, is to erect buildings at the corner of St. George Street and Wale Street, Cape Town, for the directors of the Savings Bank.

Cardiff.—The E.C. have decided to proceed with the erection of the Cathays Secondary School, at a cost of approximately £66,000. The architect is Mr. Geo. H. Whitaker, M.Inst.C.E., City Hall, Cardiff.

Cheltenham.—Plans are to be prepared, for the T.C., by Mr. L. Barnard for new medical baths near the Winter Gardens.

Cornwall.—A new hotel is to be erected, and extensions are to be made to the Droskyn Castle Hotel. Plans for both schemes have been prepared by Mr. Leonard Winn, 27 Boscawen Street, Truro.

Derby.—The foundation-stones of a new poor law hospital to cost £123,000, designed by Mr. T. H. Thorpe, St. James Street, Derby, have been laid.

Doncaster.—Premises at 53 and 54 Spring Gardens have been acquired by the Liberal Club, and are to be converted into the headquarters of the Doncaster Liberal Women's Guild.

Dulverton.—A new town hall is being erected for the Dulverton and District Town Improvement Association. Plans by Messrs. Richardson & Gill, 41 Russell Square, W.C. The builders are Messrs. G. B. Fisher & Sons, Dulverton, Somerset.

Glasgow.—The Strathclyde Cinema, Ltd., propose to erect a cinema theatre in Summerfield Street, providing accommodation for 2,000 persons. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Gardner & Glen, architects, 164 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Hull.—It has been decided to proceed with the erection of the second half of the junior and infants' department of the Francis Askew School, and a tender for £11,286 has been provisionally accepted. The architect is Mr. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., Guildhall, Hull.

Hull.—The authority have provisionally approved a scheme for the erection of a combined clinic for the use of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees of the Corporation. Mr. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Guildhall, Hull, has prepared the plans.

Luton.—New paying patients' wards are to be added to the Bute Hospital. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Brown & Parrott, architects, George Street West, Luton.

Manchester.—Mr. A. McDonald, architect, 71, Meadow Street, Moss Side, Manchester, is preparing plans for the erection of 40 lock-up garages at Church, Harpurhey.

Manchester.—The New School for Girls, St. Patrick's, Livesey Street, has been designed by Messrs. Foden, Hemm & Williams, Century Buildings, Deansgate.

Manchester.—The Holy Name R.C. Church are to erect a new school for 570 scholars in Dover Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock. Messrs. W. Telf Grimson & Sons, architects, have plans in hand.

Manchester. — The Corporat Housing Committee propose to ma arrangements for the erection of 5, houses, forming the balance of programme approved by the Council

Nantwich.—Plans have been p pared, for the Governors of Cottage Hospital, by Bower & Edl ton, A.R.I.B.A., for a new nurs hostel.

Northampton. — The Corporat have asked the Borough Engineer prepare plans and estimates for enlarged swimming bath at Kin thorpe Mill.

Portsmouth.—The trustees of Wesley Central Hall are to rebu their premises in Fratton Road, Por mouth, to plans prepared by Mess Brocklehurst, 10 Norfolk Street, M. chester.

Preston.—The Housing Commit have directed the borough surveyor prepare plans and advertise tenders for the erection of 450 hou on the Fishwick Estate.

Prestwich. — Plans have b passed by the U.D.C. for 36 houses Highfield Road and Stanley Aven for Messrs. J. & W. Leach, & Sc Ltd., and 4 houses in Sandringh Avenue, for Mr. H. Allen.

Shepshed (Leicestershire). — foundation-stones of the new Chu of St. Winefride have been laid. architects are Messrs. Young & R 5 Verulam Buildings, W.C.1.

Sudbury, Suffolk. — Plans h been approved for a new nur hostel, children's ward, etc., at the Leonard's Hospital. The architec Mr. H. Munro Cautley, F.R.I.B The Thoroughfare, Ipswich.

Sunderland.—Mr. K. Glass, ar tect, 20 Saville Row, Newcastle- Tyne, has been appointed to prep the plans for a new Jewish synago

Swansea. — The "White S Hotel," High Street, is to be rebuil a cost of about £15,000. Plans by T. P. Jenkins, 43 Waterloo Str Swansea.

Swindon.—Mr. A. F. Besw F.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for tensions and improvements to Swindon Victoria Hospital.

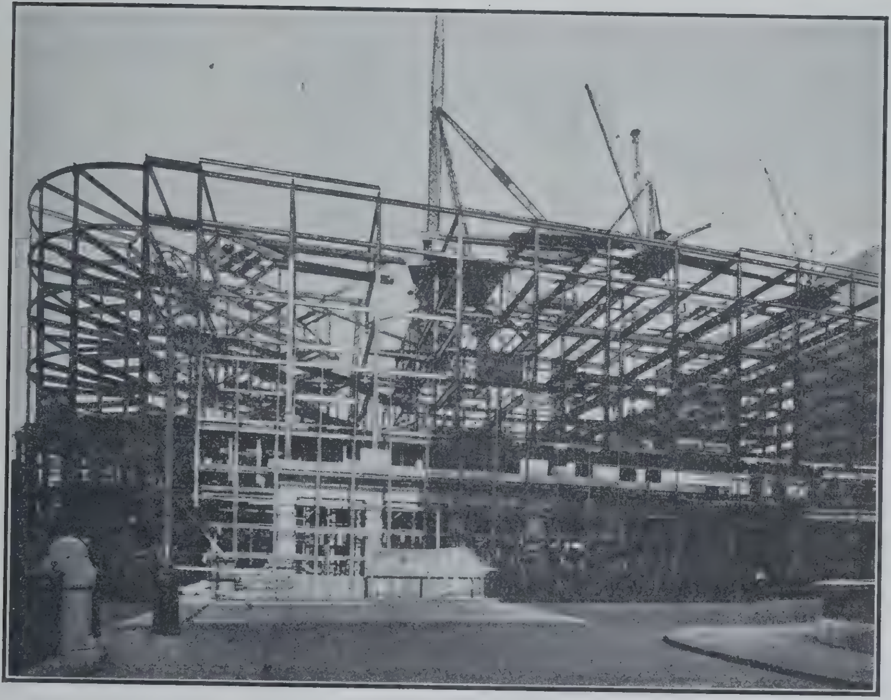
Tamworth.—The B.G. are to e casual wards at the Institution. architects are Messrs. Marston & ford, of Tamworth.

Uxbridge.—Plans have been pa by the U.D.C. for the extension of premises for the Bell Punch Prin Co., Ltd., The Island, Uxbridge.

Wells-on-Sea. — The foundat stone of the new church, designed Mr. A. S. G. Butter, of Westmins has been laid.

Wesham.—For extensions to W ham Parish New Church, plans h prepared by Messrs. Austin & Pa architects, of Lancaster.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects:
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors:
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON	MANCHESTER	EDINBURGH	GLASGOW	BIRMINGHAM	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew Steel Works.	Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	Office: 47 Temple Row.	Office: Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

CARDIFF.—For the erection of new premises, Havelock Street. Particulars, Messrs. Henry Budgen & Co., architects, 95 St. Mary Street, Cardiff. Deposit £2 2s.

GLASGOW.—August 18.—For the erection of garages for the United Co-operative Bakery Society, Ltd., 12 McNeill Street, Glasgow. Particulars, Mr. James Donnelly, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Enniskillen.

GRIMSBY.—September 5.—For the erection of a new Council School, Armstrong Street. Particulars, Mr. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court Chambers, Grimsby. Deposit £4 4s.

LEEDS.—For the erection of new Church for Third Church of Christ Scientist, Easterly Road, Harehills. Particulars, Messrs. Davidson, Son & Sherwood, architects, 14 Rectory Drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE.—August 31.—For the erection of an additional department at the Walker Gate Council School, Sutton Street. Architects, Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Mr. Thos. Walling, Director of Education, Education Office, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2.

PENDLETON. — August 15.—For addition of new porch to "B" pavilion of the Union Infirmary. Particulars, Mr. E. H. Inchley, Clerk to the Guardians, Poor Law Offices, Eccles New Road.

PORTH. — August 10. — For the erection of three temporary classrooms at the Intermediate Schools. Particulars, Mr. E. Lloyd, Clerk to the Governing Body, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Porth. Deposit £2 2s.

QUAKERS' YARD.—August 5.—For the erection complete of a mining institute, together with all contingent works in connection therewith. Particulars, Office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil. Deposit £2 2s.

RAWMARSH.—For the erection of a War Memorial on Rawmarsh Hill. Particulars from Mr. Charles W. Hutton, architect, 7 St. Bees Road, Firwood, Bolton.

ST. NEOTS.—August 13.—For the erection of eight parlour and 18 non-parlour type houses on the Cambridge Road site. Particulars, the office of the Surveyor, Mr. R. I. Weymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

WOKING. — August 15.—For the erection of a Fire Brigade Station at Church Street, Woking. Particulars from Mr. G. J. Wooldridge, Surveyor, Council Offices, Woking. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

BOURNEMOUTH.—For the erection of a greenhouse at King's Park Nurseries, for the B.C., the tender of Messrs. W. Richardson & Co., at £2,050, has been accepted.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Watch Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. Albert Fleming, Neston, £15,999, for the erection of a branch police-station and 16 houses, at the junction of Well Lane and Albany Road.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. James Moffatt & Sons for the erection of baths at St. Georges Street, Hockley.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. F. H. Smith for the erection of a branch bank in Stratford Road, Hall Green.

BRADFORD.—The E.C. have accepted the following tenders for extensions at Lidget Green school: Messrs. E. Balmforth & Sons, Ltd., £2,295, for mason work; Messrs. A. Shaw & Co., £1,076, for joiner work.

BRISTOL. — The E.C. have accepted the tender, £1,267 16s., of Mr. W. J. Bray, for the erection of two classrooms at Two Mile Hill Council School.

BRISTOL.—The tender of Messrs. W. N. Cowlin & Sons, of Bristol, has been accepted for the erection of a super cinema on the site of the Palace Theatre, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

BURSLEM.—Stoke-on-Trent Corporation have accepted the tender, £7,650, of Messrs. Cornes & Son for the reconstruction of Burslem old Town Hall.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Lands Committee of the City of London Corporation recommend the tender, £5,441, of Messrs. L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., for the demolition of buildings and the construction of foundations in connection with the scheme for rebuilding the engineers' offices at the Guildhall. Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., Surveyor to the City of London, is the architect.

EVESHAM.—For the erection of 22 houses, in pairs, at Hampton, for the R.D.C., Messrs. Mansell & Wheeler, Evesham, £9,482.

EVESHAM. — The R.D.C. have placed the following contracts for houses at Badsey: Mr. F. Cockerill, 6 houses, £2,657; Messrs. J. Taylor & Sons, 4 houses, £1,780; and Mr. C. Steward, 4 houses, £1,780.

FULHAM.—For the dismantling of the largest of the three airsheds and rebuilding same, with an added height of 35 ft. and additional length of 56 ft., the Air Ministry has given the contract to Messrs. Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington. The cost will exceed £110,000.

GLASGOW. — The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of 418 houses on the Balornock Estate: Mason work, Messrs. R. Sproul & Son, Ltd., Cambuslang, £60,109 17s. 3d.; joiner work, Messrs. John Lawrence, 17 Oswald Street, £45,443 5s. 4d.; plaster work, M. H. S. Bathgate, 540 Duke Street, £9,714 9s.; slater, etc., work, Messrs. P. White & Co., Paul Street, £16,315 7s. 1d.; glazier work, Messrs. A. S. Wrigh Co., St. Vincent Street, £1,018 4s. 11 and lath work, Mr. Arthur Finlays Minerva Street, £2,097 19s. 1d.

HULL. — The Corporation h accepted the tender, £1,940 16s. of Messrs. J. V. Coonan Company the supply of pipes and fittings the St. Paul Street baths.

HULL.—The E.C. have accepted tender of Messrs. E. Quibell & S Ltd., for the erection of a junior infants' block at Francis Asl Schools, at a cost of £11,286.

KIDDERMINSTER.—For the e tion of 10 houses at Blue Bell, Co ley, and six at Fairfield, Wolverl for the R.D.C. Messrs. Bridgewa Bros., builders, Cradley Heath, £6,8 Messrs. Pritchard & Godv F.R.I.B.A., Bank Buildings, Kidd minster, are the architects.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have cepted the tender of Messrs. Har Arnold & Son, Ltd., for the constr tion of the first unit of sewage ta at Knostrop, at the sum of £53, 4s. 3d.

LEEDS. — The Corporation Tr ways Committee have accepted the lowing tenders in connection with extension of the tram depot in Swi gate: All trades, Messrs. J. T. Wri & Sons, £64,500, subject to sub-c tractors being approved by the C poration; structural steelwork, Mes Leonard Cooper, Ltd., £9,175.

LEYLAND. — The U.D.C. h accepted the following tenders: Messrs. Leyland Construction Co., 20 houses on Sandy site, at a cost £8,140, and 20 other houses at a of £8,540; (*b*) Mr. A. M. Tomlins 15 houses in Leyland Lane, includ road-making, sewering and fenci £6,087.

LIVERPOOL. — The Corporat have accepted, subject to the appro of the B.E., the tender of Mes Jones & Sons (Woolton), Ltd., £24,647, for the erection of the P hurst Road Council School.

MANCHESTER.—The L.M.S. h accepted the tender of Messrs. S. & Smethurst, Ltd., of Oldham, for reconstruction and widening of Moston Lane railway bridge.

MANCHESTER.—The E.C. h accepted the tender of Messrs. Tin & Young for the erection of infants' department as Blackley Mu cipal School.

MANCHESTER. — Messrs. Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Poll Street, Ancoats, propose to const a new loading way. The plans are Messrs. Stott & Sons, architects, M chester. General contractors, Mes H. Matthews & Sons (Builders), L Ardwick, Manchester. Steelw Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., L Trafford Park, Manchester. Glaz British Challenge Glazing Co., St ford, London, E.

MANCHESTER.—For the Ro Infirmary, Oxford Road, a new din hall and servery are to be erected. plans by Messrs. Thos. Worthingto Son, FF.R.I.B.A., architects. The c tract has been placed with Mes George Macfarlane & Son, I builders, Chorlton-on-Medlock. C crete suspended floor by the Armou Tubular Flooring Co., Swinton.

(*Continued on page* 250)

Quality

THIS is an example of the many types of work undertaken by us and may serve as a useful guide to those responsible for the placing of orders for:—Gates, Railings of all types (ornamental and plain), Staircase Balustradings, Grills, &c., Fire escape staircases, Iron fire-proof doors, Wire fences and steel construction in all its forms

Estimates Free

Main Entrance Gates and Railing manufactured and erected by us at the St. Pancras Housing Scheme

T.W. PALMER & Co.
MERTON ABBEY IRONWORKS,
MERTON ABBEY, S.W.19

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CENTRAL HEATING
VENTILATION AND HOT WATER SUPPLIES

NEW SCHOOLS AT MOULSECOMBE, BRIGHTON. *Messrs. Thos. Simpson & Son, Architects (Kinnell's Installation)*

OTHER COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, ETC., EQUIPPED WITH KINNELL'S SYSTEM INCLUDE:—
St. Catherine's School, Bramley; Park School, Yeovil; Girls' Secondary Schools, Brighton; Bradfield College, Bradfield, Berks.; Brasenose College, Oxford; Borough Road College, Isleworth; Training College, Saffron Walden; Grammar School, Newbury, etc., etc.

50 Years' Experience in Heating Schools and All Classes of Educational Institutions.
Please submit your Heating and Ventilating Enquiries for our consideration and advice.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
¾-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
⅜in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto.
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d*.	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10%or+10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	4in. 16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices.		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24in.	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£16 0 0		Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 3 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weld
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£2

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 n.	2×7 in.	2×4
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝n.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	3
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	3
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	–

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6
Scotch glue	60/-

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—											
Thicknesses	3/16 in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7
Alder	2½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	1
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List)

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2
Tubes (per feet)	4*d*.	5½*d*.	6½*d*.	9½*d*.	1/1	1/4½	1
Elbows square (each)	10*d*.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4
Elbows round (each)	11*d*.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d*.	6*d*.	7*d*.	9*d*.	1/-	1/4	2

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvani Fittin
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28½%	—30
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¼	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/3¼	1/5½	1/11¼	2/2
Bends (each)	1/3¼	1/5½	1/9¾	2/2	2/7½
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d*.	11*d*.	1/0¼
Stop ends do.	—	—	3*d*.	3*d*.	3*d*.
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d*.	4*d*.	4*d*.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bu
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Y
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per t
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditt
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditt
Ditto white	72/6	Ditt
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditt
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per t
Ditto White	120/-	Ditt
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard
Chalk lime	59/9	Per t
Hair	43/-	Per c
6×6 in. white glazed tiles	from 3/6	Per yard
White Portland cement	300/-	Per t
Lath nails	31/-	Per c

SLATES SLATES
SLATES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES
Machine Made Sand Faced 10½ by 6½
Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles
IN ANY QUANTITY

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INTERLOCKING TILES
COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.
47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1
Phone: HOP 3448

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipe
Lead delivered		32/6		33/-		36/-
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0½	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
¼ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
¼ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
¼ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
		Each				
		1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to s in quantities of 100 upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	1
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	

Out to sizes, per foot super.

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish White 7½d. Ti 10

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	-

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sha
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 246)

NEATH. — The Glamorgan E.C. have accepted the tender, £22,875, of Messrs. E. Thomas & Sons, Neath, for the erection of a school and caretaker's house at Cadoxton, Neath.

PRESTON.—F. Healey, builder, 91 Market Street, has secured the contract for the erection of School Chapel (£9,000) at Ribbleton. Architects, Messrs. Mercer & Duckworth, 162 Dock Street, Fleetwood.

PLYMOUTH. — The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, £6,360, of Messrs. R. T. Hartop & Co., for the erection of 12 houses in Henderson Place.

PONTYCYMMER, GLAM. — For additions and remodelling the girls' and infants' school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., County Architect, Cardiff. The tender of Messrs. J. Williams & Davies, Caerphilly, £7,683, is accepted.

ROCHDALE.—The Housing Committee of the Rochdale Corporation has accepted the tender of Mr. M. J. Gleeson, builder, 122 Chesterfield Road, Woodseats, Sheffield, for the erection of 188 houses on the New Hey Farm Estate at Castleton. Mr. S. H. Morgan, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corporation have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses on the Langley Estate: Mr. G. M. Payling, 24, at £9,390 8s. 1d.; Messrs. R. T. Hinchliffe & Sons, Ltd., 72, at £26,983 4s. 6d.; and Messrs. Melling Bros., Ltd., 31, at £11,838 15s. 5d.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corporation Electricity Committee have accepted the tender, £1,785 11s. 10d., of Messrs. Mason & Quince for the erection of a sub-station in Main Road, Darhall.

SHENSTONE (STAFFS.). — The Staffordshire E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Robert T. Rix & Son, Wood End, Shenstone, for the erection of a new Council School at Little Aston, Shenstone, to accommodate 128 children, at a cost of £4,648.

SOUTHPORT.—For the erection of the new cinema and shops in Liverpool Road, Ainsdale, Southport, for the Southport Cinema Co., Ltd., a contract has been let to Mr. Peter Sudden, of Larch Street, Southport. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., of 371 Lord Street, Southport, and Mr. Felix Holt, A.R.I.B.A., of 14 Dale Street, Liverpool.

TEDDINGTON. — The tender of Messrs. Grace & Marsh for the erection of the new Memorial Hospital, at a cost of £17,711, has been accepted.

WAKEFIELD. — The Corporation have accepted the tender, £5,987 2s., of Mr. H. Hainsworth, of Wakefield, for the construction of the Alverthorpe sewerage system.

WAKEFIELD.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. Crook & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of an elementary school at Manygates, at a cost of about £31,500.

WHITCHURCH. — The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. Peter McLachlan, Warrington, £8,839 13s. 6d., for the erection of 24 houses in Rosemary Lane, and £6,581 2s. 4d. for 18 houses in W ham Road. In the latter case extra width of one foot to each ho was agreed to at £12 per pair ext

WHITEHAVEN.—A new miss hall is to be erected at Kells. plans have been prepared by Mes R. Bentley & Sons, architects and veyors, Church Street, Whiteha The contract has been placed Messrs. J. Leslie & Sons, builders contractors, Coach Road, Whiteha

WOOLWICH. — The B.C. h placed a contract for the erection 360 concrete houses with Messrs. J Laing & Son, Ltd., Carlisle, and Hill, N.W.7.

Trade Notes

Messrs. The Rom River Co., I of No. 7 Wharf, Amberley Road, dington, W.9, have informed us they are extending their business the supplying, bending and fixing reinforcement steel. Details of service are set out in a leaflet iss by the firm.

The National Radiator Co., Ltd. Hull, are continuing their progres policy of demonstrating the qual of their Ideal Cookanheat and I Classic Radiators by means of t Travelling Exhibit, fitted with working installation. Demonstrat were given during the past week Lancashire in front of the "W Horse" Inn, Prestwich, in the Ma Place, Radcliffe, and at the R Lancashire Agricultural Show Bolton.

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BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of th marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separat at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; painte 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s.

This is an abridged list; the Gradings of other towns may be had on application to the Editorial Office of this Pap

Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromsgrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh-on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon.)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Camborne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Annes	A
St. Helens	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend-on-Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke-on-Trent	
Stoney Stratford	
Stourport	
Stowmarket	
Stratford-on-Avon	
*Stroud	
Sunderland	
Sutton Coldfield	
*Swanage	
Swansea Valley	
Swanwick	
Swansea	
*Swindon	
Tamworth	
Taunton	
*Tavistock (Town)	
Teeside District	
Tenterden	
Thame	
Thetford	
Thirsk	
Thornton	
Tonbridge	
Torquay	
*Totnes	
Towcester	
Tring	
*Trowbridge	
Tunbridge Wells	
Uckfield	
Uttoxeter	
Wakefield	
Wallsend-on-Tyne	
Walmer	
Walsall	
Wantage	
Ware	
Warrington	
Watton	
Warwick	
Wednesbury	
Wellingborough	
Wells (Somerset)	
Welwyn	
Welwyn Garden City	
Wendover	
West Bromwich	
Westcliffe-on-Sea	
Westgate	
Westerham	
West Hartlepool	
Weston-super-Mar	
Weybridge	
*Weymouth	
Whitby	
Whitechurch	
Whitehaven	
Whitstable	
Widnes	
Wigan	
Wimborne	
Winchester	
Windsor	
Wisbech	
Witney	
Woking	
Wolverhampton	
Woodstock	
Worcester	
Worksop	
Worthing	
Wycombe	
Yeadon	
*Yeovil	
York	

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	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	8½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge		
Westbury		
Weymouth		
Yeovil		

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	
Peebles	
Perth and District	
Peterhead and District	
Port Glasgow	
St. Andrews	
Selkirk	
Stirling	
Strathaven	
Troon	
West Lothian	

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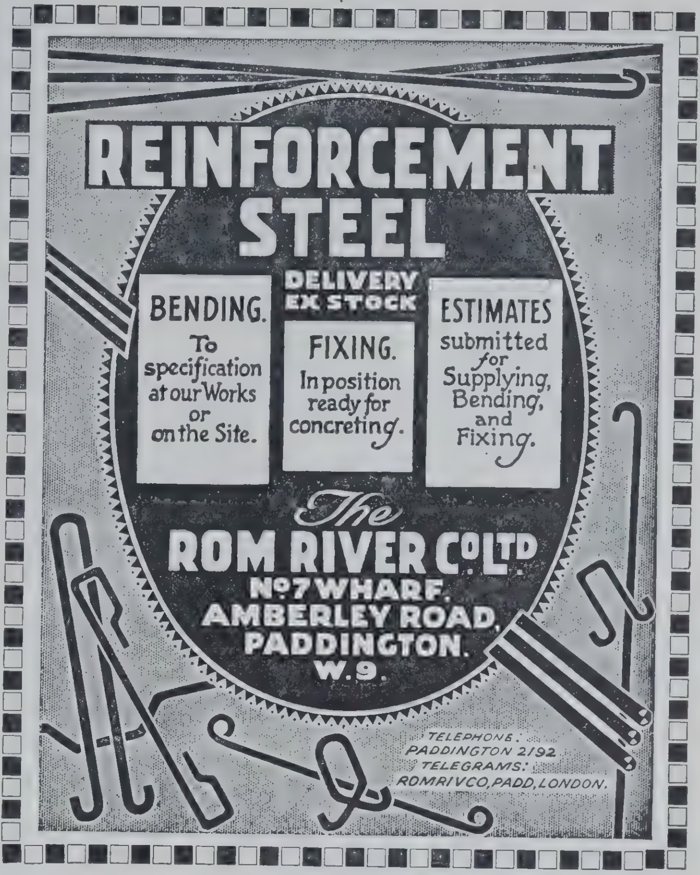

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Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	⅓%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅓th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- „ „		
	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
„ „ cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
	Stairs	
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-

	To Eleva generall
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square Countess
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	30/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3
Add for copper nails	2/3

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails

Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails

Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers

Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails

Add for vertical work

Add for circular on face in elevation

Add for circular on plan, according to radius

Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 × 12 in.	90/-	98/-
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6

Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super

Centering to beams, per yard super

Centres to arches, per foot super

	Plates	Floor	Roofs
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-	

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/-	45/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.

1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super

2-in. Deal strings, per foot super

Housing steps to strings each

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examples of architecture, so rich in form, texture, tone and colour, which set a standard so hard to surpass to-day, depend almost entirely on
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Panels of Bricks and Tiles have been built up in the showrooms of

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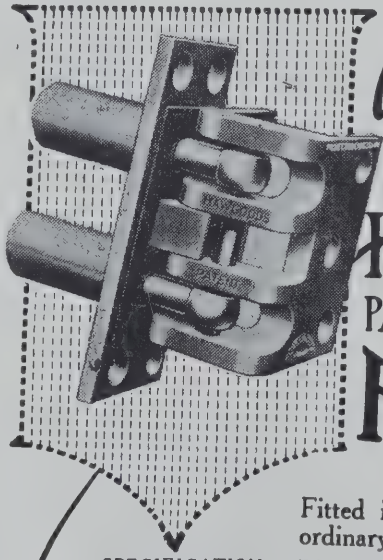

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PATENT DOUBLE ACTION SPRING
HINGES

SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
For doors up to 50lb., 2 single hinges (1 pair). Doors from 50 lb. to 100 lb., one twin hinge at top and 1 single hinge at bottom of door (1 set). Doors from 100 lb. to 200 lb., 2 twin hinges (1 pair). Twin Hinge has 2 springs which are inserted in casement or post. Wings, which clip door and are not inserted, measure 3¼ by 4 in. deep. Weight about 5¼ lb. Single hinge. Wing measurements. 3¼ by 1⅞ in. Weight about 2¼ lb.

Fitted in the same position as ordinary Butt-Hinges, they have no connection with the floor, and eliminate the high cost of fixing which other types of spring hinge incur.

They are made of Gun Metal by British labour and are approved and used by H.M. Office of Works, the L.C.C., Railway Cos., also Corporations, Schools, Theatres, Workhouses, etc., throughout the country.

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ECCLES, MANCHESTER.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

		1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortise	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Step ends	10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/-	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/6	13/2	16/3
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/6	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to ⅓rd
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3	moulding	moulding

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 10
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal b Patent Gla
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1

If on Moulded Work	Add per Yard Super for the following If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/3	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames each ..	0/3	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippl
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	6d.

	Per Foot Su Wax
Polishing	6d.

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining
On walls	1/5
On stairs	1/10
On ceilings	1/7

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Notes and Comments

After the recent collapse of a house in the West d whilst it was being underpinned, we have now record a failure in the City, where the western bay the Commercial Assurance Building fell into the avated site destined for the new Lloyds Bank head ce in Cornhill. The excavation had been carried vn about 18 feet below the street level, and the ty wall underpinned with five substantial blocks cement concrete. These are still intact, but the tre one has heeled over, allowing the 80-ft. wall ve it first to bulge, and then to come down in its irety, together with some 10 or 12 feet of the front back walls adjoining. The reason for this, and ether it has any relation to the fact that a large t of the roadway at this point has been found to sist of the concrete skin without any solid earth port, cannot be determined until the debris is red away and a close examination made. Other tions of the premises and adjacent buildings were naged in the crash, but luckily the preliminary rnings of failure allowed the street to be closed, there was no loss of life nor personal injury.

* * *

he report, in last Monday's papers, of a protest cession making its way from the Boulevard Soult he Bois de Vincennes *via* the Porte de Neuilly t have considerably puzzled those who know their is well. Only by a march right across the City then half way round it can such a feat be accom- hed; but the explanation is that for "Neuilly" should read "Reuilly." If the nomenclature of Paris Gates is a stumbling-block to the foreigner, r continued existence constitutes another problem ch the Civic authorities have yet to solve. For the disappearance of the fortifications the *raison re* of gates disappears, but, as the gates are bound with the question of controls and octroi duties, r removal is not going to be as simple as the ng of the walls in which they occur. Even the ing down of the fortifications is giving the City ers anxious thought. Beyond the actual walls is ne of 1,000 feet which, for war purposes, had to ept clear of buildings. The capacity of modern llery having long since discounted the defensive e of the walls, the authorities have been somewhat about this "no-man's-land," on which a hetero- eous collection of buildings, ranging from shacks actories, have been erected by people at their own , and these constitute a barrier to the seemly nsion of the City. Beyond that the external munal authorities have allowed a haphazard ribbon development along the roads leading out of Paris, so that the problem of new suburbs, from the artistic standpoint, is likely to be as acute as it is round London. Paris has, however, an ambitious regional planning scheme on foot, and having obtained the co-operation of most of the communes of the Department of the Seine in its preparation, the situation may yet be saved.

* * *

The *latissement* movement, which the Paris correspondent of *The Times* has recently described, is, however, one of the greatest blots on the landscape round about Paris. One of these *latissements* can be seen from the Nord Railway just before entering Paris, another lies some miles out on the Fontainebleau Road, but a drive along most of the main roads out of the City leads to one of these dreary settlements, which are incomparably worse than any form of development that the C.P.R.E. was formed to combat in this country. The appearance of the *latissement* is a confession that France, like England, can no longer house its industrial workers on seemly lines that will ensure an economic return. The same phenomenon is looming up in the United States; and seems likely to become a grave economic question in all industrial countries. The French industrial worker, driven out of Paris proper by the high rents and an increasing demand for office accommodation, is left to fend for himself; and becomes a more or less willing customer for the astute financiers who buy up agricultural land and peddle it out in 30-square metre plots. On one of these plots the workman is, apparently, allowed to erect any kind of dwelling that his fancy or, more probably, his purse dictates, so that a *latissement* exhibits more varieties of shacks than one could see in a Middle-West American State. There are no roads in these settlements, no sanitary systems, and, in the earliest ones, no water supply, though the provision of the last is now made compulsory. The most noticeable architectural effort is for all the world like a child's doll's-house, one room deep, three floors high counting the attic in the gabled roof, with a straight, windowless back. Breeze blocks seem to be the commonest building material, and many dwellings with this kind of walling are apparently waiting until the owners can afford stucco or roughcast to hide their ugly colour and make them rainproof.

* * *

The Liverpool City Council has definitely decreed that the Cenotaph to be erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the War shall be erected on the plateau in front of St. George's Hall. It will be remembered that Professor Lionel Budden's design was selected in competition for the work. Since the competition was decided, a good deal of opposition has been manifested to placing the Cenotaph on the St. George's Hall plateau. It culminated in a petition, signed by thirty-three architects, being presented to the Council protesting against the Cenotaph being erected on this site as likely to interfere with the architectural beauty of the Hall. With all due respect the promoters, whose good faith we do not doubt, should have made their point months ago when the competition was first announced. The Cenotaph was all along intended to be built on this site; the majority of the competition designs submitted included an elevation or perspective showing the proposed memorial in its relation to St. George's Hall. It was rather bad tactics, too, to enlist support for the memorial among the competing architects, because it gave ground for Sir A. Salvidge's acid comment that he would have been more impressed by the memorial if it had not been signed by so many unsuccessful competitors.

* * *

The Ministry of Transport has been moved to make a pronouncement on the subject of the "Committee" which is considering the design and approximate cost of Charing Cross Bridge. It takes the form of a letter from the Minister to Mr. Arthur Keen, the chairman of the Conference of Societies interested in the preservation of Waterloo Bridge, and it is noticeable that throughout this communication no reference is made to the "Committee" of which so much was previously heard. The Committee has now become an "inquiry," conducted by a firm of engineers, appointed by the Minister *on the recommendation of the L.C.C.*, with the addition of the L.C.C. engineer. The engineer of the Southern Railway assists the others as required. Col. Ashley does not apprehend any of the dangers apprehended by the Conference of Societies, because the question of Waterloo Bridge is excluded from the terms of reference to the "Inquiry." It would have been preferable, however, if the engineers appointed by the Ministry had not been previously connected with this controversy. While the Ministerial statement confirms the truth of the statement made by the general manager of the Southern Railway, it shows the report of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee to have been incorrect, does nothing to allay the apprehension of the Conference of Societies, and fails to carry out the undertaking given by the Government in Parliament.

* * *

Arising out of a recommendation contained in the report of the British Institute of Industrial Art on "The Art of Graveyard Monuments," issued in 1925, a Joint Committee of that Institute and the National Association of Master Monumental Masons have bee considering the use of native stones, especially i localities where stones of suitable quality are to b found, and, generally, the use of suitable materia in relation to different local climatic and econom conditions. They have now issued an interim repo indicating seventeen British stones which they regar as technically suitable for monumental work, subje to reservations in some cases as to particular us Six are put down as unsuitable for headstones i smoky industrial areas and two are indicated as sui able for recumbent memorials. Samples of the ston in question have been deposited temporarily in th Permanent Collection of the British Institute of I dustrial Art, North Court Annex, Victoria and Albe Museum, where they may be viewed between the hou of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The report indicates that th question is a difficult one, for variations in climat and atmospheric conditions make it impossible to dra up a list of stones suitable for graveyard monumen in any part of the country. Thus a stone unable withstand the effects of exposure to sea air ma endure quite well in an inland district; while anoth which can be safely used in the pure air of a villa will quickly decay in the air of an industrial tow Moreover, the thin headstone, exposed on all fac presents a weathering problem that is distinct fro that of ordinary building stone, where only one fa is exposed. The economic factors of supply, tra port and price are other matters that must be tak into account. Any enlightened enquiry which m tend to improve the appearance of our burial groun will be welcome, for the average cemetery or gra yard is a pretty dismal and hideous affair. T Report, price 9d., can be obtained from the Office the Institute, 38 Bloomsbury Square, London.

* * *

An appeal to the public for £35,000 to preserve t amenities of Stonehenge has been launched with t blessing of the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDona Earl Crawford, Viscount Grey and Lord Radn The sum is required to purchase the land, par covered with dilapidated aerodrome buildings, in t immediate vicinity of the famous Druidical circle, demolish the buildings, and so restore and prese the pristine solitude so essential to remains of t character. In all the fund aims at the purchase over 1,400 acres of ground, and it is to be hoped t readers will assist by sending contributions to Secretary of the National Trust (Stonehenge Fun 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1. The sale the aerodrome buildings after the War was a gr mistake, seeing that Stonehenge had already b scheduled as an ancient monument; but it is also object of the present effort to prevent the erect near-by of any buildings, especially of the tea-sh class, from which all places of historic interest st in danger at the present time.

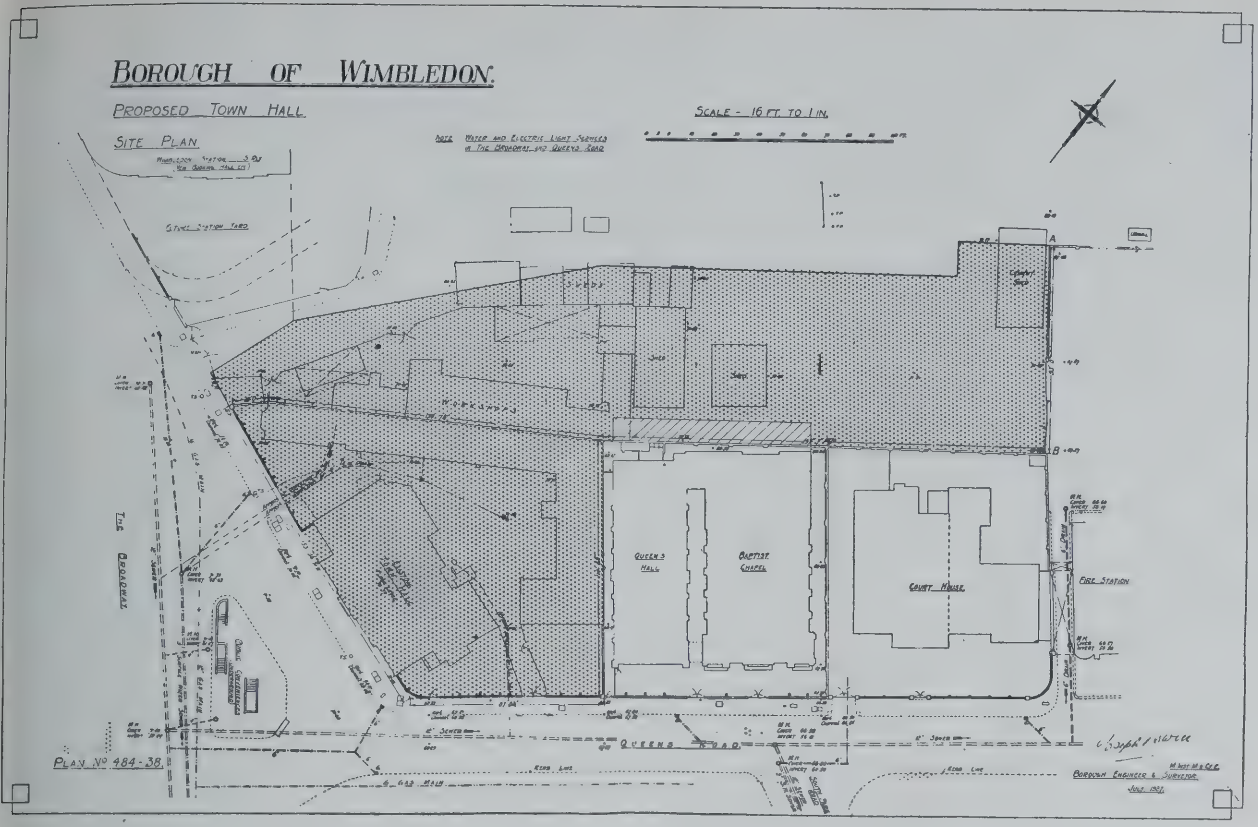
Competition Result

Rotherham

In the competition of the Education Committee for the new Elementary School at Thorpe Desley, assessor, Mr. W. Carby Hall, has awarded first prize of £50 to Mr. J. Totty, and second, £20, to Mr. D. Jenkinson. Mr. Totty has accordingly been appointed architect for the new school.

Competition Closing Date

University Buildings, Western Australia.—August 23.—To cost £150,000. Premiums, £400, £300 £200. Assessors, Prof. Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President R Institute of Architects of Western Australia. Particulars, Agent-General for Western Australia, 115- Strand, W.C.2.



AN IMPORTANT COMPETITION PRECEDENT

The Wimbledon Municipal Buildings Conditions

The proper conduct of competitions is a subject of ntinual interest to architects, so that any new velopment which concerns the drawing up of com- tition conditions or the methods of assessment will watched very closely, not only by candidates for great prizes which the competition system offers, t by all those who have at heart the welfare of the ofession as a whole. It is notorious that within ent years the awards of several important competi- ns have led to acrimonious disputes. Disappointed npetitors have written angry letters on the ground t conditions clearly set down were deliberately set de by the prize-winners. The short reply is, of rse, that the competitors accept as a primary con- ion of their entry that the assessors' award must considered final; and those who wish the competi- n system to be preserved must insist that the essors' decision, whether right or wrong, is uncon- ionally accepted.

While it may be right for some notice to be taken the complaints made by disgruntled competitors, s far better to so draft the conditions that subse- nt protest is unnecessary.

THE COMPETITORS' CHARTER.

lany of the disputes arising out of competition rds are due to the fact that the conditions are biguously worded. On other occasions, however, nay occur that the very precision with which the ditions are drafted causes embarrassment to the petitors, inasmuch as they feel that their powers imagination have been placed under unjustifiable traint, and that the problem has been prescribed as to leave no loop-hole for the exercise of their ginality. It is with special satisfaction, therefore, read that in the Wimbledon competition for igns of a Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Mr. ary V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., who has been appointed essor, has inserted a clause which we here quote: The following schedule indicates the accommodation which the Corporation considers should be provided, but the competitors are at liberty, in the preparation of their designs, to make any modifications they may think fit, while carrying out the general spirit of these conditions and instructions. It may be assumed, however, that compliance with this schedule, while not absolutely binding, will be a matter of first importance with the assessor, and it must be understood that any material departure from it must be justified by compensating advantages to the buildings as a whole, having regard to their particular purpose."

Is it not obvious that a clause such as the preceding one, if it had been inserted in the conditions of those architectural competitions which have been productive of so much discord in the profession during recent years, might have effectually prevented the disputes in question from having arisen at all? For it stands to reason that no competitor has grounds for complaint against the assessors for going outside their own conditions when the assessors themselves prescribed the occasion when these conditions would be set aside with propriety. Although the clause does not exempt the jury from the duty of formulating the "programme" of the building as precisely as possible, it enables the jury to escape from the pretence of omniscience which not only irritates the competitors but actually makes it more difficult to obtain the best design. For it must be borne in mind that the competition system rests upon the assumption that the collective intellect of the competitors is capable of producing designs superior to that which the assessors themselves could create. If this assumption did not hold good, the obvious procedure would be for the building owner or the Corporation responsible for the project to appoint the assessors as architects for the work forthwith. For as it may be taken for granted that the promoters of every new building enterprise want the very best design they can get, they would dispense with the labour and cost of holding an architectural competition at all were they already convinced that they had found the ideal designer in some architect of acknowledged reputation. It is a wise policy in matters of this kind to allow for the unexpected, and to make possible the submission of the design of a building having certain qualities and dispositions such as might not occur to the imagination of assessors, however eminent. It is noteworthy that there appeared in the pages of this journal, two years ago, an article in which we recommended the formulation of just such a clause as has been adopted in the case of Wimbledon. We then urged that architectural assessors should recognise their natural limitations, and, while safeguarding themselves, also serve the best interest of their art by introducing into their conditions for competitions a clause devised to give the architectural programme the requisite elasticity. They should say, in effect, "This is the accommodation which the building owners require. We believe that the rooms can best be disposed in the following manner." And then should follow the list of rooms which, in the opinion of the assessors, should be placed upon the respective floors, and other desirable elements in the plan and the general disposition of the building of the site should be carefully outlined. Then we urged that finally should come the important clause, the ultimate charter of freedom for both assessors and competitors, couched in terms such as the following: "But if any architect can show that the programme can be fulfilled more satisfactorily by any other method, he is at liberty to submit a design which violates one or more of the conditions, it being clearly understood that he does so at his own risk, and that his design will need to be of superlative merit in order to be preferred to others which have strictly complied with the injunctions of the assessors."

A New Model Clause.

It will be seen that the clause just quoted is similar in effect to the one adopted by Mr. Ashley, the assessor of the Wimbledon competition. A certain number of model clauses have already been incorporated in the conditions, and instructions which are usually sent to entrants for architectural competitions. Some of these, such as the provisos which deal with the conditions under which the architect will be employed to execute the design, and the conditions under which the competitors will be disqualified, are very valuable, and it is a great convenience to the assessor that such clauses should be stereotyped. We would suggest, however, that, in addition to these, yet another model clause should be inserted as a matter of course in every set of competition conditions, the clause being drafted in some such terms as those adopted in the two paragraphs here quoted. The matter is of great importance, and we would venture to suggest that special attention be given to it, on the part of the Competition Committee of the R.I.B.A., as the type of clause recommended appears to be such a perfect safeguard against the supremely undignified squabbles which have arisen over competition awards in the past.

The Wimbledon Site.

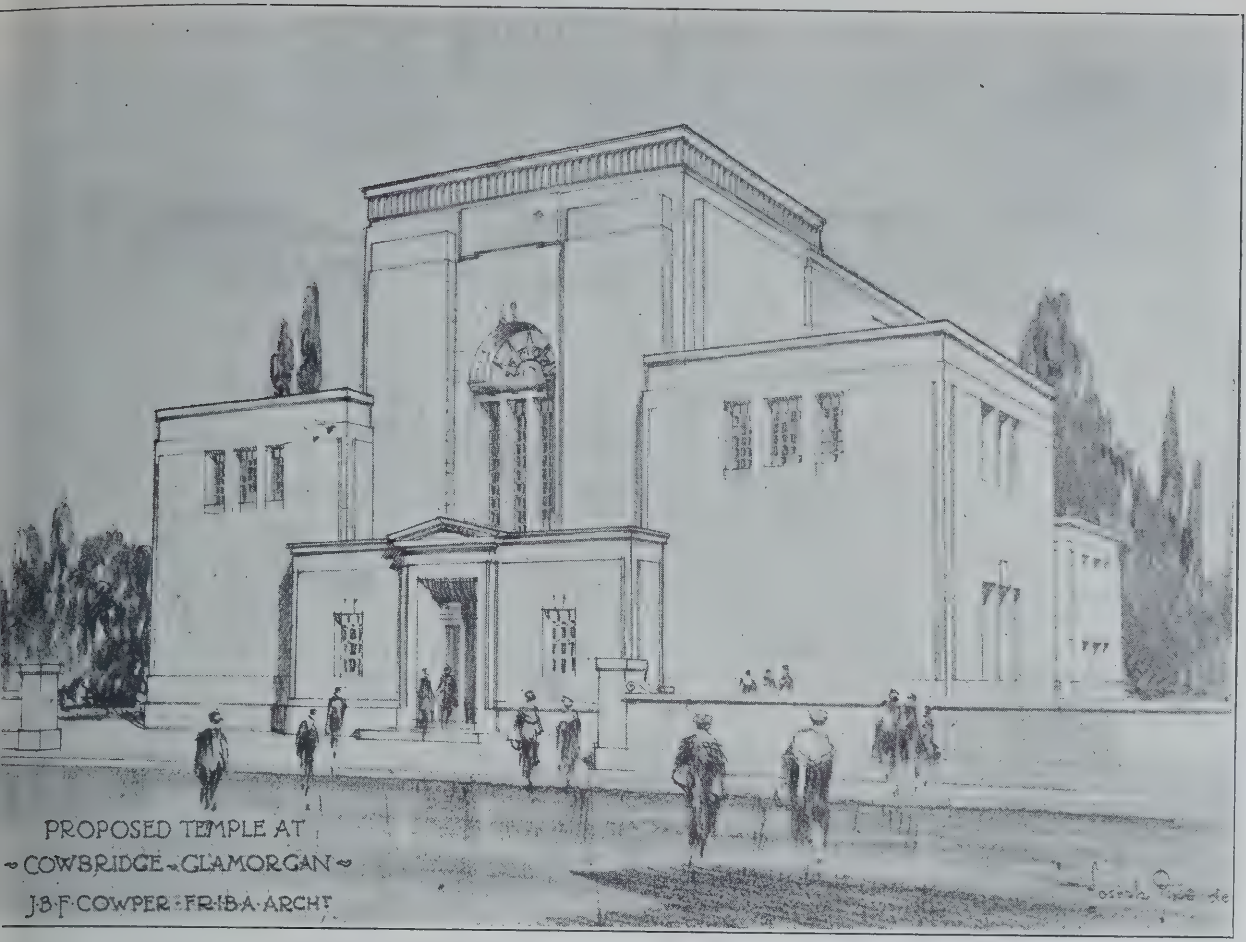
The Wimbledon Corporation have secured an excellent site for their new building. The area includes not only the site of the existing Town Hall, but some extensive workshops and sheds to the north and east of it. Not only has the site two corner street frontages, but it closes the vista of the Wimbledon Broadway, and thus any public building erected here will be shown to conspicuous advantage. The Council suite of offices is to include not only a Council chamber with public gallery and ante-room, but a Mayor's parlour, robing rooms, committee rooms, library and waiting-room, and a balcony or other suitable place for announcing election results. Th latter is a very important feature in a modern tow hall, and may well be given great architectur prominence. All this accommodation may be planne upon the first floor, which in this instance will be t principal floor of the building and, indeed, if spa could be found, might suitably be approached by grand flight of steps. The Town Clerk's departme consists of offices for a large number of clerks, do also the departments of the Borough Survey and the Borough Treasurer, all of which may be the ground floor. The departments of Valuatio Electrical Engineering and Public Health will pr sumably be on the second floor, while the baseme will include heating chamber, fuel store, electrici sub-station and strong rooms. Miscellaneous acco modation in the form of inquiry offices, lavatori telephone exchange, and a large general typing roo for all departments must also be provided, as w as a small flat for the Caretaker. In addition to the municipal offices, a Public Assembly Hall has to included in the building. This is intended to be us for concerts, public meetings, lectures, and theatric performances, while the floor of the hall should suitable for dancing. A properly equipped kitchen also required for serving banquets. Thus it will seen, like many other modern buildings, this is composite one which will need exceedingly skilf planning if this large number of subsidiary apa ments are to be provided without sacrificing the di nity and orderliness of the elevations. Fortunate the building will not be exposed to view upon sides, and it will therefore be possible to relax a litt from the highest standards of design in the frontag away from the public thoroughfare. The elevatio to Broadway and Queens Road are to be faced wi Portland stone. It is stated that a tower is not quired. It may be hoped, however, that some mea will be found of giving to the building its prop municipal status, for it scarcely seems desirable th shops and office blocks should be decorated with civ emblems which the Town Hall is expected to abju

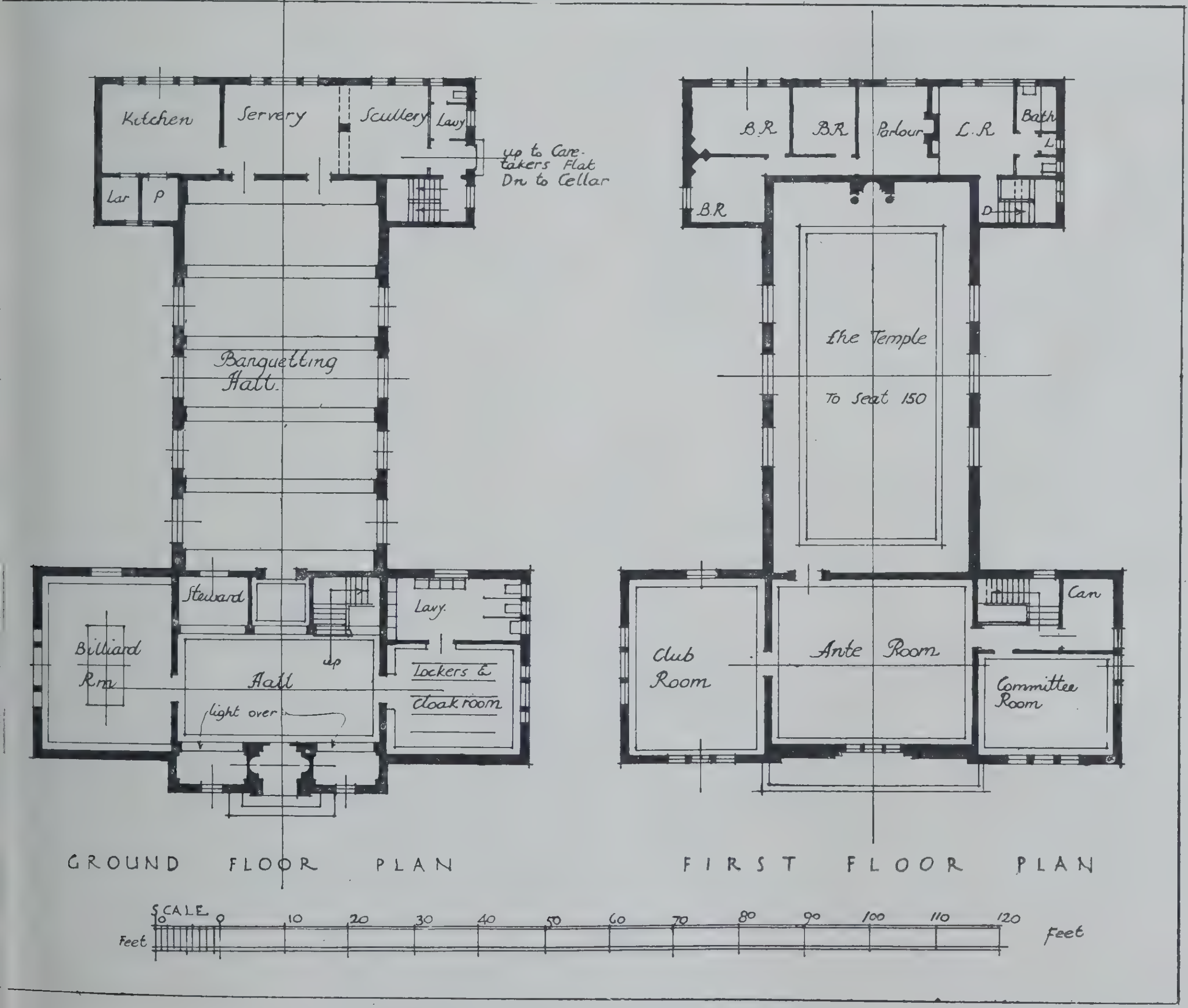
Competitors are required to submit their desig not later than Wednesday, November 30, 1927.

University Building Courses

The possibilities of university courses in buildi have been foreshadowed by the proposal of build in the north-western area to endow a Chair of Bui ing at Manchester University; and Dr. Stradli Director of the Building Research Station of t Department of Industrial and Scientific Resear further emphasised their desirability at last wee London Conference of Teachers of Building Co struction and Allied Subjects at Technical Schoo which had been convened by the Board of Educati The master builder under modern conditions has organise difficult technical processes and labour, a he should, therefore, have a knowledge of his materi which would enable him to be aware of the natu forces brought into play when he exposed them in a particular situation. In Doctor Stradling's opini through lack of university courses, we might s back in our real technical knowledge. Even t university courses in existence for architects might strengthened by a more intensive study of materia A more comprehensive training in reinforced co crete design certainly seems marked out as one the first additions to the architect's university tra ing, and it is not to be met by separate instructi (*a*) in structural steel and (*b*) in concrete.

The magnificent bronze gates, made by Pie Torrigiano for Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westmins Abbey, are undergoing a thorough cleaning.





PROPOSED MASONIC TEMPLE, COWBRIDGE, GLAMORGAN.
J. B. Francis Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

WREN VIGNETTES:

1. The Dome, Ball and Cross of St. Paul's

To the architect critic, which, of course, means all architects, nothing is quite so wickedly intriguing as the opportunity that occurs all too rarely of comparing the original sketch designs for a building with the actual structure as it eventually appears in all its stark and fearsome nakedness.

The Architecture Club, a year or two ago, organised a section exhibition of architects' original sketches designed to show the British public just how its beautiful buildings were first conceived in the minds of their designers. How, for instance, the plan of the great Parliament House or mighty Cathedral found its initial expression on the back of a disused envelope or on the conveniently blank " stop press " column of the evening newspaper. Unfortunately, however, it all fell rather flat because the response from the profession was unaccountably disappointing. It seemed that the precious envelope had been thrown away or the newspaper had been carelessly left in the train. At any rate, few of these fascinating exhibits appeared, and the great stunt-loving public was robbed of a very pretty thrill. The conclusion was forced upon us that either the architect was an even more shy and diffident creature than we had suspected, or that, directly the contract drawings were duly signed by employer and contractor, he marked his relief and thanksgiving by making a sacrificial bonfire of all his preliminary sketches and rejected ideas.

There is, of course, a decided limit to the number of drawings that can be stored in the average architect's office, but it is to be hoped that the designers of the more important buildings of the present day will preserve for posterity some at least of their earlier sketch schemes. By so doing they will follow the very good precedent set by Sir Christopher Wren, whose preliminary drawings and sketches for great compositions, such as St. Paul's, Greenwich Hospital and Hampton Court Palace, are exceedingly interesting to the student of architecture and intelligent layman alike, and have a definite historical value.

It was my good fortune, during a strenuous pupilage in a City office, to occupy a drawing-table from which a magnificent near view of the dome of St. Paul's could be seen, and I have very clear recollections of the awe and wonder with which that majestic outline inspired me. I speculated many times then (and since, for that matter) how on earth it was all done—not the actual building, but the designing of it. How Wren, with his ludicrously scant training in architecture and limited knowledge of domed structures, could evolve such a *tour-de-force* of sheer design. Was it luck or genius that suggested the use of engaged columns to the drum and the solid filling to each fourth intercolumniation that gives the strength and interest so lacking in Soufflot's dome of the Paris Pantheon? Was it more good fortune than the exercise of any particular skill that resulted in the superbly poised lantern, compared with which that of St. Peter's at Rome is a poor, squat thing? How could he be sure that the finely-handled design for the ball and cross would not suffer from the foreshortening effect inevitable in a building of such immense height. These and a dozen similar questions must occur to any thoughtful observer, and the only answer seems to lie in Carlyle's famous dictum that genius is simply the capacity for taking pains. Wren was essentially painstaking, and this characteristic, allied to very rare accomplishments in science and mathematics and great fertility of invention, enabled him to surmount difficulties that might well have dismayed a man less gifted or less pu poseful in method.

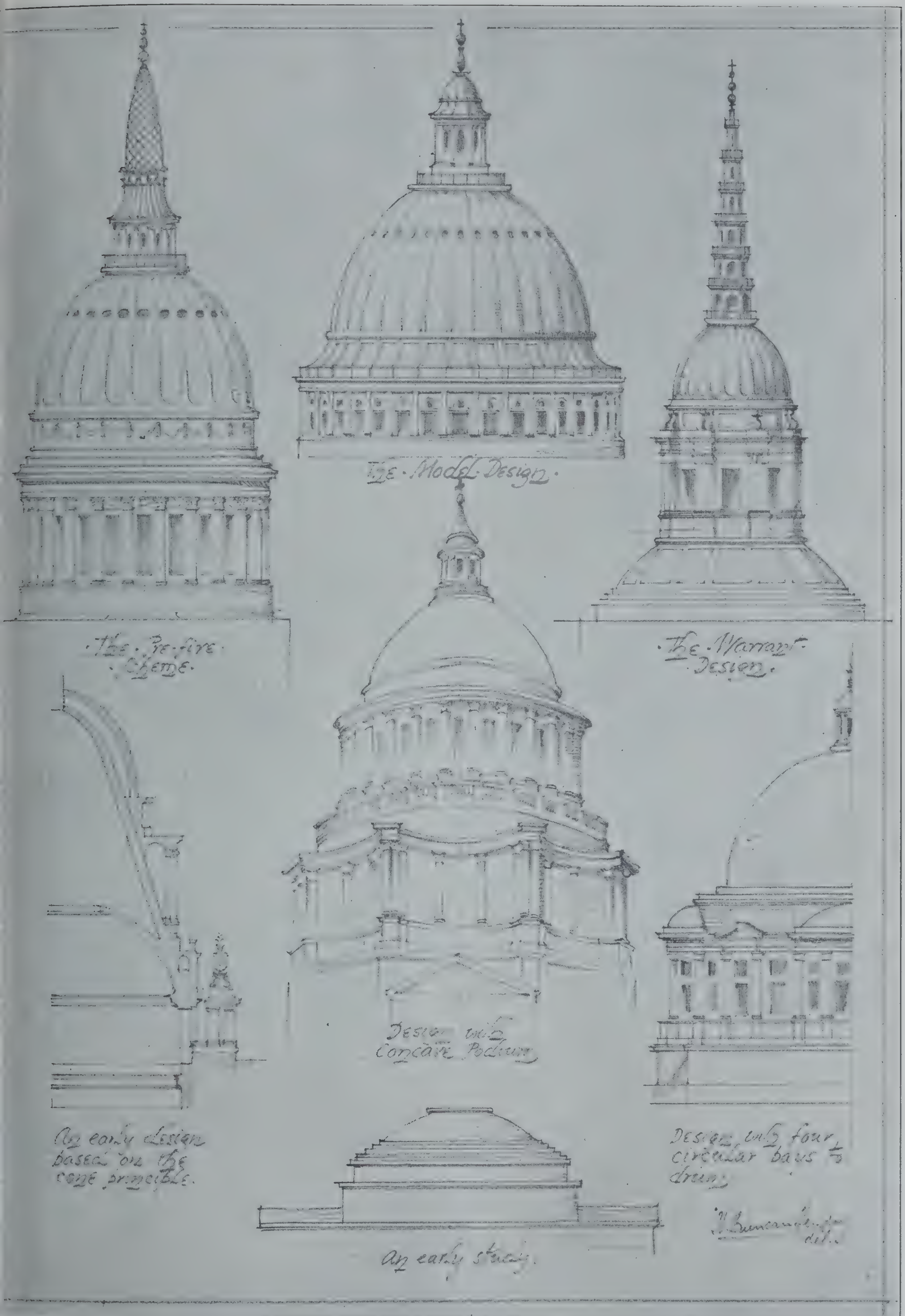
That Wren spared no effort to equip himself f his task can be seen from the number of drawing and sketches he prepared for the dome of St. Paul' There are dozens of sketch designs and scale draw ings, still preserved in various collections, which wi well repay careful study as showing the various ste and stages by which the final masterpiece w achieved. There is first the tentative and shadow domed outline, followed by more carefully finishe drawings for the pre-fire scheme of rebuilding t crossing and nave of the old Gothic Cathedral in t Classic style, and a very " free " Classic at tha These drawings show a well-designed cupola crowne by a grotesque-looking skeleton pineapple. Later, t incidence of the Great Fire evoked the Warra design, with a weird and wonderful telescopic spi superimposed on a flat saucer dome, and t " Model " scheme with its " Bramantesque " do and Greek cross plan. But while these fully-worke out schemes indicate the main lines of developme it must be remembered that at no stage does finali appear to have been reached, and always the restle mind of the designer was at work on some alternati treatment. This is seen in countless drawings, detai and " thumbnail " sketches of various dome shap ranging from conical types to flat depressed cupol frankly reminiscent of the Pantheon at Rome.

Curiously enough, however, no complete drawi has been preserved, so far as we know, which sho the dome as actually carried out or even one close resembling it. Perhaps there never was one. It m be that some rough sketches, long since destroye were given to the master masons and carpenters, a with their aid, and under the vigilant supervisi of the architect, the crowning glory of the gre building was gradually set in place. We know t immensity of Wren's task, the number of buildin in London and out of it with which he was concern at one and the same time, and the impossibility preparing anything like the number of drawings th would be deemed necessary for a similar buildi erected at the present time. Nevertheless, it see difficult to believe that Wren would not provide workmen with adequate drawings for the most i portant feature, æsthetically, of his whole desig Strength is given to this assumption by the fact th there is preserved in the Cathedral Library Wre actual working drawing for the ball and cross, c sisting of plan, elevation and section, all fully detail and dimensioned.

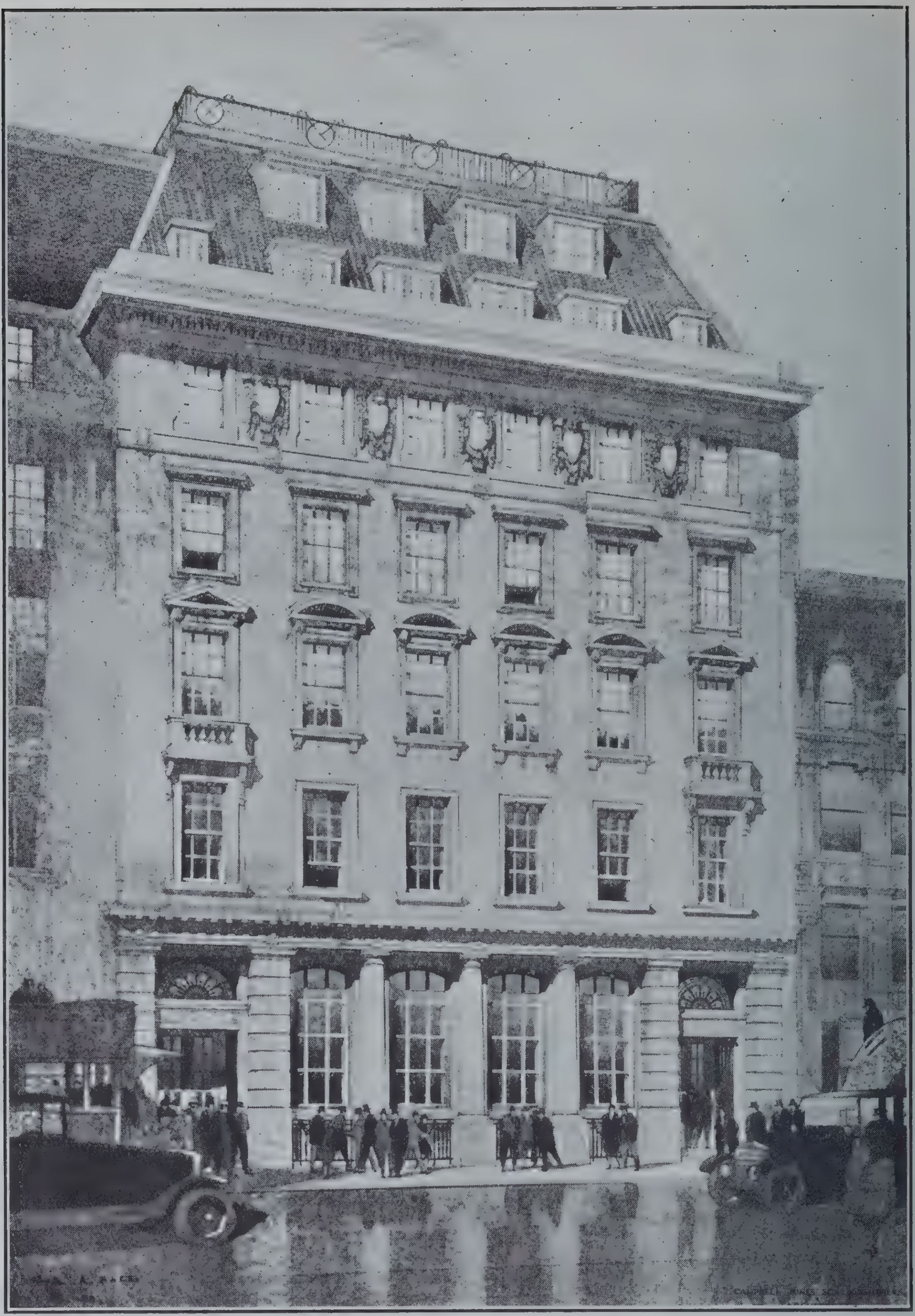
This drawing for the cross and cupola of the lante is dated June 29, 1708, and was possibly the l detail sent out from the architect's office. It furnis unmistakable evidence that, to the very end of task, and although tired out in body and mind weight of years and the petty intrigues and jealous with which he was latterly beset, Wren kept his fi masterful grip on the work.

Curiosity tempted me to compare this drawing w a measured drawing of the actual feature. I fou that the general lines and dimensions were practica identical, and I have no reason to believe that construction shown on Wren's section was not fai fully followed also. Incidentally it would be int esting to know just why Wren decided that the meter of the ball should be six feet *two-and-a-h* *inches*. It is thus carefully dimensioned on drawings!

H. DUNCAN HENDRY


The Pre-fire Scheme.
The Model Design.
The Warrant Design.
An early design based on the cone principle.
Design with Concave Podium
Design with four circular bays to drum
An early study.
H. Duncan Hendry del.

EARLY DESIGNS FOR THE DOME BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.
From Sketches by H. DUNCAN HENDRY, F.R.I.B.A.



NEW PREMISES IN FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.
MESSRS. CAMPBELL JONES, SON & SMITHERS, Architects.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Final Examination

The final examination qualifying for candidature as Associate, R.I.B.A., was held in London and Edinburgh from July 6 to 14, 1927. Of the 47 candidates examined (four of whom took Part 1 only and two Part 2 only), 18 passed (two in Part 1 only and two in Part 2 only), and 29 were relegated.

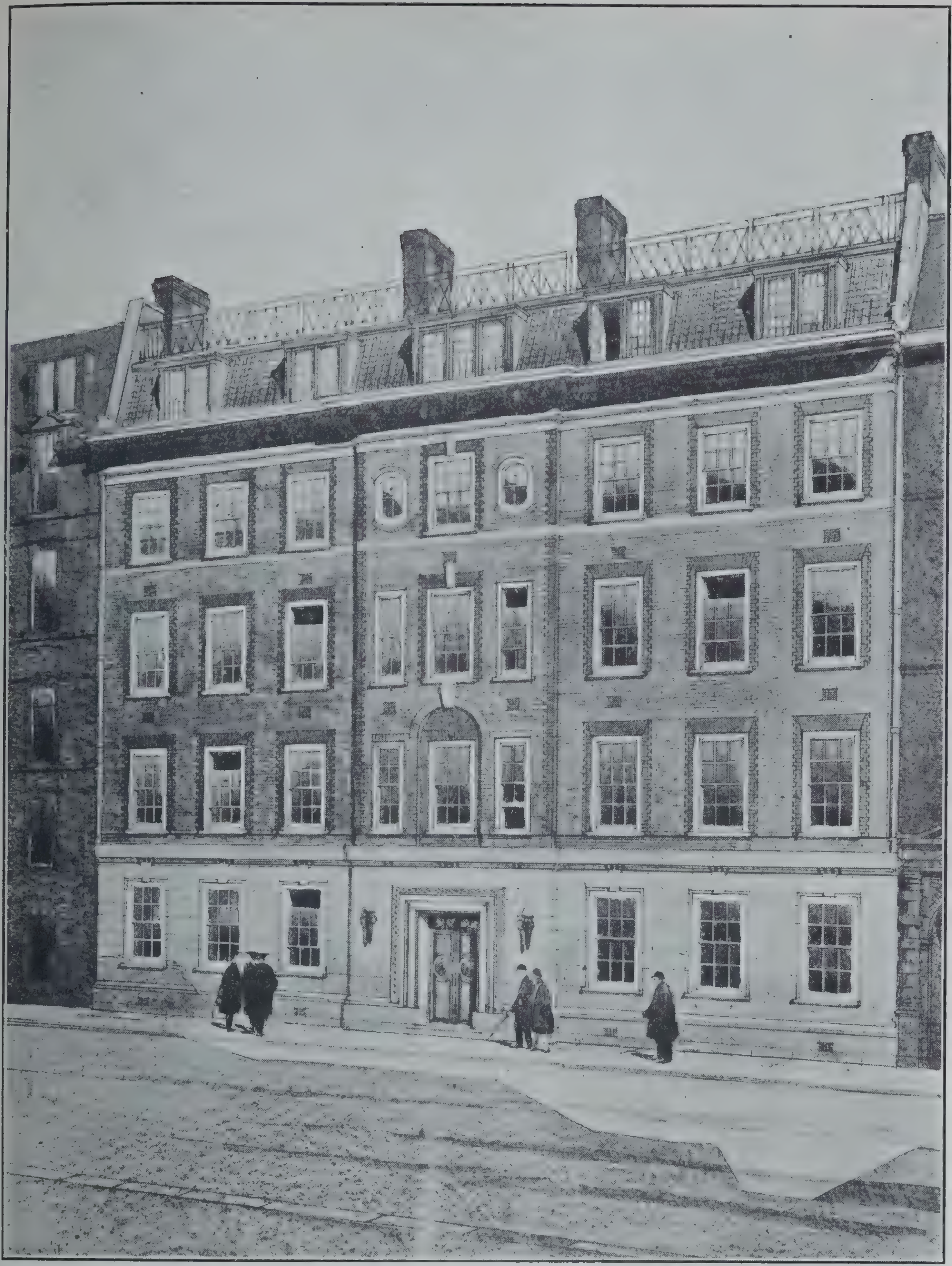
The successful candidates are as follows: P. W. Birkett, M. B. Blackshaw, J. R. Boyd-Barrett, D. T. Edwards (Part 1 only), I. U. Englefield, T. McKay Galbraith, A. E. J. Goodall (Part 2 only), G. E. S. Hereward, Osborne Howard-Leicester, V. C. Hunt, J. I. King, J. G. Laskie (distinction in Thesis), H. R. Parkin, Frank Scarlett, B. S. Tempest (distinction in Thesis), W. L. Ward (Part 2 only), Clifford Wild (Part 1 only), and H. T. Wykes.

THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

The special examination qualifying for candidat
as Associate, R.I.B.A., was held in London from J
6 to 12. Of the 21 candidates examined (three
whom took Part 1 only and one Part 2 only). sev
passed (one Part 1 only and one Part 2 only), a
fourteen were relegated. The successful candida
are as follows: C. B. Austin, J. H. M. Bates, C. G.
Bennett (Part 1 only), R. A. Fitton (Part 2 on
W. T. Powell, H. A. Rees, and S. E. Urwin.

THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE I
STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE REC
NISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FI
EXAMINATION.

The examination was held in London and Ed
burgh on July 12 and 14. Of the 42 candidates
amined 38 passed and four were relegated. T



NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND, TUFTON STREET, S.W.1.
Messrs. Tatchell & Wilson, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

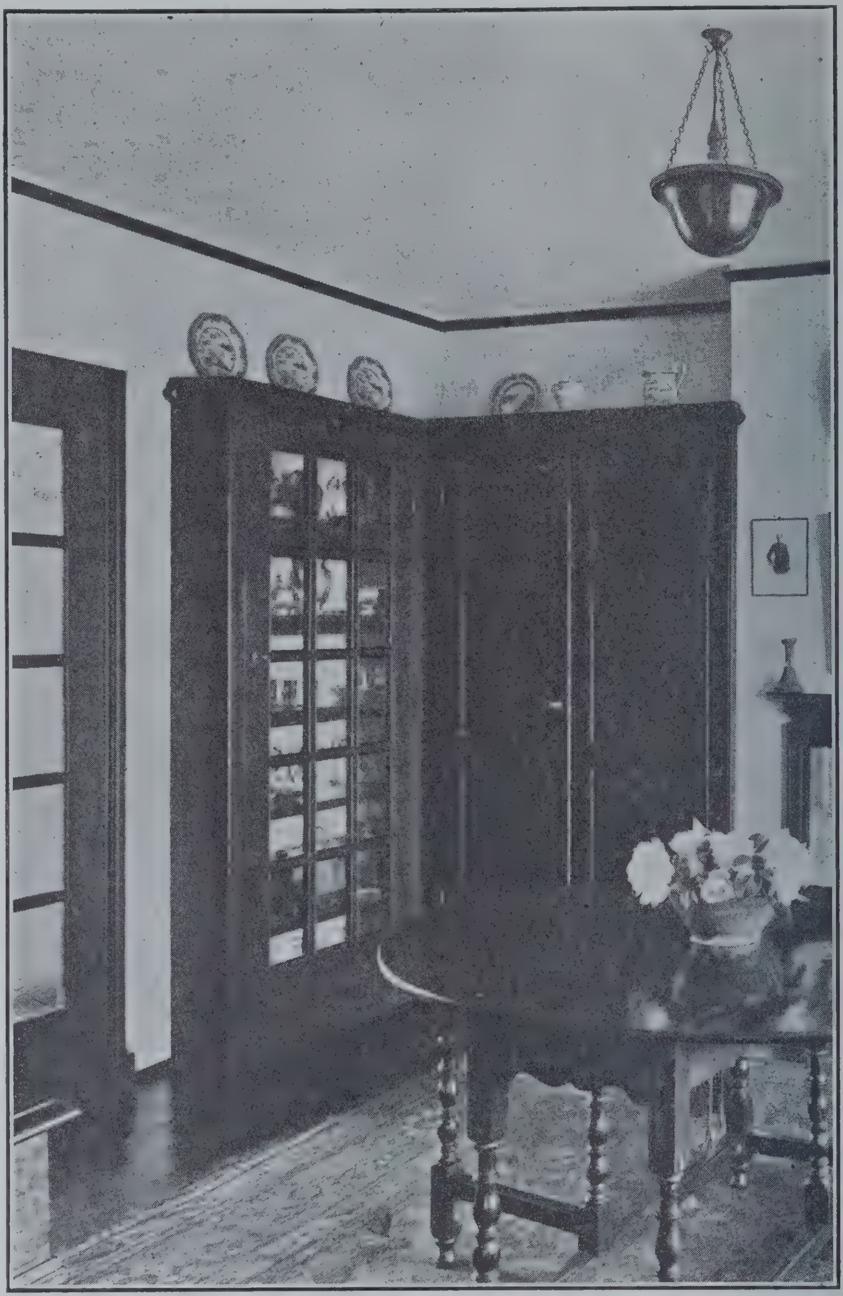
ccessful candidates are as follows: E. B. Alex-der, E. C. P. Allen, Arthur Aspland, Angus Brodie, A. Burnett, A. C. Cotton, E. F. Davies, W. H. G. bie, James Drummond, Francis Durward, H. B. ans, G. A. Goldstraw, G. A. V. Hall, R. G. Heal, E. Hill, E. M. B. Hughes, P. S. Leask, K. R. ackenzie, G. N. Mackintosh, John Maclennan, trick McNeil, W. H. McNicol, R. P. Morris, E. S. L. rth, G. A. Ridge, Alfred Sinclair, D. A. G. Smith, M. Smith, H. B. Stout, B. A. Sumner, E. G. psell, F. O. Templeton, R. M. Tinker, T. S. S. orthington, W. A. Wood, Alan Woodrow, F. R. yllie, and J. F. Wyness.

e Special Examination in Design for Former Members of the Society of Architects.

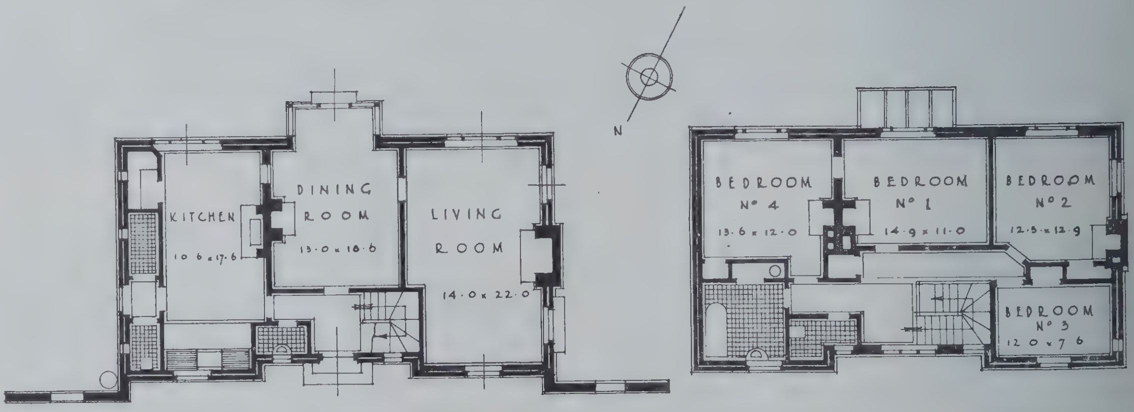
The special examination in design for former members of the Society of Architects to qualify for the Associateship, R.I.B.A., was held in London from July 6 to 11. One candidate, C. H. Baker, was examined and passed.

R.I.B.A. Notes

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20 and 21, 1927. Applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3, 1927. Full particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.



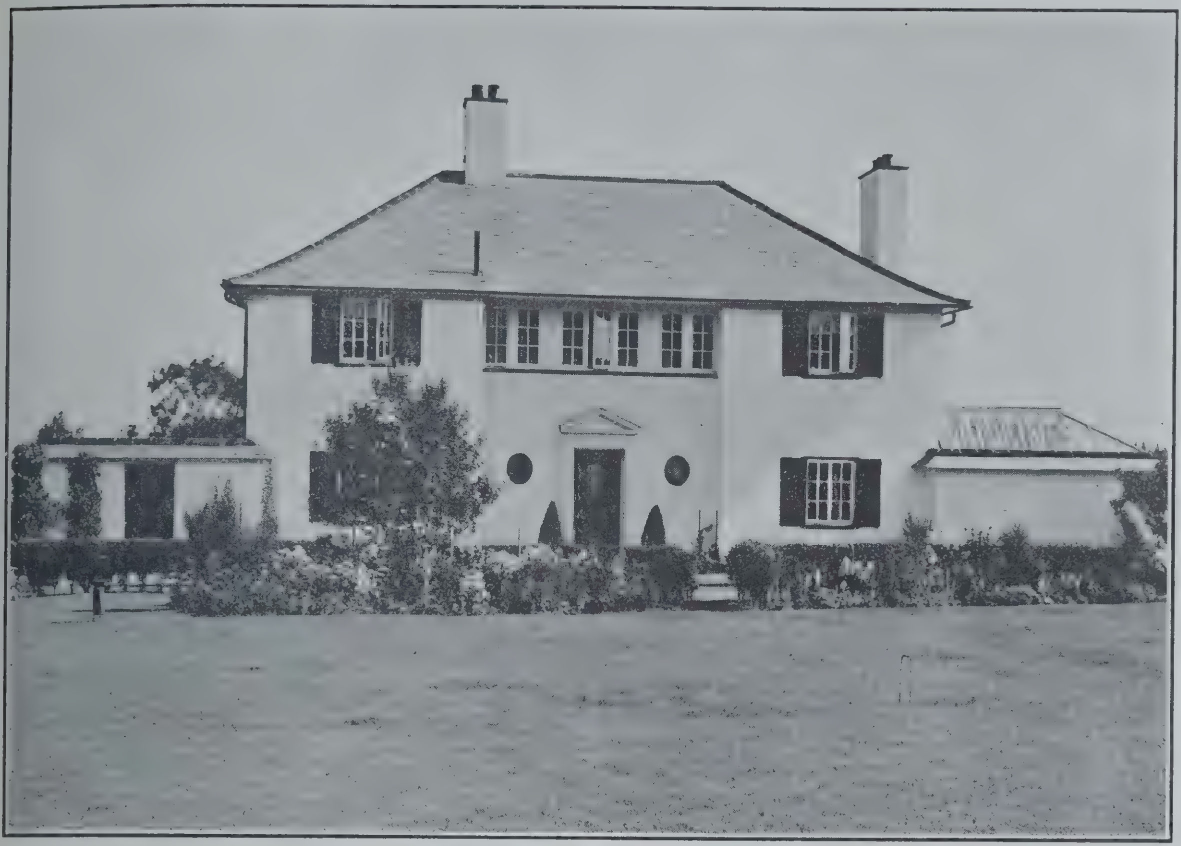
CORNER OF DINING-ROOM.



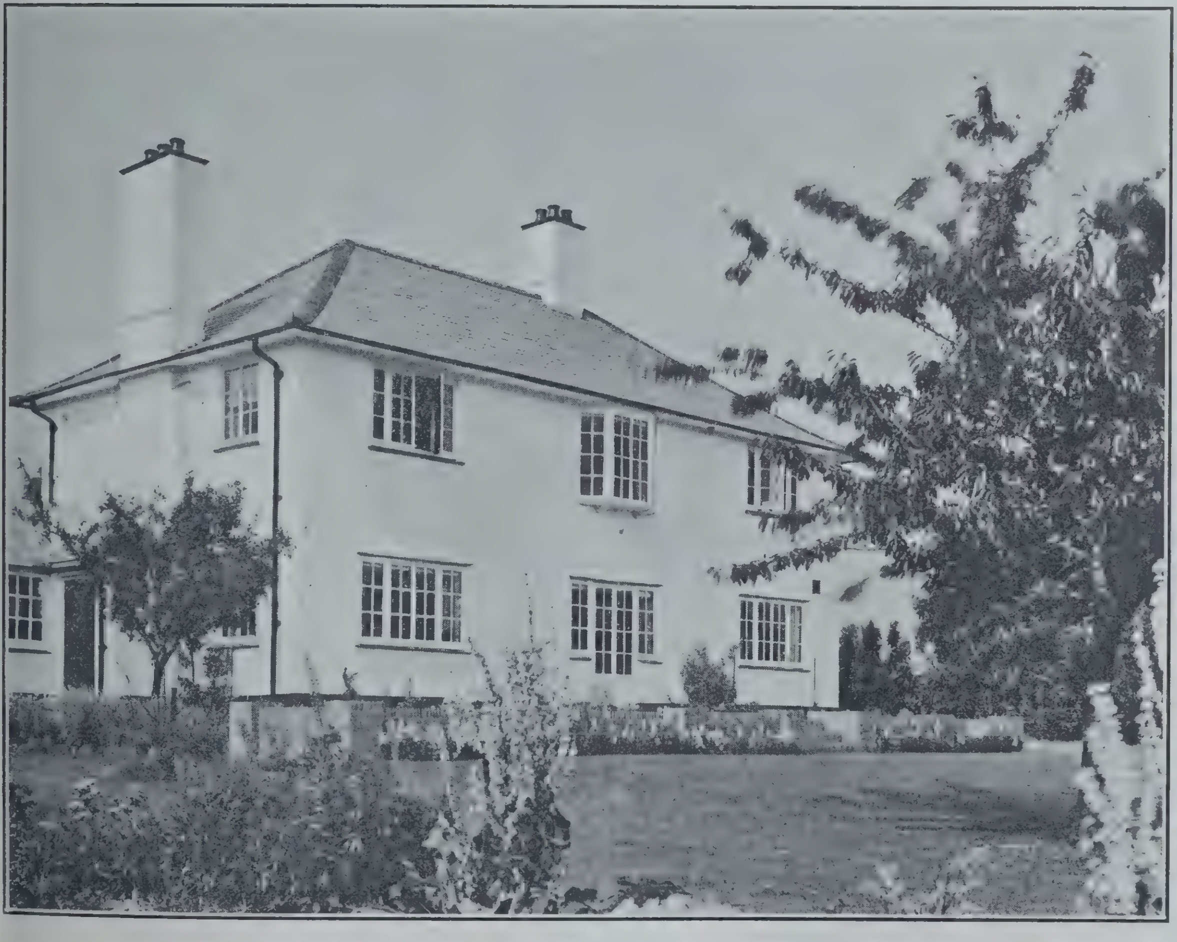
GROUND FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GREY ROOFS, THEYDON BOIS, ESSEX.
Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The walls of this house, which stands on the outskirts of Epping Forest, are of brick faced with rough plaster, the roof being covered with Precelly grey-green slates. A pleasing note in the composition is furnished by the black shutters and the black hip tiles of the roof. The builders were Messrs. Warriner & Herd, Ltd., Loughton; Messrs. George Jennings, Ltd., London, supplied the sanitary fittings; Messrs. Comyn, Ching & Co., London, the door furniture; and Messrs. A. Howes & Co., Ilford, carried out the electrical work.



ENTRANCE FRONT.



GARDEN FRONT.
GREY ROOFS, THEYDON BOIS, ESSEX.
Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Geneva Competition

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—I have read your second article upon the Geneva competition with great interest. It is very gratifying to me to find my design so well appreciated. Particularly interesting, however, are the reflections on the subject of a " Super-National " style. I fear I cannot subscribe to them, although the question raised provokes discussion.

To my mind, style in architecture is something far beyond the power of any single individual, possibly, also, of one generation, to create. True style is the result of a long series of creative efforts, made by generations of builders, to find the simplest and most efficient means of satisfying the practical demands for which buildings are erected, at the same time giving adequate expression to the spiritual and artistic ideals of the race or nation in question. It seems to me, therefore, to be utterly futile either to deliberately sit down to create a new style or, as your article suggests, attempt a combination of oriental and occidental styles into an harmonious whole. I would not deny that such a combination might be possible, but surely the foremost condition of success in such a mighty undertaking must be the complete and prolonged unification in one and the same community of oriental and occidental mentality and civilisation. To some extent the history of art gives an example of this at Venice, resulting in what, in a limited sense, may be termed a style, more or less independent of both its components. But the Venetian art is very far from being a mere mechanical mixture of orientalism and occidentalism.

In the case of the League of Nations building, it seems to me to be necessary to recognise the limitations, firstly of the individual architect, and secondly of European architecture as it stands to-day. Neither can pretend to be universal; an attempt would result in nothing but pretence. To achieve a true and successful universality, the only possible way would be to organise the building as a series of national pavilions, each being a true exponent of the nationality represented, yet the whole held in some strong, truly super-national hand, directed by a creative mind of sufficient capacity and universality. A less comprehensive, but probably more feasible, way would be to engage, under the leadership of the architect, a number of artists and craftsmen from different countries and to give them free scope within certain limits, dictated by the necessities of the design. For instance, to leave the interior of the assembly hall entirely to the orient. Most European architects would probably be fascinated by the possibilities of such an arrangement, but for my part I frankly admit my utter incompetence to mix the two in the main conception of the building.

After all, monumentality must be a quality earnestly sought for in a building of this description; but monumentality, above all, means the possession of lasting qualities. It excludes everything of an arbitrary or incidental character. It may well be questioned, therefore, whether Europe of to-day, where so much is incidence and experiment, is really capable of creating monumental art. In view of such doubts it seemed to me, in tackling the Geneva problem, that the main virtues to be sought for were a certain unostentatious simplicity, an architecture of perfect equilibrium and harmonious proportions. If you ask for the meaning of my façade towards the lake, it is peace, imperturbable tranquility. I thought thereby best to express its supremely important function, accentuating it with the framing colonnades. The
meaning of the latter cannot be understood from th
single plan published. They were an attempt to draw
the superb monumentality of Mont Blanc into th
design. They are the climax to a crescendo on enter
ing the building from the Rue de Lausanne. Th
staff, press and public have to pass the semi-circula
court and a low passage, leading from this to th
court of the columns, the doorways being placed be
tween the first four columns and leading to the four
threaded spiral staircases serving the assembly hall
council rooms and their galleries. As seen from th
entrance of the court, Mont Blanc is framed by th
columns and their entablatures, the mountain such a
it stood in the days of Julius Cæsar, the columns als
as he might have seen them, both truly monumenta
in their beauty and as lasting as God or man coul
make them. In a case like this one I feel tha
classicism, if ever, is justified.

Pardon me for writing at such length, but, as
have said, your article was most interesting, and th
points raised seem to me to be well worth discussing

Stockholm. TAGE WILLIAM-OLSSON.

To the Editor, ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—The note in THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDIN
NEWS of May 13, relating to the League of Nation
Competition, Geneva, makes specially interesting read
ing in view of the fact that the Jury of Assessors wa
composed of *nine* members.

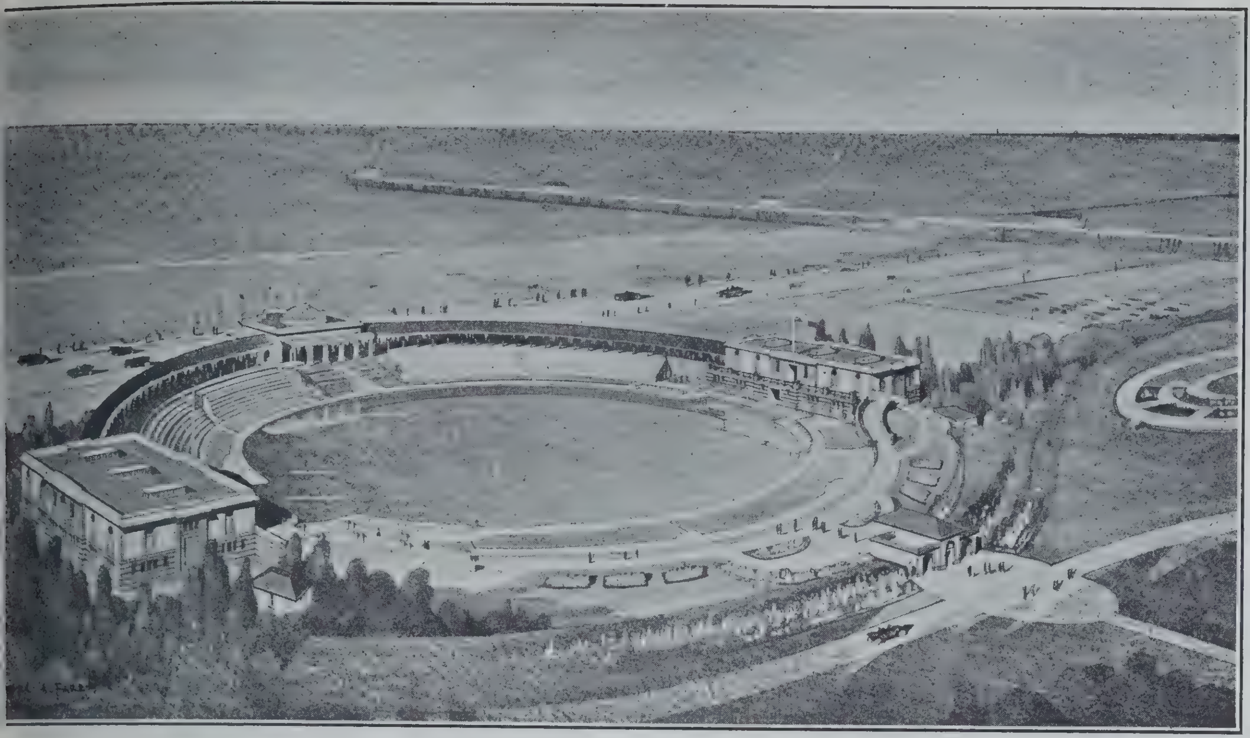
All fellow-competitors, as well as myself, keenl
await that jury's report, which promises, from wha
you indicate, to be of exceptional moment to the pr
fession. Meanwhile, my conception of the probabl
position is that each of the nine jurymen was s
strong-minded, nationally and otherwise, and s
partial to his choice as to which designs were entitle
to first, second and third place respectively, that ther
arose an absolute deadlock. No one being prepare
to yield to the opinion of another, the result, to m
mind, problematically, of course, was the number 2
If these thus became automatically possessors
special merit, the further inference that I draw
that the nine recommended to receive prizes (not pr
miums) is the sum total of the firsts, each of whic
solely attained that position by the individual jud
ment of the respective assessors.

Thus as a competitor I find (and I trust othe
will) a good degree of comfort in readily believin
that not one of the 27 designs is the outcome of an
united process of judgment; and, furthermore, th
there are grounds for concluding that the ablest d
sign submitted will be found to be one that did n
make any arresting appeal in any national idealis
and so absolutely escaped any combined or any rel
tive examination. Personally, my mentality is su
that I cannot conceive that, out of so large a numb
of competitors being engaged upon so fascinating
subject under so ideal conditions of competitio
especially in the direction of planning and placing
the structure upon the site, allied with worthy a
proach both landwards and lakewards, that more th
one did not produce a design commensurate with t
dignified purposes of the League.

WILLIAM LUCAS, F.R.G.S.

East Melbourne, Australia.
July 4, 1927.

Blackwall Tunnel has been closed until Septemb
3 for the repaving of the carriageway, and, to e
pedite the completion of the work, it is being carri
on continuously throughout the 24 hours of the day



PROPOSED OPEN-AIR BATHING LAKE, PRINCES PARK, SOUTHPORT.
A. E. JACKSON, Architect.

Coming Events

ptember 3-11.—Association of Architects, Sur-rs and Technical Assistants. Trip to Loire ey and Chartres.

arden Cities and Town Planning Association.—On . 16-23 the Association will make an autumn tour cotland, visiting Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle.

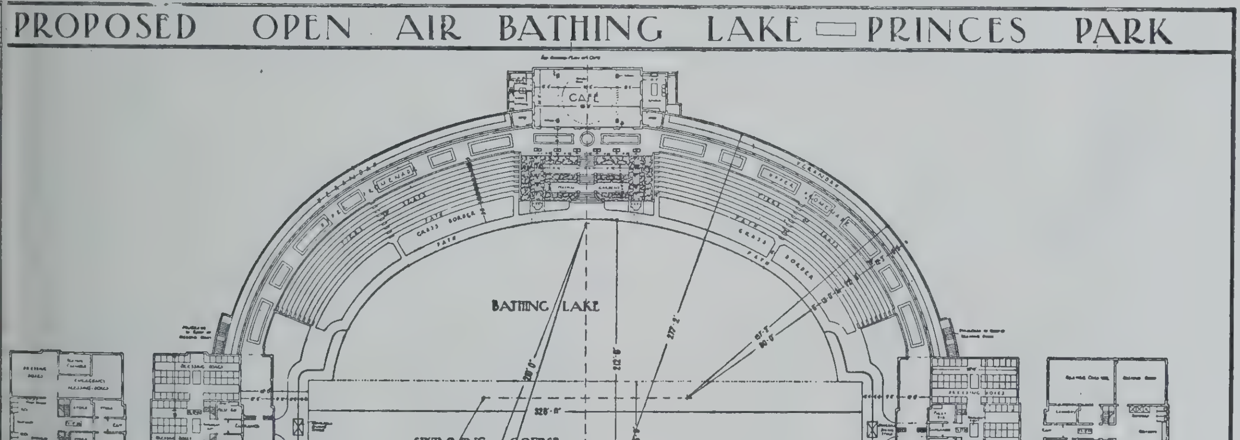
ptember 21-October 15.—The Seventh Housing Health Exhibition, promoted by the Corporation lasgow, in the new Kelvin Hall of Industries.

September 29-October 29.—The British Institute of Industrial Art will hold an exhibition showing "Modern Developments in Studio and Trade Pottery" in part of the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Admission free.

October 4.—Viscount Lascelles will open the new war memorial hospital at Selby.

October 7-9.—The ninth annual country meeting of the Town Planning Institute, at Winchester.

The Prince of Wales has consented to visit Birmingham early in November for the purpose of opening the new road between that city and Wolverhampton.



PROPOSED OPEN-AIR BATHING LAKE, PRINCES PARK, SOUTHPORT.
A. E. JACKSON, Architect.

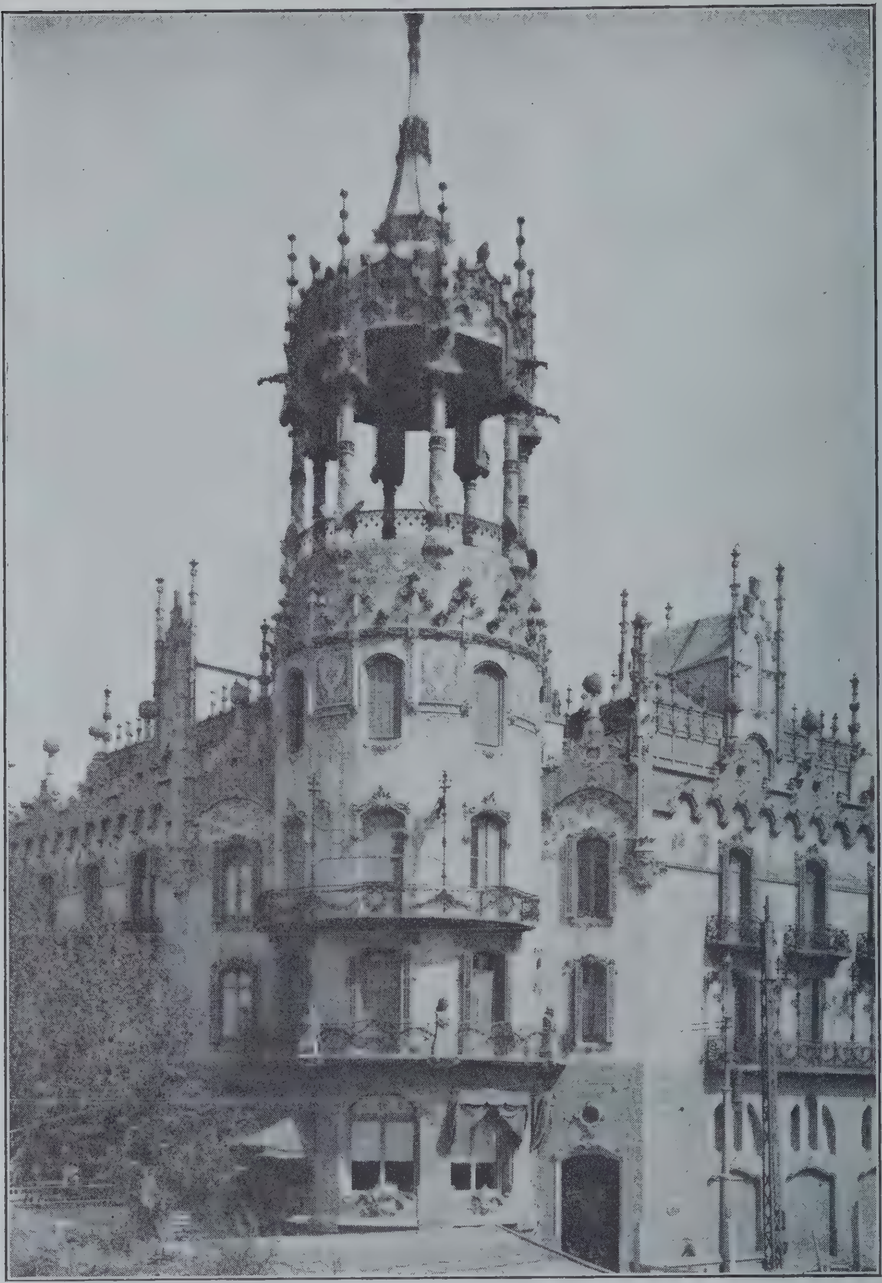


Fig. 1.—ONE OF BARCELONA'S ARCHITECTURAL ECCENTRICITIES. THE MATERIAL IS STONE AND STUCCO, ORNAMENTED WITH PAINTINGS AND MOSAIC.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF EXUBERANCES

Some Modern Extravaganzas from Barcelona

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. Yerbury.

Barcelona is a city of striking contrasts. On the one hand is the old town, with narrow and gloomy streets lined with tall mediæval houses, with imposing balconied fronts, and then suddenly one comes into the new quarters, laid out on the same grid-iron plan as a Western American city, as large again as the old quarters; but instead of congested alleyways there are broad avenues lined with plane-trees, and the narrow fronts of the old town, standing elbow to elbow, give way to huge blocks of buildings in the design of which free rein has been given to the wildest and most fantastic architectural imaginings that can be found in any European country.

There is no more cosmopolitan city in Spain than Barcelona, and none which gives the same impression of thriving commerce. It forms a striking picture in its setting, on a plain with a mountain background; on one side are the sea and harbour, fringed with the tall chimneys of factories and all the busy activities of a great seaport, and on the other side the ris
hills dotted with villas and gardens which have th
own particular flavour of the semi-tropics. Wh
as for its population it is the capital of the Ca
lonians, a race almost distinct from the real Spaniar
descendants of Nordic races; but none of these thi
have eclipsed the real distinction of Barcelona, t
of being the headquarters of Spanish Socialism,
"reddest" spot in all the country, and the to
which has a prouder local patriotism than any oth

Perhaps the spirit of rebellion is part of the h
tage of Catalonians. Their very speech is hars
than Castilian, and they move with a restless ene
which seems so utterly opposed to all that
imagines of Southern Spain. At any rate, with
spirit of commerce and industry has survived a ta
for excitement and adventure, which has transla
itself into buildings so extravagant as to sugg
spending for spending's sake, and so bizarre t

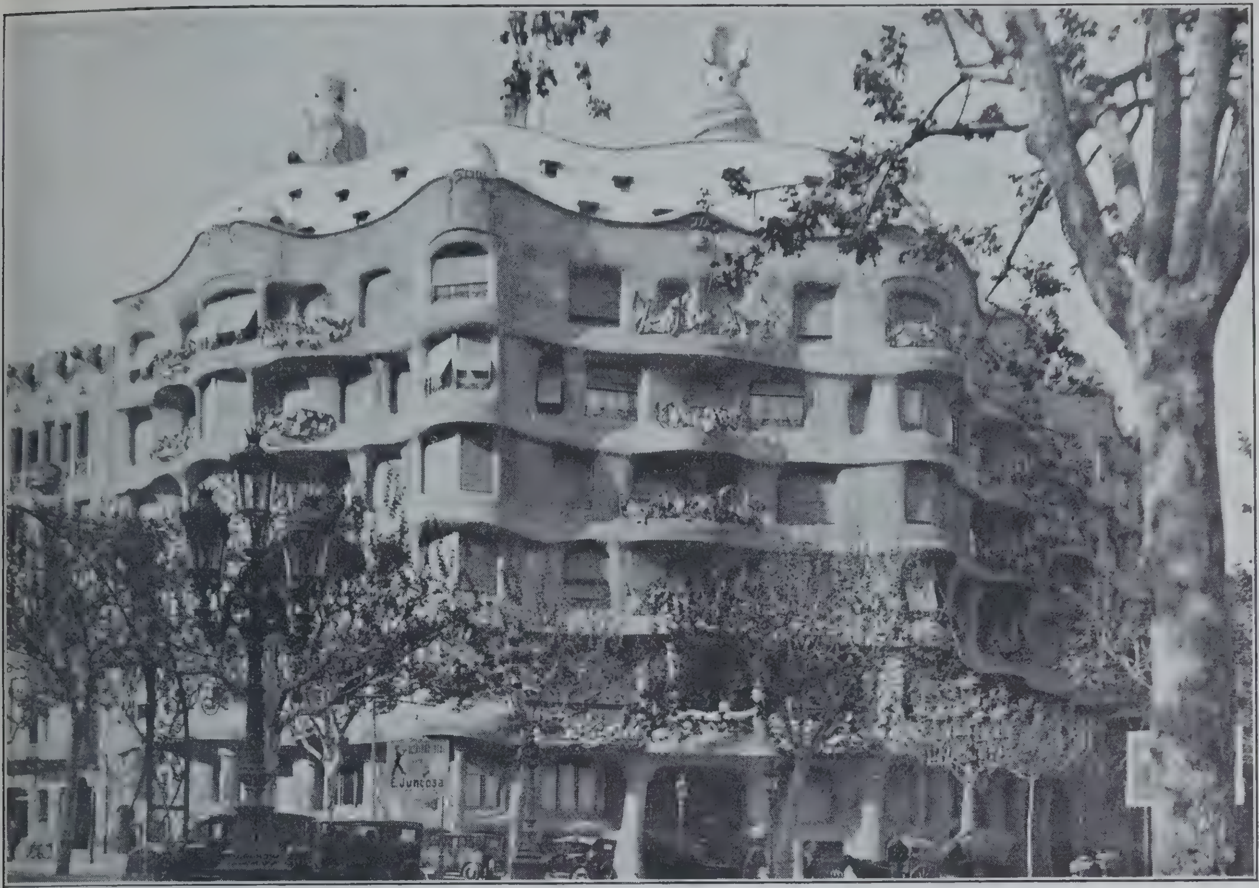


Fig. 2.—AN ESSAY IN PLASTICITY. A BARCELONA APARTMENT HOUSE, WITH "RHYTHMIC LINES," IN THE PASEO DE GRACIA.

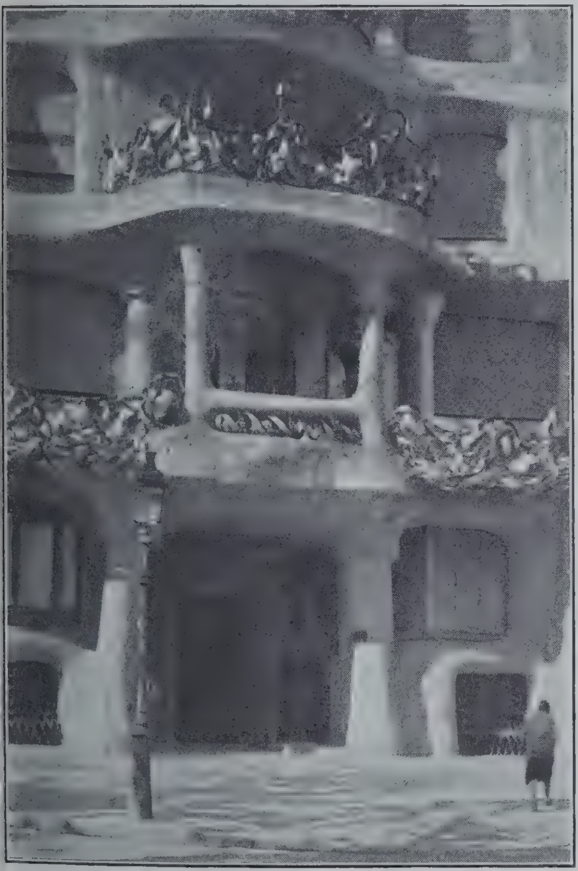


Fig. 3.—THE ENTRANCE TO THE APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE PASEO DE GRACIA, BARCELONA.

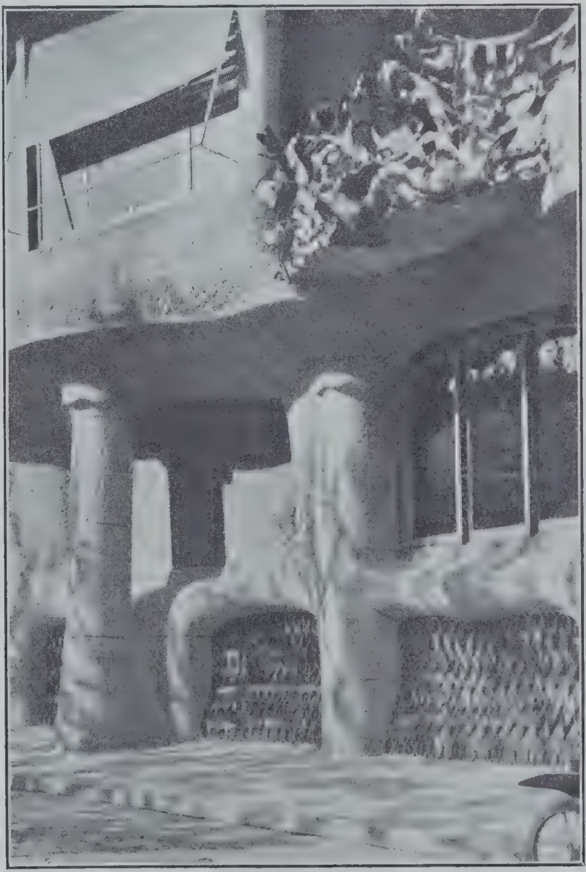


Fig. 4.—A DETAIL OF THE APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE PASEO DE GRACIA, BARCELONA. NOTE THE FOLIATED IRON BALCONY.

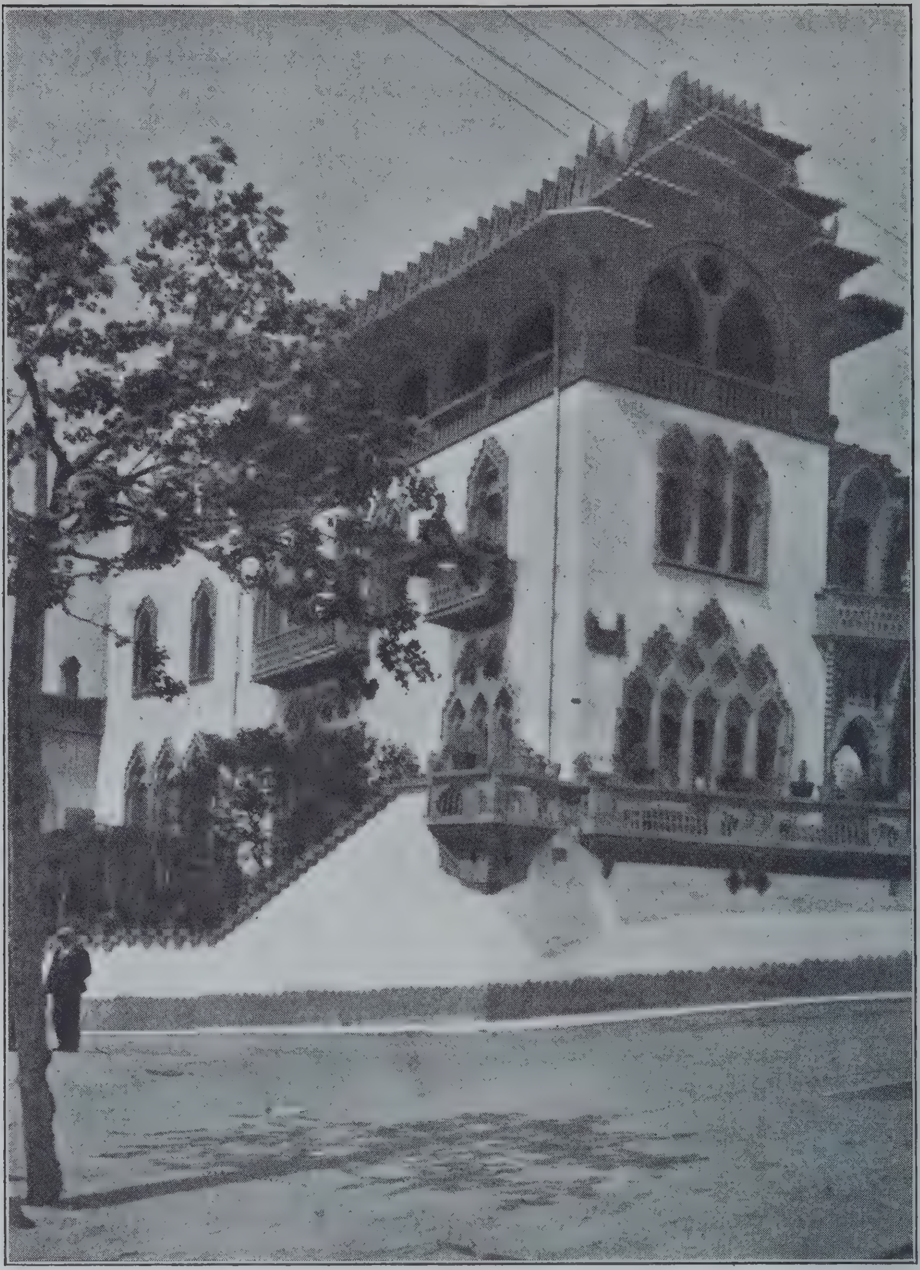


Fig. 5.—A PRIVATE VILLA IN BARCELONA WHICH, IN 1912, WAS AWARDED A PRIZE FOR STREET FACADES.

one wonders whether to qualify them as serious architecture or wild oats.

Of modern work which is good, in the sense that we understand it, there is very little in Barcelona. But of architecture with knobs, knobs collected from amongst the gaudiest and spikiest knobs of Europe, there is a sufficiency to effect a permanent cure of all who secretly long to cast off all restraint and really wallow. If only these buildings were of painted canvas one might acknowledge the excellence of the architectural joke and pass to the contemplation of more serious subjects. But in the streets of Barcelona the jokes are permanent, and numerous, jostling each other like dinner-table anecdotes. And they are expensive little jokes, more than one of which is said to have brought a deserved financial retribution on its perpetrator.

In a city where the wildest nightmares of design become reality, it is not a little difficult to select examples which contain the quintessence of the preposterous. And while we do not wish to congratulate ourselves unduly on our powers of selection, we cannot help but feel that in the mansion depicted in Fig. 1 we are illustrating something not only genuinely unique but representative in its own rich and inimitable way of that lighter side of architectur which is so rarely seen in three dimensions.

This stupendous creation stands in the brighter an newer portion of Barcelona, in a street full of gems o the same architectural genus, none of which, however approach this particular example in its carefre exuberance. Its purpose is to contain apartments, an on the ground floor stands a restaurant. The wor of erection took several years, and it was said at on time that the building would never be finished; bu the prophets have been confounded. It is als rumoured that it cost a fortune, one which was mad out of pills. The sum mentioned was 2½ millions o pesetas; but whatever the price paid, all thoughts o values disappear in the face of the paintings an mosaics which blend so happily with the flora an sugar candy which are the keynote of the decoration

Adjoining this work of art are others which, b comparison, may almost be said to typify restraint Such a one is illustrated in Fig. 6. On secon thoughts it does appear a trifle overdone, and some how suggests a baroque villa which has had too man cocktails. The railings are particularly noteworthy and may be fairly considered as collector's pieces— "ferrugiana." The whole composition maintains

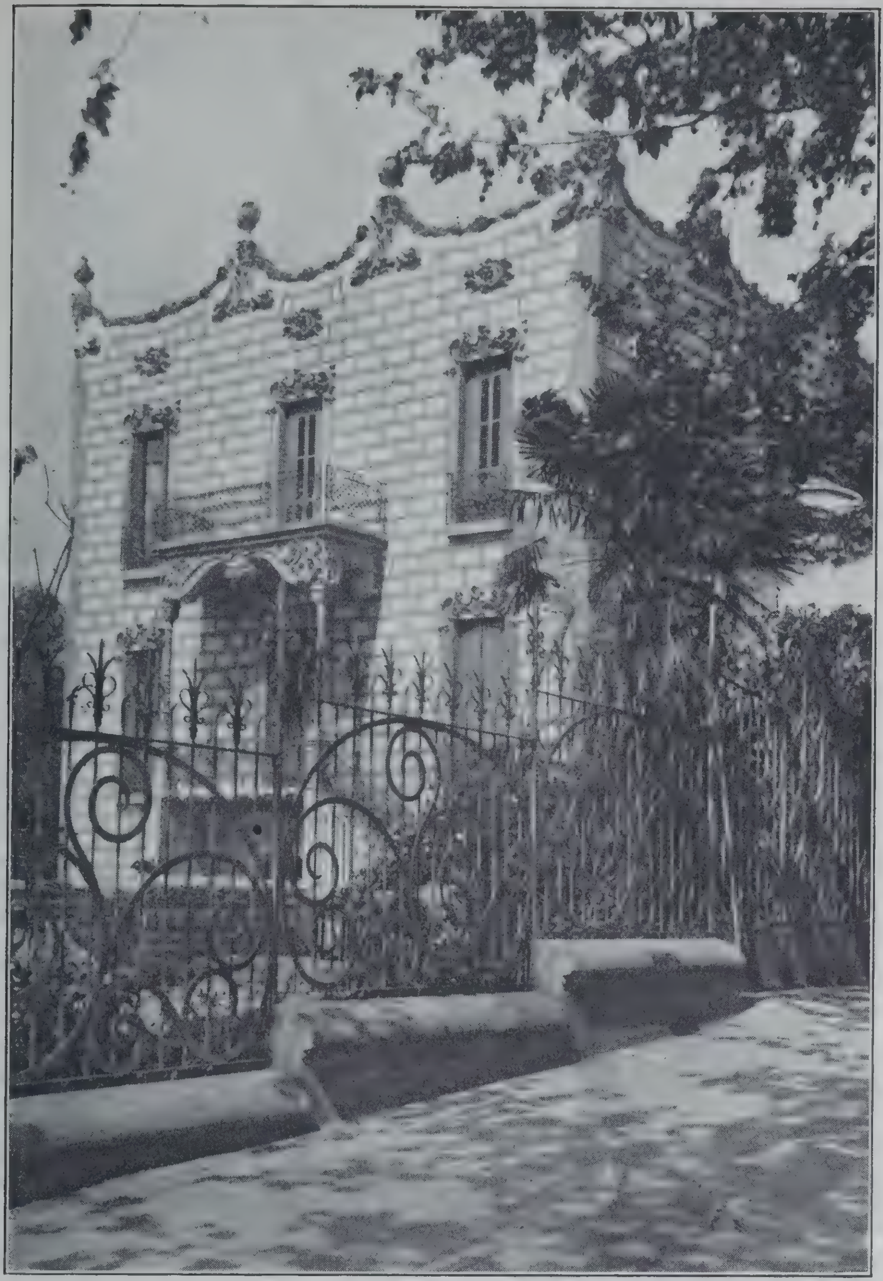


Fig. 6.—AN EXAMPLE OF ARCHITECTURAL EXUBERANCE: A PRIVATE HOUSE IN BARCELONA.

plete unity of character, but no concessions to southern temperament can make us overlook entrance porch and the exfoliations at the sky-

hese two buildings are fantastic, but one feels it is the fantasy of the light-hearted and vulgar ramus. There is another building in Barcelona ally fantastic, but which in its wickedness is full guile and knowledge. This, too, is an apartment se, and it stands on one of the finest avenues of celona, massive and foursquare, in spite of the asy movement of its heavily modelled forms. Seen n a distance the effect is almost impressive, and feels that in the horizontal banding of the façade the grouping of the windows there lie the ele- its of vigorous composition. The shadows, too, are nts placed with skill, and in spite of many rdities of mass and detail the design has qualities nagnificence and breadth. The walls are built of e Italian stone, the framework beyond doubt being reinforced concrete, and the steep roof, which es like a broad white-spotted ribbon, appears to overed in asbestos sheets. The entrance is through doorway (Fig. 3) into a high and narrow circular court, painted and modelled with decorations like the drippings of some gigantic butter-ball. From this court lifts and a circular stairway lead aloft, while to the basement runs a ramped roadway down which motor-cars may pass, presumably for garage purposes.

The balconies of this building are perhaps the most characteristic and exciting feature of a structure which runs counter, not without a certain opulent swagger, to all the accepted canons of sound and logical design. They resemble more than anything tangled heaps of metal seaweed which appears to have been left high on the ledges of their balconies by some angry giant wave. Or perhaps the sweepings of a joinery works, immortalised in bronze. Or the débris of Covent Garden.

And last we illustrate a serious building, a private villa which in 1914 won a Government award for street design (Fig. 5). It is, in its way, a fine and vigorous design, based more than a little on tradition, with overhangs of brick and tile which are masterpieces of the Spanish brickies' art. There are a few modern buildings in Barcelona as good as this; but the inspiration of most of them is moonshine or ice-cream.

MODERN PRACTICE

II.—Exposing the Aggregate in Concrete

There is practically no limit to the colour and texture which can be obtained in concrete by the use of selected aggregates subsequently exposed at the surface by removing the superficial film of cement.

So far as the mere colouring of concrete is concerned, the use of aggregate for this purpose has many advantages over the use of mineral pigments. In the first place, mineral pigments do not allow of the production of any depth of colour necessary for decorative purposes, for the addition of finely ground pigments tends to weaken the concrete, and the amount which may be added is therefore limited. The choice of colours is also restricted by the chemical activity of the cement, which causes many desirable colours to fade, or change to some appreciable extent. Aggregates, on the other hand, are not influenced by the action of the cement, and neither is the depth of colouring confined within narrow limits, for aggregates are available in an extremely wide range of colours. The individual particles of most aggregates, moreover, are not of one uniform tint throughout, as in the case of pigments, but vary within more or less defined limits which blend together when in juxtaposition at the surface of the concrete.

SCRUBBING THE SURFACE OF THE "GREEN" CONCRETE.

The removal of the cement film is best performed by scrubbing the surface of the concrete whilst it is still green, if possible within 48 hours from the time it has taken its final set, or as soon as the forms can be safely removed. An ordinary scrubbing brush, or a wire brush of similar pattern, used with a liberal application of clean water, will give satisfactory results if the concrete is not too hard. "Steel wool" can also be used, and to a certain extent will be found advantageous in cases where pea shingle is under treatment.

During the whole of the scrubbing operation the surface of the concrete should be kept washed down with water from a hose, so that the progress of the work can be kept under observation, for when the film of cement has been removed any further scrubbing will only have a tendency to abrade the surface, and may also loosen some of the aggregate. These points, although they may seem obvious, are mentioned because more than one surface has been impaired by using the brush with too much force, so that one constituent in the aggregate has been bodily removed from the face of the treated concrete. Where an electrically driven wire brush is used, too much force will also tend to wear down the characteristic "roundness" of some aggregates.

TREATMENT WITH ACID—PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

In cases where the colour of the aggregate is not fully brought out by treatment with water alone, hydrochloric acid, diluted with three or four equal parts of water, can be employed, all traces of acid being subsequently removed by washing down the surface of the concrete with a plentiful supply of clean water. Commercial hydrochloric acid, commonly known as "spirits of salts," can be used in place of pure hydrochloric acid for all aggregates except white marble, Derbyshire spar, and some of the lighter coloured sands. It should not be used in the latter cases on account of a possible darkening which may be produced by impurities present in the acid. A certain precaution should also be exercised in regard to the strength of the acid where crushed marble or limestone forms part of the aggregate and not necessarily the whole of it, for acid of the concentration given will attack the particles of marb more or less rapidly, leaving sand or granite u touched, so that the colour combination may be som what changed. In such cases a concentration of o part of acid to ten parts of water will be found mo suitable.

Acid cannot be used where the concrete has bee made with ordinary grey Portland cement instead white Portland cement, for the former contains trac of iron which are readily dissolved by the acid ar carried into part of the lighter coloured aggregat producing iron stains which may not come into ev dence until the surface of the concrete commenc to weather. Particular care should therefore exercised in the acid treatment of pre-cast concre products which are made with ordinary grey Portlan cement and faced with white Portland cement, f if the acid be allowed to come into contact with th grey backing it will carry iron stains into the whi cement facing.

Where shuttering has been employed, and cann be removed before the concrete is too hard f scrubbing, bush-hammering is the only effective mea which can be adopted for exposing the aggregat The bush-hammer is merely a hammer with a squa face cut into broad-based teeth, which in the proce of hammering bite into the surface of the concret cutting away the cement mortar from the individu particles of aggregate. In practice the effects o tained are often supplemented by wire brushing an an acid treatment to clear away the smaller dust-lik particles produced during the operation.

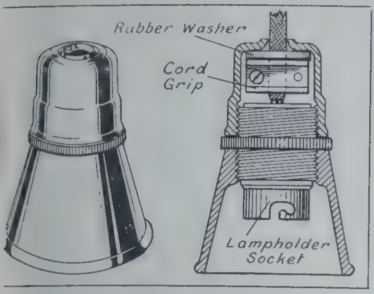
WHERE BUSH-HAMMERING MAY BE SUITABLY EMPLOYED.

Bush-hammering, however, does not give the sam degree of refinement as scrubbing, for the impact the hammer naturally fractures the surface of som of the pebble-like particles used as aggregate, and also liable to dislodge a considerable portion of th sand which may be incorporated. In the case crushed rocks, such as marble or granite, however, proves to be a ready means of treatment in that breaks open the rock along the minute crystal fac and so brings out that "scintillating" appearan which is a characteristic feature of broken marble granite. Where a gravel aggregate has been use this operation breaks off the face of the majority the individual pebbles, but nevertheless the effect a pleasing one. A good gravel concrete, 4 parts grav to 1 part cement, when bush-hammered has a textu similar to that of coarsely tooled granite, and revea an infinite variety of colour and tone. In cases whe crushed stone is used, equally pleasant results a obtained in that the clean broken face of the materi is exposed.

Generally speaking, bush-hammering is more pa ticularly adapted as a method of treatment for ve large surfaces where scrubbing would be uneconom cal. It cannot, however, be carried out until th concrete has thoroughly hardened, on account danger of fracture under the impact of the hamme which would dislodge particles where the bond weak. In most cases a period of six to eight wee should be allowed to elapse from the time the for are removed before commencing operations. Wi bush-hammering it should also be noted that the be results are obtained when the same stone is us throughout the surface.. It also lends itself to th introduction of flat, simple forms of ornament o tained by hammering portions of the work to a great depth than others.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



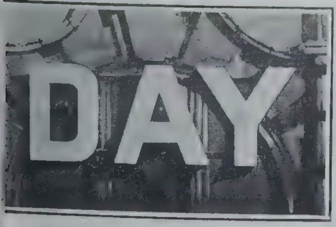
The "Home Office" Lampholder.
(J. A. Crabtree & Co., Ltd.).

ıfety First in Lampholders

.The "Home Office" Lampholder, ›wn in one of our illustrations, is ›vided with a protective "skirt" and ıde carrier to give immunity from ıck when inserting or removing the ıp, or whilst the holder is in use. e black jacelite, from which this essory is moulded, is also fireproof l non-hygroscopic, and is not ected by corrosive atmospheres, ich would quickly destroy an linary metal lampholder. In addi-ı to its mechanical strength and iliency, this material is also capable taking a first-class finish, and allows use of moulded threads which are eptionally clean and do not corrode use. Two additional features of erest are to be found in the cord p, which is designed to remove all sible strain from the point of ıchment; and in the provision of a ber washer to close the lead opening inst dust and moisture, whilst wing the holder to be used for a e variety of cables. Messrs. J. A. btree & Co., Ltd., of Lincoln rks, Walsall, and of 116 Charing ss Road, London, W.C.2, are the ıufacturers.

New Day-and-Night Letter Sign

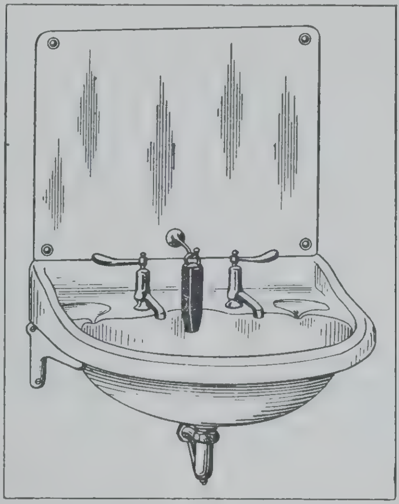
n electrically illuminated letter sign ch needs but one lamp only each letter, thus providing a dis-t saving in both installation and ntenance costs, has been placed on market by Messrs. The General ctric Co., Ltd., of Magnet House, gsway, London, W.C.2. This ıomy is effected by the use of ntifically designed reflectors which ect and reflect the maximum amount ight from the lamp and thus pro- for an even intensity of illumina- over the entire area of each letter, hat one 60-watt gas-filled lamp will be equally suitable for any letter from 8 inches to 5 feet in height. The peculiar formation of this reflecting area, moreover, ensures a pleasing form of illumination at night, whilst the absence of an unsightly construction renders the letters of use as a daylight sign, more especially as they are finished in a white cellulose enamel, which stands out boldly against almost any background. Each letter is constructed of spun sheet metal, and is supplied complete with lampholder, wired and mounted on runner bars ready for fixing and connecting up. The advent of this "Wonlite" Sign should, to some extent, popularise electric signs amongst some of the smaller shopkeepers who have hitherto considered this type of advertising as being beyond their means.



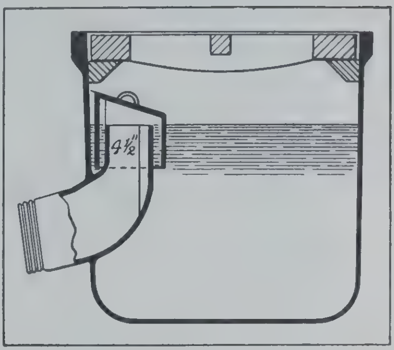
e "Magnet" Letter Sign: Day Effect.
(The General Electric Co., Ltd.).

A New Surgery Fitment

The "Harley" Surgery Lavatory, which we illustrate, has been introduced by Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., of 35 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, for the use of physicians and surgeons in their consulting rooms, and for dental surgeries. In this fitment the levers of the supply valves can be operated by the wrist or the elbow. The tubular ebonite waste, which is carried by a hook fixed in the vitrolite splash back, is non-fragile, and is not likely to damage the basin, whilst being strictly hygienic from a medical point of view. Nickel plating has been adopted as the standard finish for all exposed metal parts, but stainless chromium plating can be had if desired. As an additional feature this lavatory can be fitted with the "Householder" Access Trap (illustrated upon our "New Ways and Means" page, July 15, 1927) for the recovery of small surgical instruments which may be accidentally carried into the waste.



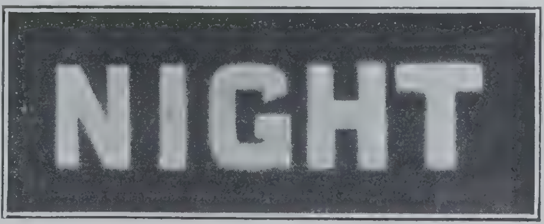
The "Harley" Surgery Lavatory.
(Dent & Hellyer, Ltd.).



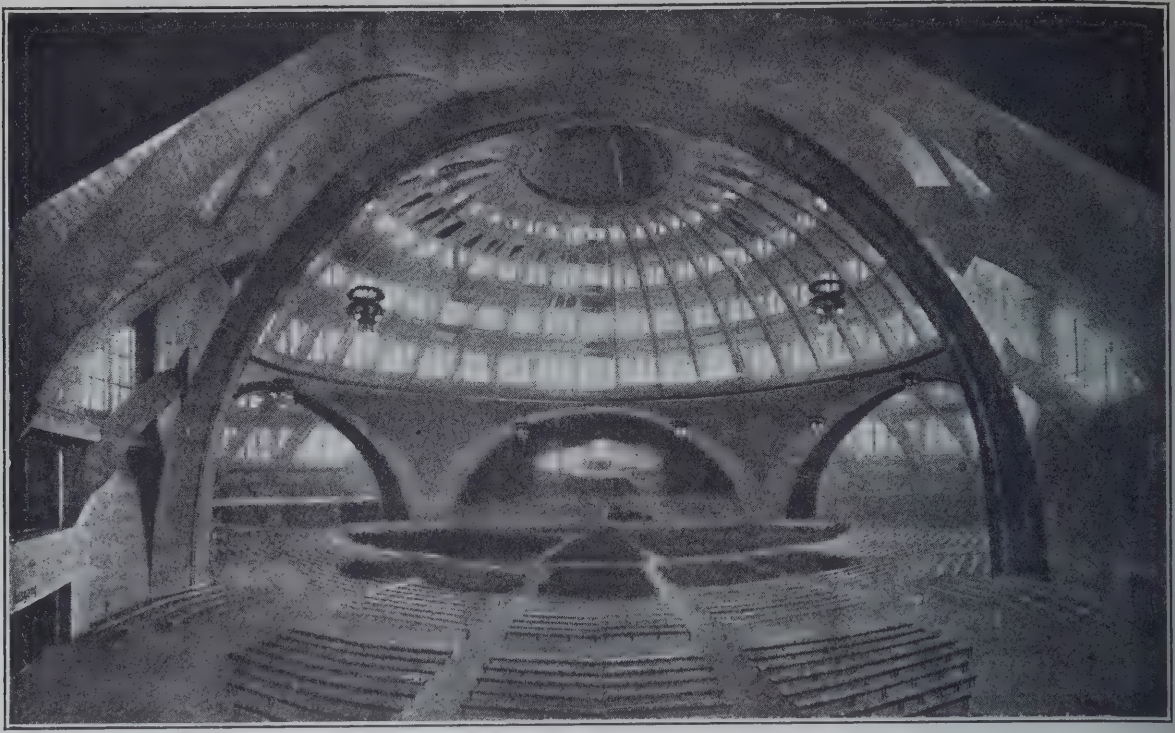
The "Clarence" Deep Water-Seal Gully.
(N. Downing & Co., Ltd.).

A Surface Water Gully with a Simplified Trap

A new type of cast-iron surface water gully, suitable for modern road conditions, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. N. Downing & Co., Ltd., of Clarence Foundry, Stockton-on-Tees. This gully can be supplied to suit either 4-in. or 6-in. pipes, with the outlet at the end or at the side as required. The nozzle is corrugated to facilitate connection to the drain, and being placed well down prevents damage to the pipes by traffic passing overhead. The clean, unchokable stream line design of the outlet, which is conducive to the flow of water passing into the drain, will also be noticed from our sectional illustration. The trap, which gives a water seal of 4½ in., consists of a removable canopy placed over the top of the outlet from the tank, which wedges itself into position between the gully wall and the outlet. This canopy, on being lifted off, allows complete access to the drain for inspection purposes, and for the use of drain rods. The outlet being towards the top of the gully also increases the sludge capacity to a maximum, and prevents the sludge, which settles to the bottom of the tank, from entering the drain. As supplied for use on main roads, this "Clarence" Deep Water-Seal Gully has an approximate capacity of 16 gallons, and measures 24 in. x 17 in. x 24 in. deep; a smaller pattern, with a capacity of 6 gallons, is made for use in side streets. Both sizes are fitted with hinged gratings, which have been designed to withstand the strain of modern traffic without breaking.



The "Magnet" Letter Sign: Night Effect.
(The General Electric Co., Ltd.).



CENTENNIAL HALL, BRESLAU, GERMANY.
MAX BERG, Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN IN CONCRETE

We have so often emphasised in these columns the necessity for intensive study of the æsthetic treatment of concrete that we are more than ordinarily grateful to Messrs. Bennett & Yerbury for their dispassionate survey * of the factors and problems that its use presents to the modern designer. To the purely technical implications, a wealth of literature has been given; there is probably little to add to the technical information now available upon the manufacture and chemical properties of cements, the varieties and idiosyncracies of aggregates, the combination of matrices and aggregates, the strengths, properties and varieties of steel reinforcement, the formulæ for calculating the technical design of reinforced members, and the testing of the finished product. The architectural aspect of the subject, however, has had scant attention in this country, and, save for odd paragraphs in books, and occasional articles dealing with a particular concrete structure, or class of such structure, the æsthetic side has barely been discussed, much less seriously considered. This may be the reason, perhaps, why Mr. Yerbury's contribution of 100 excellent plates contains so few examples of straightforward concrete design in this country. Yet an immense amount of concrete work, in the more prosaic and utilitarian branches of construction, has been carried out here in recent years. Of concrete bridges, culverts, coal bunkers, wharves, factory and warehouse buildings, elevated sidings, grand stands, silos, water towers, etc., there must be numerous examples, mainly simple and direct engineering solutions of the particular problems presented. In the numerous buildings, also, to which the architect endeavours to give æsthetic expression, there is usually a large amount of concrete construction, mostly hidden, in the shape of foundations, floors, staircases, partitions and roofs. Possibly it is the very ubiquity of the material, and its adaptability for the more mundane requirements of construction, that obscures in British eyes its possibilities as a vehicle for artistic treatment and expression. Nor, in viewing this neglect, must we overlook the artist's distaste for a
material that, unless relieved by the use of spe
cements, colourings or surface treatments, is norma
dull both in colour and in texture.

Mr. Bennett, who is responsible for the textual p
of this collaboration, writes tersely and informativ
He makes an initial point that concrete is not a
material, which is true only if you regard conc
as a mixture of aggregate and cementitious mate
per se. The mass construction, exemplified in
Roman Pantheon, and (for a modern instance) in
saucer domes of Westminster Cathedral, is a va
different thing, however, to the reinforced concret
to-day, with its own laws of strength and applicat
which are neither those of concrete nor of steel. W
due deference we submit that this is an entirely
material, that must be regarded from a fresh a
and handled æsthetically on its own individual li
It definitely lifts concrete out of the rut of auxili
or utilitarian building materials, because it h
possibilities of treatment that are presented by
other material in the constructor's service.

Accepting that fact, we realise its significance to-
after following Mr. Bennett's rapid survey of
distinguishing characteristics of building epochs
the past, which goes to show that as slave lab
which alone made economically possible the gett
and aggregation of vast quantities of material
buildings, was gradually abolished in the world
builders were forced to an increasingly inten
study of material, not only to secure economy
quantity, but to ensure that the utmost value
obtained in use. Thus, in this year of grace, we h
arrived at a situation when the building of work
class houses in this country is definitely unecono
and when the erection of large commercial build
in America, the richest country in the world, as
as in this country, only becomes a paying propos
by complying with very rigid rules as to econom
material, simplicity of treatment and speed in e
tion. The possibilities, then, to the designer of
crete, in which the great compressive strength
pier, by the introduction of steel, can be mainta
while its area is diminished, and in which a bea
negligible tensile strength, can, by reinforcement

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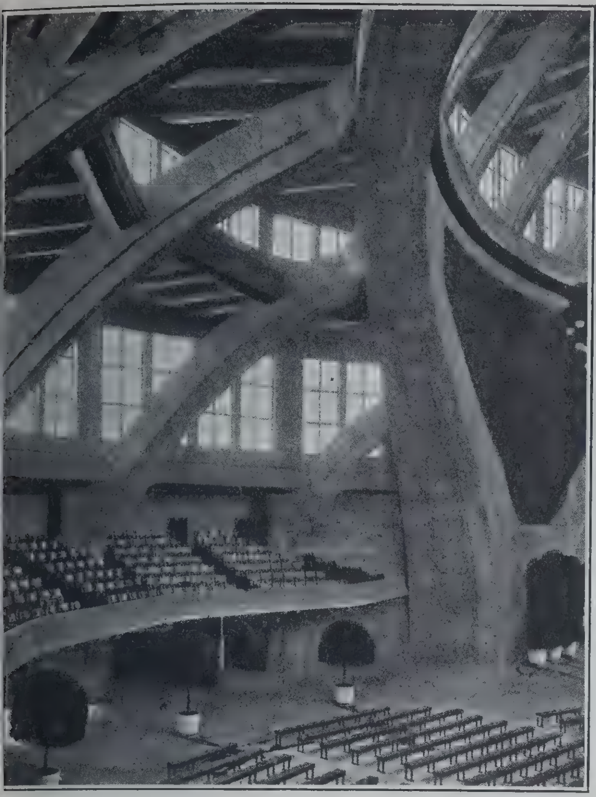
* "Architectural Design in Concrete." By T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. F.I.O.B., with photographs compiled by F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. Price 30s. net.



CENTENNIAL HALL, BRESLAU.
MAX BERG, Architect.

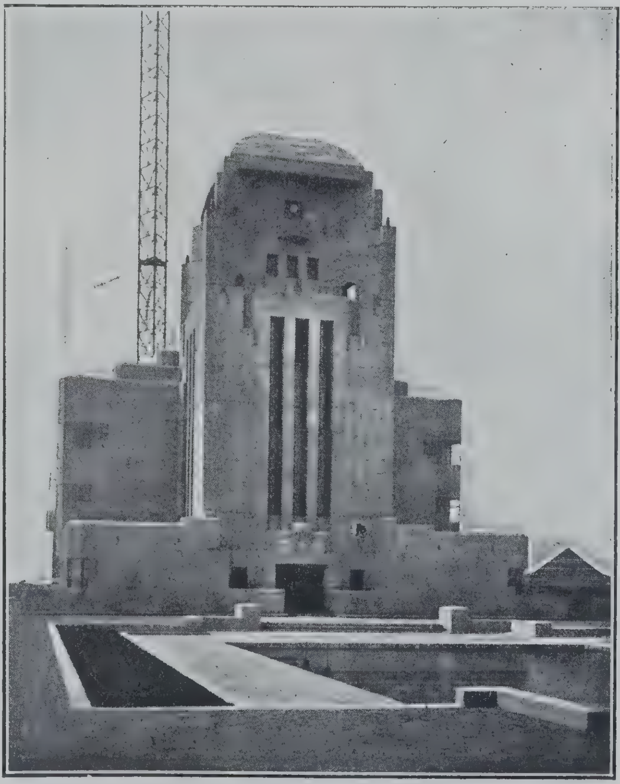
de to bridge heavy loads over large spans, hardly
eds enlarging upon.

It is, however, when the preliminaries have been
sposed of, the factors governing modern economic
astruction have been marshalled, and we come to the
rvey of treatments, and tendencies in treatment,
sclosed in the numerous buildings illustrated, that
sential information, upon which the merits of the
rious treatments might be assessed, appears to be
king. For in dealing with the æsthetic treatment
concrete, the first desideratum would seem to be
lear understanding of what is implied by the term
oncrete"; and one cannot but regret that "con-
te," in its modern connotation, has not been closely
alysed and its divergent uses recognised as basic
riants for design. It is impossible to subscribe to
view that monolith construction (either plain or
nforced), blocks (whether substitutes for bricks or
imitation of stone), or the mere protective skin
ich fleshes a steel frame to protect it against fire
l climatic influences, are on the same plane for
istic endeavour. The composition and homogeneity
the material is not even constant; there are wide
ferences between the comparatively coarse composi-
n of the monolithic structure, the finer grade of the
npressed "semi-dry" block, and the fine cast
ificial or "reconstructed" stone, which may be
, carved and rubbed down like its natural proto-
e. Yet, in essence, these things are the same, and
y be employed in similar positions. Obviously, the
atment of "reconstructed" stone will tend to
low that of the natural article; a building of con-
te blocks rough-cast or stuccoed cannot be dis-
guished from one with walls of brick; and it is
y when we come to the monolith in all its nudity
t we arrive at the form of concrete which presents
best field for individual expression, more particu-
ly if the monolith is reinforced.

t would have enhanced the value of the book, there-
e, if some indication had been given in each case
the particular form of concrete work employed.
a few cases this is obvious, in others less so, and
with the majority of buildings shown one can only hazard a guess. Such information would have given point to the author's comments on the tendencies displayed. As it is, the exaggerated verticality of the Hollywood Terminal Building tempts Mr. Bennett into an inference that verticality may be a legitimate note for the expression of concrete, whereas the verticality in this instance is imposed on the concrete by the steel skyscraper it clothes. And, although it is no part of the present theme, one may question whether emphasising the vertical supports of steel framing, at the expense of the equally important horizontal ones, is a strictly logical *motif,* even if it be gaining considerable popularity. As Mr. Trystan Edwards has shown, the frank expression of steel framing would produce a series of rectangular panels that are not unpleasing, in such a structure as the Shredded Wheat Factory at Welwyn, but might form an uncompromising groundwork in the case of a more monumental building. To achieve the note of verticality, one may space the stanchions rather closer than structural necessity demands, still further diminishing the spaces by broadening the vertical casings; but in the Hollywood building the emphasis has been obtained by introducing additional vertical members midway between the actual vertical supports. The exterior, however, conveys no distinctive impression of concrete, and, from the illustration, the facings might well be either terra cotta or stone.

This characteristic applies to all the American examples in the book. The majority hail from the Pacific Coast, and have graduated in the regional tradition of the Spanish Mission or other widely-accepted *motifs* of European origin.

In the matter of an individual expression for concrete building, the United States, in fact, lags behind this country, where the Exhibition Buildings at Wembley, our first considerable essay in concrete design, have a certain dour note in the massing which suggests the material, although the reeded face employed does not show up in the illustrations; the pylons for the Lea Valley Viaduct, a later work of Mr. Ayrton's, which is not included, show better what can be achieved by judicious surface treatment.



RADIO TOWER, KOOTWYK, HOLLAND.
J. M. LUTHMAN, Architect.

Of other native works, the Public Garden Pavilion at Ramsgate is an interesting piece of design in a classical *motif,* but the true note of concrete is struck in the Waterworks building at Purley, by Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners. One could not well mistake the material of this building.

It is to the Continent, however, that we must look for the most progressive designs in concrete work. Such buildings as the Breslau Centennial Hall, the Old Fort Restaurant at Cologne, the Exhibition Hall at Leipzig, the factory in, and two churches outside, Paris by Messrs. A. & G. Perret, the Einstein Tower at Potsdam, and the Radio Tower at Kootwyk, in Holland, show a remarkable breaking away from traditional *motif,* and an endeavour to let the idiosyncracies of the material rule the form in which it is presented. Of the buildings mentioned, the churches by the Perret Brothers have been the subject of articles by Mr. Howard Robertson in recent issues; and he has also dealt with some interesting concrete houses at Versailles, which are also illustrated in the book.

To our unaccustomed eyes, novelty may appear to have been stressed in some of these buildings for its own sake. The vast Breslau Centennial Hall, for example, is a *tour de force* in the enclosure of space that might well have had Piranesi's " Carceri " as an inspiration. The constructional members of the roof are almost flaunted on the vision, but, despite this modern art obsession for emphasising technique, the structure itself has a dignity and impressiveness that is not alone due to size. Presumably intended for speech or music, we should question, however, whether it was satisfactory for either purpose. The Old Fort Restaurant at Cologne may repel many by its squat lighthouse appearance. Yet, if the cantilevering out from the old fortress foundation on the Rhine bank were dictated solely by the desire to give patrons the novelty of dining over lapping waters, the building is a striking example of the novel forms which the use of reinforced concrete permits.

And novelty of form is, pre-eminently, the chief characteristic of the Einstein Tower at Potsdam. That a scientist who has upset some of the accepted beliefs about the universe may be most fitly honoured by a structure that traverses the accepted canons of architecture is an arguable proposition. Despite its somewhat impish cleverness, we cannot pretend to a fervid admiration for this building, which gives one an impression of blancmange turned out of a mould. Compare with it the Radio Tower at Kootwyk, which is of the same genus, but possesses the architectonic qualities that the other so patently lacks.

A rapid survey does not permit of an extended review of all the examples; for these are but a few of the buildings in which an endeavour has been made to let the inherent qualities and capacity of concrete dictate its outward form, and to avoid letting the trammels of traditional bias be imposed upon it. They are well worth study, especially in this country, where designers, having adopted the reinforced concrete structure, have so often run away from the problem and clothed the frame in a conventional skin of brick or stone.

That the book has provoked thus much comment may be taken as a measure of its interest and of the importance of the subject with which it deals. Though we have indicated one improvement, in particular, which we feel a subsequent edition could embody, the work has an immediate value in focussing, for architects, the results of experiments in various countries to demonstrate the capacity of a material, the full possibilities of which the designer has yet to fathom.

The Town Hall, Clackmannan, has been seriously damaged as the result, it is believed, of the subsidence of the workings of a disused colliery.

Book Reviews

Plastering, Plain and Decorative. By William Millar
Edited and remodelled, with new chapters, b
George P. Bankart. Fourth edition; pp. xii. –
345; 278 photographic illustrations and numerou
diagrams. London: B. T. Batsford. Price 30
net.

To the late William Millar must be given the credi
of foreseeing the larger æsthetic implications of hi
craft and of setting out to present them in the hand
some volume that first saw the light thirty years ag
Since his death, his *magnum opus,* which now reache
its fourth edition, has been entrusted to the ab
editorship of Mr. George P. Bankart, and he has en
riched the present edition by new chapters on Stucc
Duro, Lime-stucco, Modelling and Design in Relie
and Modern Plasterwork in England. Upon the mor
modern developments of art in plaster no more com
petent authority than Mr. Bankart could have bee
found; indeed, the art of the plasterworker in En
land during the last two decades must inevitably
linked with his name; and one of the most valuab
chapters in this edition is his exposition of the canon
of modelling and design in relief which sets forth t
ideas which have inspired his own notable contrib
tions to the English examples of plasterwork. It
unnecessary to dwell in detail upon a work that h
become the classic text-book upon this importa
craft. It suffices to say that Millar's *Plasterwork* st
preserves its authority upon the subject with whi
it deals.

* * *

The Architecture of the Renaissance in France.
W. H. Ward, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Volume I., 149
1640. Volume II., 1640-1820. Each 21s net,
£2 the set. London: B. T. Batsford.

It says much for the clarity of arrangemen
accuracy of information, sound critical jud
ment and literary merit of this work of the la
W. H. Ward that his friend, Sir John W. Simpso
has found little to alter or amend in preparing t
book for its second edition. A few pages only ha
been re-written, incorporating newly-available
formation about the Palace of the Louvre, and so
additional illustrations have been included. Oth
wise it remains what its author intended it to be, a
more; for it is not merely a very detailed account
the student, but an enthralling survey of the great
period in French building that has an equal app
for the scholarly layman.

Ward's untimely death, the result of war-serv
strain on a far from robust constitution, was a gr
loss to British architecture and to architectu
scholarship. He could speak French, German a
Italian with the same fluency as his native tong
and this linguistic faculty doubtless made easier
task he set himself in the writing and compilation
this book. It was a monumental work, and, inde
forms a worthy memorial of him. The format a
printing of the books have the usual excellence wh
one is accustomed to associate with this publish
house.

* * *

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London Building Notes

Balham.—The contractors for the Balham Picture Theatre, High Road, are Messrs. The Picture Construction Co., Ltd., 57 Ashburton Grove, N.7. (Full particulars in our issue of July 15.)

Bermondsey.—A further section of the Bermondsey Council's Salisbury Street rehousing scheme, involving an additional 40 houses, is to be carried out immediately. Plans by Messrs. Culpin & Bowers, FF.R.I.B.A., 3 Portsmouth Street, W.C.2. Our issue of January 21 last gave particulars of the Vauber Street section.

Ealing.—A large public garage, 50 private "lock-ups," and nine self-contained flats, are to be built in Longfield Avenue. Plans by Messrs. Hall-Jones & Dewhirst, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Gresham Street. — Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect in connection with rebuilding certain portions of the Guildhall, E.C.2, full particulars of which appeared in our issue of June 3.

Hammersmith.—The L.C.C. E.C. are to provide an open air School on a site in Du Cane Road. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

Ilford.—The local United Methodists are to build a church at the corner of Eastern Avenue and The Drive. The builder is Mr. A. E. Symes, E.15. Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., 121 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, architects.

Ilford.—The Corporation Baths Committee recommend that the scheme for the erection of two swimming-baths, ten slipper baths and eight vapour baths, at an estimated cost of £57,000, be proceeded with, to plans prepared by the B.S.

Lewisham and Hammersmith. — Messrs. Grainger & Leathart, 7 John Street, Adelphi, are the designers for a new super cinema between Lewisham and Catford. They are also the designers for the reconstruction of the Blue Halls, Hammersmith, super cinema. One of the present buildings will be demolished, and one new theatre built with a seating capacity of 3,000.

Richmond.—An extensive range of single-storey factory premises and a two-storey office block are to be erected in Petersham Road. Plans by Messrs. Bishop & Etherington-Smith, architects, 30 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Southgate.—The U.D.C. are to build 57 Council houses at a cost of about £480 each. Mr. R. Phillips, Southgate Town Hall, Palmer's Green, N.13, is the architect.

Southgate.—The Middlesex E.C. are to enlarge Winchmore School. Plans by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., 87 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

South Croydon.—Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co. are to erect an hotel in Purley Way, from plans by their surveyor, Mr. F. G. Newnham.

Southwark.—A large warehouse is to be built in Stamford Street and Bennett Street, S.E.1, by Messrs. J. Sainsbury, Ltd. Mr. G. Hamblin Fox, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Crutched Friars, E.C.3, architect.

Stepney.—The B.E. have sanctioned the erection of a boys' Catholic Central School in Lucas Street, Commercial Road.

Stoke Newington.—Messrs. Ho den & Porri are the architects for new Swimming Bath, to cost £20,00

St. Pancras.—Plans have been pr pared by Mr. T. B. Scott, 11 and Finsbury Square, E.C., for a ne School in Aldenham Street, for t managers of St. Aloysius School.

Streatham.—Mr. R. T. Grov architect, is to erect shops at Streatha High Road.

Twickenham.—It is proposed build a picture theatre at the corner Heath Road and Pope's Grove. T architect acting for the promoters Mr. A. W. Kimms, High Stree Woking.

Victoria. — Mr. George Cole F.R.I.B.A., 40 Craven Street, Stran W.C.2, is the architect for the reco struction of the Biograph Theatre, and 48 Wilton Road, S.W.

Wanstead.—The contractor for t large sanatorium for animals at S Swithin's Farm (full particulars in o issue of April 8), is Mr. Willia Simms, 591 Commercial Road, E.1.

Wandsworth Road. — It is pr posed to rebuild the "Brooklar Arms." Mr. G. J. MacFarlane, arch tect.

Wimbledon.—The Governors of t Wimbledon Hospital propose additio to their institution in Thurston Roa at a cost of about £10,000. Plans Mr. J. Stuart Thompson, A.R.I.B.A architect, 49 Hill Road, Wimbledo S.W.19.

Wisbech.—Isle of Ely E.C. ha approved plans for the enlargement the Wisbech Grammar School.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Barton (Torquay).—The Trustees of St. Mary's Church Council are to build a Church.

Balkwell, Tynemouth. — General Infectious Diseases Hospital. Mr. Charles Flint, architect, 5 The Quadrant, Buxton, has prepared the necessary designs.

Barnsley.—Mr. N. A. Whitham, architect, 10 Regent Street, is preparing plans for the new Headquarters of the Barnsley Conservative Association, Pitt Street.

Berwick.—Mr. A. Schofield, architect, of 30 Houghton Street, Southport, is responsible for the plans of a new cinema and café to be built at Berwick-on-Tweed.

Bingley.—West Riding E.C. have agreed to amended plans for the erection of the Bingley Grammar School. The architect is Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., Wakefield.

Birmingham. — Messrs. Essex & Goodman, architects, 21 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, have prepared plans for shop premises with flats in Monument Road and Plough and Harrow Road. Messrs. Morris Jacombs, Hobmorr Road, Small Heath, are to erect a picture house, at a cost of £35,000. Shops and flats with lock-up garages, are to be erected at Robin Hood. The architects are Messrs. Hobbs, Price & Powell, 3 Waterloo Street. New Municipal Bank premises are to be built at Pershore Road and Dogpool Lane by the City Surveyor.

Bolton.—The Corporation have passed plans for the construction of a Greyhound Racing Track, Stands, etc., off St. Helens Road. Mr. Jas. Elston, Market Chambers, Earlstown, architect.

Bournemouth.—The plans of Mr. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I., Town Hall, Bournemouth, for the erection of new Baths, to cost £35,000, on the Northwood Estate, off Charminster Road, have been approved by the T.C.

Brookwood.—Surrey County Council are to prepare plans for a Reception Hospital.

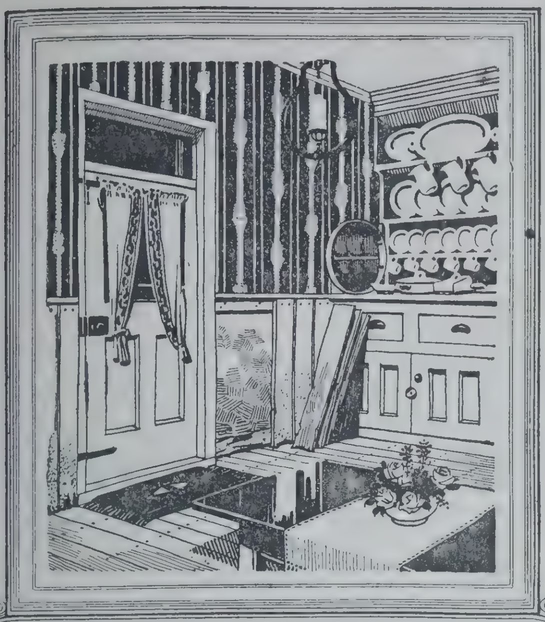
Carluke.—A new cinema is to erected at Carnwath Road, having seating accommodation for 900 perso The designs are by Mr. J. Stewa architect, Carluke.

Cleckheaton (Spenborough).—T E.C. are to erect an Elementary Sch for about 350 children. Messrs. Castle & Son, Midland Bank Chambe Cleckheaton, architects.

Dorchester.—The commemoratio stone of the new Dorchester Gramm School, now in course of erection, been laid. The architect is Mr. W. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., 12, Stratfo Place, W.1.

Dovercourt. — The Co-operat Society are to erect premises in Kin way to plans prepared by Mr. Hooper, Queens Street, Ipswich.

Dunton.—Essex E.C. have approv sketch plans for the erection of Elementary School, at an estima cost of £4,250. Mr. J. Stua F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Springfie Chelmsford, architect.



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Eastbourne. — Messrs. Murray, Delves & Murray have prepared plans, for the Committee of the Princess Alice Hospital, for the conversion of premises in Bedfordwell Road into a Nurses' Home.

Ecclesfield.—West Riding E.C. have passed revised plans for the erection of a Secondary School, at an estimated cost of £30,500. Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Wakefield, architect.

Edinburgh.—Mr. Charles Mitchell, architect, 2 Randolph Crescent, has prepared the designs for a large super cinema to be erected on the site of Nos. 18-24 High Street. The Dean of Court Guild has approved the plans.

Exhall.—Warwickshire E.C. are to erect two additional classrooms at the elementary school. Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

Glasgow. — Cambridge Cinema reconstruction. Mr. C. J. MacNair, architect, 112 Bath Street, Glasgow. Steelwork by Messrs. A. M. MacDougall & Co., 24-56, East Bar Street, Glasgow.

Glasgow.—The Corporation are to erect over 400 houses on the Balornock Estate. Plans prepared in the Architectural Department of the Director of Housing's Office.

Greenock.—With reference to our paragraph, published on March 25, referring to the super cinema to be built on a site in Brougham Street, we learn that Mr. G. Gunn, 45 West Nile Street, Glasgow, is the architect.

Guildford.—Messrs. Dennis Bros. are making a big extension to their works, to the plans of Messrs. Thos. R. Clements & Co., Quarry Street, Guildford.

Hednesford.—The auxiliary Bishop of Birmingham cut the first sod of the new R.C. Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, to be erected in Uxbridge Street. Of Gothic design, the new church will be carried upon massive ferro-concrete beams, and the whole will rest upon concrete piers placed at suitable intervals, in which provision will be made for the insertion of lifting jacks in case of subsidence, the site being in a mining area. The architect is Mr. Bernard Cox, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Harrison & Cox), Birmingham. The contractors are Messrs. Henry Wilcock & Co., Wolverhampton.

Huddersfield.—The borough architect is to prepare plans, etc, for proposed new Baths in Cambridge Road.

Hull.—The E.C. are to erect a combined Clinic in East Hull, to plans prepared by the City Architect, Guildhall, Hull.

Hull.—Messrs. Forsyth & Maule, 12, Stratford Place, W.1, have prepared plans for the first instalment of the University College Buildings.

Isle of Ely.—The C.C. propose an expenditure of £19,150 on the completion of the admission hospital, administration block and connecting corridor at the Cambs., etc., Mental Hospital; an expenditure of approximately £4,500 on the provision of new houses for the medical superintendent, and the conversion of the medical superintendent's existing house into two flats for the assistant medical officers, and the erection of houses for the steward and engineer.

Kingston.—Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., 29 St. James's Square, S.W., has prepared plans for the extension of the County Offices.

Kingston.—Mr. F. Danby Smith has submitted plans to the Guardians for an operating theatre and bathroom at the new hospital, estimated to cost £2,910.

Liss.—Hampshire E.C. are to enlarge the Council School.

Manchester.—Extensions to Messrs. Boddingtons' Brewery, Breddon Street. Mr. George Westcott, F.M.S.A., architect.

Millmead (Guildford). — The Borough Engineer is to prepare plans for a swimming-bath.

New Malden.—The Malden and Coombe ex-Service Club are erecting new premises in Cambridge Avenue. The work is being carried out by Messrs. The Triangular Construction Company, of Imber Court, East Molesey, whose architect is Mr. A. A. Fruin.

Nottingham.—Messrs. Sir Aston Webb & Son, of Westminster, are the architects in connection with the new sanatorium, Worksop College.

Pershore.—Plans submitted by the architects, Messrs. F. B. Andrews & Son, for the erection of 36 houses have been approved by the Council.

Preston.—Mr. W. E. Trent, architect, has designed the new super cinema for the P.T.C. Circuit at Preston.

Rawmarsh.—West Riding E.C. are to provide a junior mining centre, at a cost of £2,400. Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Wakefield, is the architect.

Rotherham.—The Corporation have instructed the Borough Engineer to prepare sketch plans for the erection of a new Central Library.

Scarborough. — Messrs. Gray & Evans, architects, 51 North John Street, Liverpool, have designed a new picture theatre to be erected in Albemarle Terrace. No contracts have yet been settled.

Scotswood (Newcastle).—The Corporation have decided to proceed with the scheme for the provision of baths and washhouses at Armstrong Road.

Sheffield.—A new school is to be built on the Manor Estate. Mr. J. E. Whitehead, 34 Goodard Hall Road, Pitsmoor, is the architect.

Sheffield.—The City Architect has prepared plans for a branch library to be erected on a site in Firth Park.

Sheffield.—The Trustees of the Sheffield District of the Yorkshire Baptists Association propose to erect a Church in Prince of Wales Road.

Shrewsbury.—Messrs. A. B. & W. Scott Deakin, architects, are preparing plans for a new classroom at Colehan School.

Sidcup.—The Kent E.C. are to proceed with the erection of a large Girls' Secondary School. Plans are in the hands of Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Sessions House, Maidstone.

Slough. — An important estate development scheme is to be carried out, providing for about 150 houses and 30 shops. The architects are
Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, A
F.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street,

Southend-on-Sea. — Messrs. Bu
Harris & Collins, architects, 26 C
ence Street, have prepared designs
the new Strand Cinema, Southend.
will be recollected that the for
theatre was recently destroyed by f

Southport. — New branch
Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., in Chu
town, Southport. Mr. G. E. To
architect, Hill Street, Southport,
conjunction with Mr. Felix
architect, 14 Dale Street, Liver
have the preparation of drawing
hand.

Standish (Lancs.).—Mr. W. Th
ley, L.R.I.B.A., 46 Wellgate, Wi
has prepared the plans for a mo
cinema, with a seating capacity of
The main contract has been secure
a local builder, Mr. P. Moss.

Stratford-on-Avon. — The
wickshire E.C. are to proceed with
remodelling and additions to
Grammar School, at a cost of £13,
and with the erection of a
Secondary School for girls at Soli
to cost £18,750. Mr. A. C. Bu
F.R.I.B.A., architect.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The City
veyor, Mr. A. Burton, M.Inst.
F.S.I., has prepared a scheme for
new approaches to Stoke Rail
Station.

Swansea.—Mr. Louis Hyman
erecting a cinema at Newton R
Mumbles.

Tankerton.—Mr. W. Puttick,
Harbour Street, Whitstable, is
architect for the new cinema t
built at Tankerton.

Twickenham.—Work on the Ne
Road School will shortly be sta
The architect to the E.C. is Mr. F
Pearce.

Warwick. — Mr. A. C. Bu
F.R.I.B.A., Leamington Spa, re
mends the erection of the follo
buildings: New County Offices,
mated to cost £30,000; 4 cottages
the Mental Visiting Committee, £2

Watford.—The Wesleyan Tru
are to erect a Church and Schoo
the Harebreaks Estate.

Wigan.—Mr. C. Bughouse, arch
28 Burscough Street, Ormskirk,
prepared the plans for the new ci
to be erected on a site in Preston R
Wigan.

Woking.—Messrs. Pite, Son &
weather, architects, of Westmi
have prepared plans for a
Children's Ward, etc., at the Wo
and District Victoria Hospital.

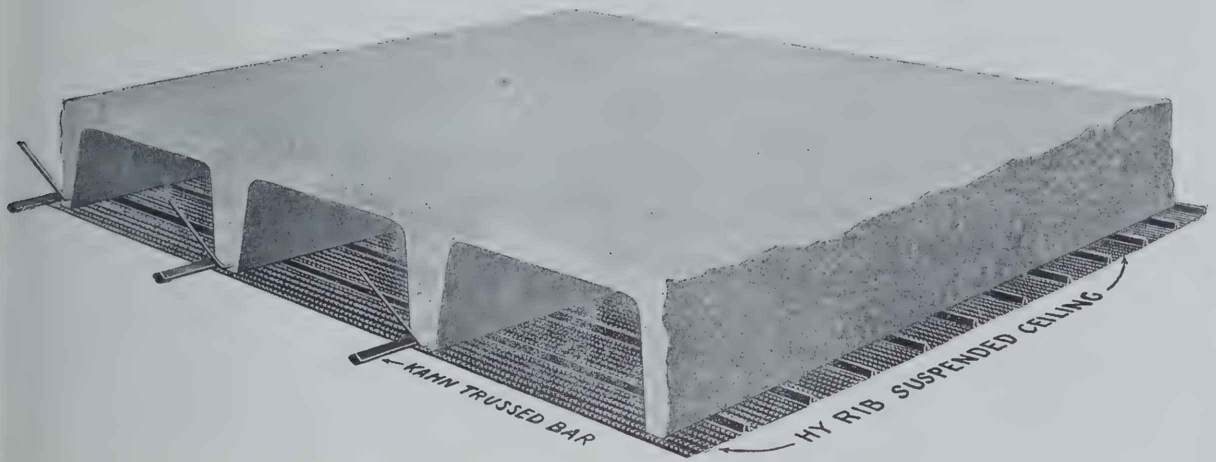
Worcester. — The B.G.
appointed Messrs. Yeates & J
Worcester, as architects for the
tion of a Nurses' Home.

Wrexham. — Mr. J. Eng
M.Inst.M. & C.E., Borough Engi
Wrexham, prepared the plans fo
extension of one of the Corpor
markets, estimated to cost £18,00

Wrightington. — Lancashire
are to proceed with a scheme fo
utilisation of the Wrightington
Estate for the treatment of
pulmonary tuberculosis, at a co
£148,000. The scheme includes
provision of accommodation for
beds by the erection of five
pavilions and an isolation block.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

REINFORCED CONCRETE



191,000 square yards of Truscon Floor are at the moment being laid in important buildings which are now under construction throughout the country.

The Truscon floor is ideal for modern buildings, as it offers many advantages, such as:

Its rapidity in construction and saving in cost.

Its sound and fire resisting qualities.

Its exceptional strength and rigidity combined with a minimum of dead weight.

It is the lightest floor on the market, and its use effects distinct economy in the cost of the structural steelwork.

It is possible to obtain 28 ft. long span flat ceilings without secondary beams.

It can efficiently accommodate the "domestic services."

We shall be pleased to forward the Truscon Floor Book on application.

HE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

Building Contracts Open

⁂ It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.

BATHGATE.—For all trades in the erection of 44 houses on the Kirkroads site. Particulars, Mr. W. A. Cullen, Town Clerk, Bathgate.

BLAENAVON. — August 16.—For rebuilding central premises in Ivor Street and Church Road. Particulars, Secretary, Industrial and Provident Society, Broad Street. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIERLEY HILL.—August 31.—For the extension of Mill Street Council School. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Hughes, County Education Offices, Stafford. Deposit £3 3s.

BROMLEY COMMON.—August 31.—Erection of administration block at the Isolation Hospital, Skym Corner. Particulars, Mr. A. B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Deposit £3 3s.

BROMSGROVE. — For the erection of two blocks of four non-parlour type houses at Aston Fields. Particulars, Mr. Philip Green, architect, Marlboro' Avenue.

CARDIFF.—For the erection of new premises, Havelock Street. Particulars, Messrs. Henry Budgen & Co., architects, 95 St. Mary Street, Cardiff. Deposit £2 2s.

CASTLEWELLAN. — September 1.—For the erection of a new Masonic Temple Hall. Particulars, Messrs. Munce & Kennedy, F.R.I.B.A., 11 Wellington Place, Belfast.

CHESSINGTON (EPSOM). — August 29.—For the erection of 12 cottages and the construction of roads and fencing at Fair Oak Lane. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Priestley, surveyor, Ashley House.

CHESTERFIELD. — August 19.—Alterations and additions to Grammar School. Particulars, Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

COBHAM. — August 18. — Alterations to Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

DUBLIN.—August 18.—Erection of various National Schools at the following places: Culmore, Co. Mayo; St. Caitlin's, Kilvicadonig; Bunaninver, Tirconaill. Particulars, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit in each case £1.

EASTBOURNE. — August 17. — Forty brick houses, Victoria Drive. Particulars, Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

EMSCOTE (WARWICK).—August 27.—For the erection of 20 parlour type houses in Beauchamp Road and two non-parlour type in All Saints' Road. Particulars, Messrs. Francis P. Trepess & Son, architects, 1 Church Street. Deposit £1 1s.

ENNISKILLEN. — August 18.—Garages at Enniskillen Bakery. Particulars, Mr. J. Donnelly, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Enniskillen.

FEATHERSTONE (WOLVERHAMPTON).—August 31.—For the erection of a new School. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Hughes, County Education Offices, Stafford. Deposit £3 3s.

FOLKESTONE.—August 20.—Two glasshouses and boilerhouse, Sports Ground, Cheriton Road. Particulars, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices.

FRIERN BARNET.—August 22.—Two wooden pavilions at Friary Park and Halliwick Recreation Ground. Particulars, Mr. J. M. Gameson, A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor.

GLASGOW.—August 18.—For the erection of garages for the United Cooperative Bakery Society, Ltd., 12 McNeill Street, Glasgow. Particulars, Mr. James Donnelly, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Enniskillen.

GRIMSBY.—September 5.—For the erection of a new Council School, Armstrong Street. Particulars, Mr. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court Chambers, Grimsby. Deposit £4 4s.

HAYWARDS HEATH. — For the erection of additional wards at King Edward VII. Memorial Eliot Hospital. Particulars, Mr. R. M. F. Huddard, A.R.I.B.A., 4 Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

HULL.—August 23.—For the erection of an Employment Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LINCOLN.—August 16.—For the erection of Offices and Showrooms. Particulars, Mesers. Scorer & Gamble, Lincoln. Deposit £2 2s.

LISKEARD.—August 19.—Sixteen houses on various sites. Particulars, Mr. E. C. Higman, Barras Street.

MAIDSTONE. — August 16.—Telephone Exchange at Boughton Monchelsea. Particulars, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

MALDON.—August 16.—Two pairs of semi-detached houses at Purleigh and Woodham Walter. Particulars, Mr. W. Almond, surveyor, 6 Market Hill.

MARKINCH.—For all trades in the erection of 32 houses. Particulars, Mr. A. D. Haxton, architect, 3 High Street, Leven.

PONTLLANFFRARTH (MONS.).—August 15.—Extensions to the Constitutional Club. Particulars, Mr. D. J. Thomas, L.R.I.B.A., High Street, Blackwood. Deposit £2 2s.

POOLE.—August 22.—Pair of semi-detached houses. Particulars, Mr. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices.

TAMWORTH. — August 31.—For extensions to Tamworth Girls' High School. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Hughes, County Education Offices, Stafford. Deposit £3 3s.

WEDNESBURY.—August 31.—For extensions to the County Technical College. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Hughes, County Education Offices, Stafford. Deposit £3 3s.

Building Tenders

ALLERTON.—The tender of Mes J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., amoun to £24,876, for the erection of the maining sections of the Springw Council School, has been provision accepted.

ASHFORD.—For the enlargem of the Woodthorpe Road Cou School. Messrs. Norris & Co., S ningdale, £3,081 (recommended).

BEXHILL.—The Corporation accepted the following tenders for sewerage scheme: Sewers, etc., Me W. & C. French, Buckhurst £36,421 5s.; and storage tank, sea fall, etc., Messrs. Walter Jone Sons, Ltd., Westminster, £33 7s. 4d.

BIRMINGHAM.—For the erec of farm buildings at Monyhull Col King's Heath. Mr. E. A. Tu Yardley Wood, Birmingham, £1,91

BLACKPOOL.—For the erectio a block of shops and bank prem Waterloo Road. Mr. H. F. Keig L.R.I.B.A., architect. Contrac Messrs. John Gregson & Son, B Road, Marton.

BLACKPOOL.—Mr. A. A. C. M is the architect for a new garage billiard saloon in Waterloo Road. tract let to Messrs. Hamson Pilkington.

BRIGHTON. — The Corpora have accepted the tender, £113,886 Messrs. Rice & Sons, London and gate, for the reconstruction of Aquarium.

CHARMINSTER (BOUR MOUTH).—For the erection of Elementary School. Messrs. Haw Bournemouth, £16,557.

DURHAM.—Messrs. P. L. Br & Son, architects, Pearl Build Newcastle-on-Tyne, have prepared plans for a new Miners' Hall Institute, estimated to cost £12, The contractors are Messrs. W. son & Son, builders and contrac Burn Road, West Hartlepool.

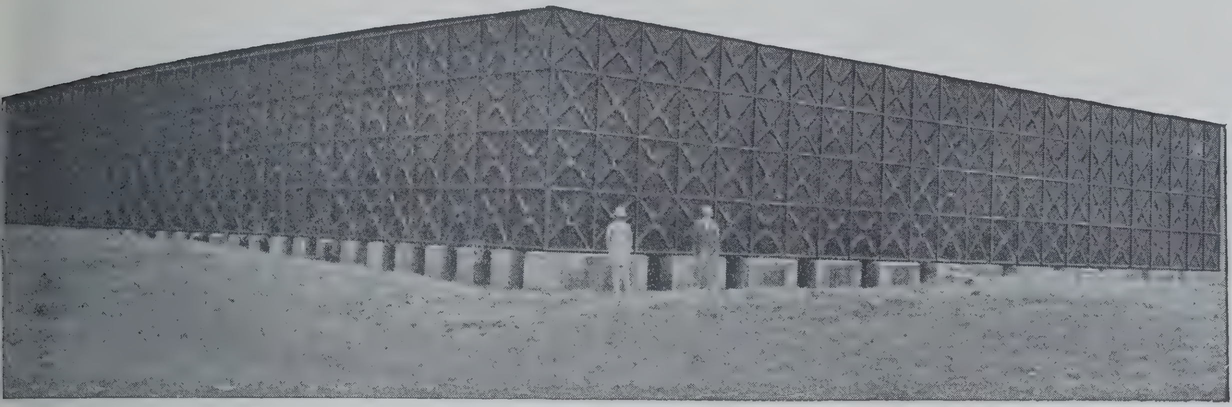
DURHAM.—The E.C. have acce the following tenders: Messrs. J. Oliver, £6,682 5s., for extension Thornley Council School; Mr. Valks, Castle Eden, £17,133, for erection of an Elementary Schoo Blackhall; Mr. G. F. Kennedy, S Church, £4,007 9s. 6d., for the ere of an Elementary School at Fishb Mr. R. Sputhren, Dipton, £4,228 for extensions at Highfield Co School; Messrs. T. J. Lee & Chester-le-Street, £1,999, for ex sions at Sacriston Council School; R. Gallacher, Blackhill, £2,284, extensions at Leadgate Co School.

FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX Messrs. George Baines & FF.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., 121 toria Street, Westminster, S.W., the architects for a new Prim Methodist Church. Messrs. D water & Sons, Feltham, contractor

FULHAM.—For the erection of tricity showrooms and offices at 58 Fulham Road. Mr. H. M. de Cole architect. Messrs. Greenwood & Harlesden, N.W.10, £11,120 15s.

(*Continued on page* 288)

THE LARGEST PRESSED STEEL TANK in the WORLD



This tank, supplied to the Nairobi Municipality, Kenya Colony, holds *One Million Gallons* of water, and is built from standard plates 4 feet square to a depth of 16 feet.

The Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank is of standardised construction, built up from unit plates 4 ft. or 1 metre square, which are bolted together; the joints being made tight with a plastic compound of simple application.

The shape of the plates combined with a unique system of staying gives great strength to the tank with the minimum of weight.

The two sizes of unit plates give an exceedingly wide range of capacities, and tanks can be provided in depths up to 16 feet or 4 metres for water, fuel oils and other liquids.

A large stock of component parts is always available, and careful marking for erection ensures successful installation, skilled labour being unnecessary.

Future needs can be provided for as increased capacities can be given by extending tanks already in use.

BRAITHWAITE & CO ENGINEERS Ltd.

Works - England:
West Bromwich, Staffs.
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Works - India:
Kidderpore, Calcutta,
Mulund, Bombay.

Works - Ypiranga Sao Paulo - Brazil.

***stered Offices:* 10 BROADWAY BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1**

ne: Victoria 8573 (3 lines). **Telegrams: " Bromkirk, Sowest, London."**

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
¾in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	420/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	410/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	550/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	530/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	610/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	208/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

GLAZED—	Prices. 4in.	6in.	9 n.	Unit.	Conditions.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or + 10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	

	4in.				Unit
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto

IRON—	Prices. 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weld
3/8	5/3	6/2	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£2

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝n.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½i
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6
Scotch glue	69/-

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—	3/16 in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	-
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	½in.	¾in.	⅞in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2i
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28½%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1½	2/6	2/10½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¾	1/11½	2/3½	2/8	3/0½
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/3½	1/5½	1/11½	2/2
Bends (each)	1/3½	1/5½	1/9¾	2/2	2/7½
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3
Single junction .. each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/2½	1/3½	1/4½
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0½
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bun
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Ya
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per to
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per to
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard s
Chalk lime	59/9	Per to
Hair	43/-	Per cw
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 3/6	Per yard s
White Portland cement	300/-	Per to
Lath nails	31/-	Per cw

IT COSTS

THREE TIMES AS MUCH

to instal an electric wire as the wire costs, and *SIX times as much* to replace it and redecorate if it fails in use

WHY RUN THE RISK

when by insisting on having

"C.M.A."

Reg. Trade Mark Nos. 422219-20-21

or

NONAZO" Cables

Reg. Trade Mark No. 458865

You Eliminate all Risks

Makers of C.M.A. and Nonazo Cables:

The Anchor Cable Co., Ltd.
British Insulated Cables, Ltd.
Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.
The Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd.
The Enfield Cable Works, Ltd.
W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd.
The Greengate and Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd.
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.
The India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.
Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.
Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd.
The London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.
The Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd.
Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd.
St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd.
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd.
Union Cable Co., Ltd.

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e Licensees,
s of the C.M.A.

Advt. of the Cable Makers' Association, Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, London, W.C.2

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	32/6	33/-	36/-

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—

	Each				
	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to in quantities of 100 upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32
Clear ..	3¾d.	5d.	5½d.	8¼d	3¾d.	5½d.	7d.	1
Ground ..	4¾d.	6½d.	7¾d.	10¼d.	5¼d.	7½d.	9½d.	1
Fluted ..	7¾d.	10¾d.	1/1¾	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	-
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	-

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

	White	Ti
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7¾d.	10

	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾d.	6½d.	6½d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.

	Feet super						
In plates not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6¾	4/8½	—	-

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sha
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 284)

GOODMAYES.—For the erection of a new church at the corner of Green Lane and Broomhill Road. Messrs. Henry Knight & Son, Tottenham, £8,557, contractors. Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., architects.

GOLDTHORPE.—The Dearne Electricity Board are to erect new stores and office accommodation off Kelly Street. Plans by Messrs. Ravenshaw & Dyer, architects, Carbon Chambers, Doncaster. The contractors are Messrs. H. Cooper & Sons, Railway Joinery Works, Conisborough, near Rotherham.

GUISELEY.—West Riding E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. T. Throup & Sons, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, £17,159, for the erection of an Elementary School.

HULL. — The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,858 3s. 2d., of Mr. H. Armstrong for the erection of a Superintendent's House at the Mental Hospital.

KILKENNY.—Mr. Stephen Lalor's tenders for the erection of 13 houses at Stephen Street and 17 houses at Kennyswell Street, at a cost of £4,617 and £6,093 respectively, have been accepted.

LEICESTER. — The Corporation Water Committee have accepted the tender, £4,860, of Messrs. G. Duxbury & Sons, for alterations at premises in Needham Street.

LIVERPOOL. — The C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. The Unit Construction Co., Ltd., for the erection of 260 tenement dwellings and six shops on the Melrose Road Estate, at the price of £155,065.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of new premises, Victoria Street. Plans by Messrs. Grayson & Barnish. Contractors, Messrs. W. Moss & Sons, Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of new office block at 18 Chapel Street. Plans by Messrs. T. Wainwright & Sons. Contractors, Messrs. William Tomkinson & Sons.

LLANSAMLET (SWANSEA).—The E.C. have accepted the tender, £15,700, of Messrs. John Goodridge & Sons, Ltd., Neath, for the erection of an Elementary School. Mr. E. E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., 3 Prospect Place, Swansea, is the architect.

MANCHESTER.—Proposed alterations: The District Provident and Organisation Society. The plans are by Messrs. Taylor & Young, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects. The contract has been let to Messrs. Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., builders and contractors. Sub-contractors: For plastering, let to Mr. J. Howarth, 1 Husband Street, Queen's Road, Harpurhey, Manchester; heating, Messrs. William Bailey & Co., Ltd., 20 Parsonage, Manchester; plumbing, Messrs. J. Jaffrey & Co., 27 Booth Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER. — Rebuilding 44 John Dalton Street, Manchester. Plans by Messrs. Moore & Crabtree, architects, Queensgate Chambers, Bradford. Contract let to Messrs. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., builders, Salford; Messrs. T. Ballantyne & Co., plumbers; Messrs. Horrocks & Hogg, plasterers.

OLDHAM.—Extensions to Mount Pleasant Mission. Plans by Messrs. A. J. Howcroft & Sons, architects. Contract let to Messrs. Whitworth, Whittaker & Co., Oldham.

PLYMOUTH. — The Corporat
have accepted the tender, £5,598,
Messrs. Eadie, Towers & Co., for
erection of six houses and shops
Swilley Road, North Prospect.

ROTHERHAM.—The Corporat
have accepted the tender, £10,590,
Messrs. George Saul & Sons, Ltd.,
the erection of six shops and offices
Corporation Street.

SHEFFIELD.—The Watch C
mittee have accepted the ten
£35,775, of Messrs. T. Wilkinson
Sons, Ltd., for extensions at the
Station in Rockingham Street.

SURREY.—The following ten
have been accepted: Messrs. G. G
son & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £4,111,
extensions at Reigate Grammar Sch
Messrs. J. M. Rutter & Co., Guildf
£6,653, for the erection of 12 cott
at Brookwood Hospital Estate; Mes
Henry Taylor & Son, £33,080, for
erection of a Central School
Mitcham.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — The C
poration Health Committee rec
mend the tender of Mr. A. M. G
fiths & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton,
the erection of a new isolation b
at the Borough Fever Hospital,
£3,058.

Correction

We regret that in recent adver
ments published in *The Architec*
Building News the prices of Dix
best coloured pencils were given
accurately. Following the recent re
tion, these prices should have rea
follows: 4d. each; 3s. 6d. per do
36s. per gross.

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TILES WALL, FIREPLACE & FLOOR.

MARBLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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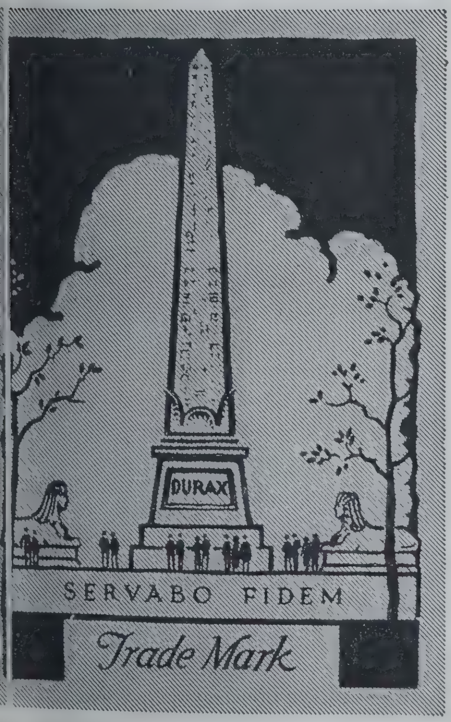

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London A They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charge

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/– „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
„ „ cement mortar	640/–	850/–	1080/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	¼*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	¼*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
	Stairs	
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–

	To Elev genera
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/
Bath stone ditto	10/

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square Countess	 I
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	7
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	
Add for copper nails	2/3	

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails

Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails

Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers

Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails

Add for vertical work

Add for circular on face in elevation

Add for circular on plan, according to radius

Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	98/–	Per
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	D
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	D
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	D
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	D
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	D
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	D

	Per Foot
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per doz

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super

Centering to beams, per yard super

Centres to arches, per foot super

	Plates	Floor	Roofs
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–	

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	⅞ in.	1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.

1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super

2-in. Deal strings, per foot super

Housing steps to strings each

and VULCANITE Covered Roofs

1. *Slated and Vulcanite Roofs before official test by British Fire Prevention Committee.*

2. *After 60 minutes' test—showing Slated Roof entirely consumed and Vulcanite Roof intact and sound enough to be walked upon. The reason being that Patent Vulcanite Roofing hermetically seals the joints of the boarding, and without a current of air the flames cannot catch hold—only a charring process being possible on the underneath side.*

Fire risks are therefore reduced to a minimum when your roof is covered with Patent Vulcanite Roofing finished with 2" of either gravel or concrete. Vulcanite is a fire-resisting Roofing of the very highest order. Alternatively it can be finished with tarmacadam.

During the past 30 years it has been used on the biggest and best jobs, at home and abroad, because it offers the maximum protection at the lowest possible cost.

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LAT ROOFING

lies with London Building Act & Building Bye-Laws of orough and Urban District Councils requiring an incomble exterior roof covering; accepted by all leading Fire Insurance Companies as a full Tariff Roof.

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As permanent as the Pyramids.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

		1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing

Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Casement Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	3*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/6	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/6	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	Per Foot R 2 in.	4
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/-	3
Extra for bends .. .. each	6/3	9
Extra for junctions .. .. each	7/6	11

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to ⅓rd
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3	moulding	moulding

Partitions	Per Yard Sup 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal b Patent Gl
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super *Wash and* Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1

Add per Yard Super for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/3	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames each ..	0/3	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/3	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stipp
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Su Wax
Polishing	6*d.*

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining
On walls	1/5
On stairs	1/10
On ceilings	1/7

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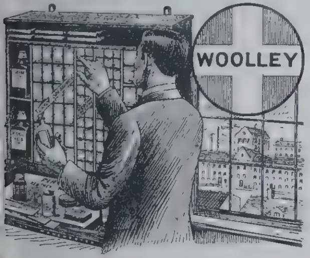

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The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of th marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separa at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1*s.* 9½*d.* ; *paint* 1*s.* 8½*d.* ; *labourers,* 1*s.* 4½*d.* *From* 12 *to* 15 *mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters),* 1*s.* 9*d.* ; *painters,* 1*s.* 8*d.* ; *labourers,* 1*s.*

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAP

Aberdare ....A
Abingdon B1
Accrington ....A
Aldershot B3
Alton C1
Altrincham ....A
Andover B3
Anglesey B2
Arundel B3
Ascot ....B
Ashford (Kent).....B3
Ashstead A3
Ashton-under-Lyne.A
Ashton-in-Makerfield..A
Aylesbury B3

Bagshot...........B3
Banbury B3
Bangor B2
Barnsley ....A
Barnstaple B1
Barrow-in-Furness .A
Barry.............A
Basingstoke B3
Bath ....B
Beaconsfield ......B
Beccles B3
Bedford ....B
Berkhamsted B3
Berwick...........A2
Bettws-y-Coed B1
Bexhill B2
Bideford B1
Birmingham ......A
Bishops Auckland ..A
Bishops Stortford ..B3
Blackburn.........A
Blackheath ....A
Blackpool.........A
Bognor B3
Bolton ....A
Bordon C1
Boston............A3
Bournemouth .....B
Boxford...........C1
Bradford ....A
*Bradford-on-Avon B3
Braintree B1
Brecon............B
Brentwood A3
Bridnorth B2
Bridgwater B2
Brighton ....B
Bristol ....A
Broadstairs........B3
Bromsgrove A2
Buckingham B3
*Budleigh Salterton B2
Burgess Hill B3
Burnley ....A
Burslem ....A
Burstow B3
Burton-on-Trent ...A
Bury ....A
Bury St. Edmunds..B3
Buxton A1
Byfleet B1

Calder Valley ......A
Cambridge ....B
Canterbury B3
Cardiff ....A
Carlisle ....A
Carmarthen ....B
Carnarvon.........B2
Caterham A3
Chalfonts ....B
Chatham B1
*Cheddar B3
Chelmsford B1

Cheltenham ....B
Chepstow A2
Chertsey A3
Chester ....A
Chichester B3
*Chippenham B3
Chipping Norton ...B3
*Cirencester B2
Cleethorpes........A
Clacton B1
Coalville ....A
Cobham...........A3
Cockermouth B2
Colchester B1
Colne Valley.......A
Colwyn Bay B1
Conway B1
Coventry ....A
Cranbrook.........C1
Crawley B3
Crewe A3
Cromer B3
Crowborough B2

Darlington ....A
*Dartmouth A2
Daventry B3
Deal B3
Denbigh B1
Derby ....A
*Devizes B3
Dewsbury ....A
Didcot ....B
Doncaster ....A
*Dorchester B3
Dorking...........B1
Dover B3
Dovercourt B2
Droitwich A3
Dudley A1
Dunstable B3
Durham ....A

Eastbourne ....B
East Dereham C
East Glam and Mon Valley ....
East Grinstead.....B2
Eastwood ....A
Ebbw Vale........A
Eccles ....A
Edenbridge B3
Egremont A3
Ely...............B3
Evesham B2
*Exeter A2
Exmouth B2

Fairford (Glos).....C
Falmouth B2
Fareham B2
Farnborough C1
Farnham B3
Faversham B3
Felixstowe ....B
Filey A3
Fleetwood ....A
Flint A3
Folkestone B3
Frinton and Walton B1
Frodsham ....A
Frome B3

Gainsborough A3
Gateshead ....A
Gerrards Cross.....B
Gillingham B1
Glastonbury and Street..B3
*Gloucester........B

*Gloucester (West of the Severn)......B2
Godalming B2
Goole A2
Gorleston B1
Gosport ....B
Grantham A3
Gravesend.........A1
Great Yarmouth...B1
Grimsby ....A
Guildford B1
Guilsborough B2

Hadleigh C1
Hailsham B3
Halifax ....A
Halton Park ..B2
Hanley ....A
Harpenden B1
Harrogate ....A
Hartlepools........A
Hartley Wintney ..C1
Harwich B2
Hastings B3
Hatfield...........B1
Havant C1
Hawkhurst C1
Hayling Island.....C1
Haywards Heath...B3
Heathfield.........B3
Hemel Hempstead..A3
Henley ....B
*Hereford ....B
Herne Bay........B3
Hertford B1
Heywood ....A
Hitchin B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)C
Holyhead B1
Horley (Kent).....B3
Hornsea A3
Horsham B2
Horwich ....A
Huddersfield.......A
Hull ....A
Hunstanton B3
Huntingdon B2
Hythe (Kent)......B3

Ilfracombe B2
Ilkeston...........A
Ilkley.............A
Immingham ....A
Ipswich ....B
Isle of Wight.......C
Ivy Bridge C

Jarrow............A
Jesmond ....A

Keighley ....A
Kendal B2
Kenilworth ....A
Keswick B2
Kettering ....B
Kidderminster A2
Kings Lynn B2
Kirkby Stephen....B3
Knutsford A3

Lambourne B3
Lancaster ....A
Langley Park ......A
Langport..........C
Laverstock B3
Leamington A3
Leatherhead A3
Leeds ....A
Leek ....A
Leicester ....A
Leigh (Lancs)......A

Leigh-on-Sea B1
Leighton Buzzard ..B3
Letchworth........B1
Leyland...........A
Lewes B3
Lichfield A3
Lincoln ....A
Lingfield B3
Liskeard B3
Liss C1
Littlehampton B2
Llandudno B1
Llanelly...........A
Loughborough .....A
Louth A3
Lowestoft B1
Luton ....B

Macelesfield A1
Maidenhead ....B
Maidstone B1
Malvern...........A3
Manchester ....A
Mansfield ....A
Margate...........B3
Market Harborough A3
*Marlborough......B3
Matlock A3
Melton Constable...C1
Melton Mowbray ...A2
Merionethshire B2
Merthyr Tydfil.....A
Middlesbrough ...A
Middlewich A3
Midhurst B3
Milford Haven .....B
Milton-under Wychwood B3
Minehead C
Monmouth B2
Morecambe A1
Morpeth ....A

Nantwich A3
Newark A3
Newburn-on-Tyne .A
Newbury B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne .A
Newcastle-under-Lyne ....A
New Forest B2
Newmarket........B2
Newport (Mon.) ....A
Newport Pagnell ...B3
Newquay B3
Normanton ....A
Northallerton B3
Northampton A2
Northfleet A1
North Shields .....A
Northwich A3
Norwich ....B
Nottingham ....A
Nuneaton ....A

Oakham B1
Oldbury ....A
Oldham ....A
Ongar ....B
Ormskirk ....A
Oswestry A3
Oundle B1
Oxford............B

Paignton A2
Pangbourne B3
Penrith B2
Penzance..........B3
Peterborough A3
Petersfield.........C1
Petworth..........B3

*Plymouth ....A
Pontefract ....A
Pontypridd ....A
Poole ....B
Porthcawl ....A
Portsmouth ....B
Port Talbot........A
Preston ....A
Prestwich ....A
Princetown B1
Pudsey ....A
Pulborough........B3

Queensferry ....A

Ramsgate B3
Raunds B1
Rawtenstall ....A
Reading ....B
Redcar ....A
Redditch A2
Redhill B1
Redruth and Camborne B3
Reigate B1
Rhondda Valley ...A
Rhyl B1
Rhymney Valley ...A
Ripon A3
Rochdale..........A
Rochester B1
Romney C1
*Ross-on-Wye .....B
Rotherham ....A
Ruabon A1
Rugby ....A
Rugeley...........A3
Runcorn ....A
Rushden B1

Saffron Walden C1
St. Albans.........A3
St. Annes ....A
St. Helens ....A
St. Ives (Cornwall) .B3
Salford ....A
Saltburn ....A
Sandgate..........B3
Scarborough A1
Seaford C1
Seaham Harbour ...A
Selby ....A
Sevenoaks B1
Sheerness B3
Sheffield ....A
Shepton Mallett ...C
Sheringham B3
Shipley ....A
Shrewsbury A3
Sirhowy Valley ....A
Sittingbourne B3
Skegness A3
Skipton A2
Slough ....B
Soham C1
Southampton ......B
Southend-on-Sea ...B1
Southport ....A
South Shields .....A
Southwell A3
Sowerby Bridge ...A
Spalding B2
Spen Valley ....A
Stafford A2
*Stalbridge C
Staines ....B
Stamford..........A3
Stockbridge C1
Stockport ....A
Stockton-on-Tees...A

Stoke-on-Trent ...
Stoney Stratford ..
Stourport ....
Stowmarket ......
Stratford-on-Avon.
*Stroud ....
Sunderland ......
Sutton Coldfield...
*Swanage ....
Swansea Valley ...
Swanwick ....
Swansea ....
*Swindon ....

Tamworth.......
Taunton ....
*Tavistock (Town)
Teeside District ..
Tenterden ......
Thame ....
Thetford ....
Thirsk ....
Thornton ....
Tonbridge ......
Torquay ....
*Totnes ....
Towcester ......
Tring ....
*Trowbridge ....
Tunbridge Wells ..

Uckfield ....
Uttoxeter ......

Wakefield ....
Wallsend-on-Tyne.
Walmer ....
Walsall ....
Wantage ......
Ware ....
Warrington......
Watton ....
Warwick ......
Wednesbury ....
Wellingborough .
Wells (Somerset) .
Welwyn........
Welwyn Garden City..
Wendover ......
West Bromwich .
Westcliffe-on-Sea
Westgate ......
Westerham .....
West Hartlepool .
Weston-super-Mar
Weybridge .....
*Weymouth ....
Whitby ....
Whitechurch ....
Whitehaven ....
Whitstable .....
Widnes ....
Wigan ....
Wimborne......
Winchester ....
Windsor ....
Wisbech ....
Witney ....
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Aberdeen ....A
Abernethy A2
Annan A2
Anstruther ....B
Arbroath A2
Ayr ....A
Ayton A2

Ballantrae.........A
Balmore ....A
Bankhead ....A
Banknock ....A
Bannockburn .....A
Barrhead..........A
Berwick...........A2
Blairadam.........A
Blair Athol A2

Blantyre. ....A
Bothwell ....A
Brechin A2
Bridge of Allan ....A

Calder ....A
Caldwell ....A
Carnoustie A2
Carronbridge A2
Carstairs ....A
Castletown A2
Clydebank ....A
Coatbridge ....A
Coldstream A2
Craithes A2
Crieff A2
Culross ....A

Dalmuir ....A
Dalrymple ....A
Douglas ....A
Drumclog ....A
Dumbarton........A
Dumfries A2
Dunblane and District ....A
Dundee ....A
Dunfermline ......A
Dunoon and District ....A

East Lothian ......A
Ecclefechan A2
Edinburgh and District ....A

Falkirk ....A
Forfar A2

Galashiels A2
Glamis A2
Glasgow and District ....A
Greenlaw..........A2
Greenock..........A

Hawick A2

Inverness:.........B

Jamestown ....A
Jedburgh..........A2

Kelso A2
Killiecrankie.......A2
Kilmarnock ....A
Kilpatrick ....A
Kirkcaldy ....A
Kirkpatrick A2

Lanark ....A
Leith ....A
Lockerbie A2

Melrose A2
Midlothian ....A
Montrose A2
Muirkirk ....A

Newport ....A

Paisley ....
Peebles ....
Perth and Distri
Peterhead and District.
Port Glasgow ...

St. Andrews ....
Selkirk.......
Stirling ....
Strathaven ....

Troon ....

West Lothian.

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

August 19, 1927

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The personnel of the Royal Commission to enquire into the question of the London squares has been announced and will command confidence, even though the list contains few names that are well-known to the public. The omission of an architect or town-planner is a mistake, however, that ought to be speedily remedied. The demand, frequently made of late, that the square gardens should be thrown open, either to the public or at least to school children, is dealt with at some length by Mr. Basil Holmes in a letter to *The Times*. He points out, as we have noted in these columns, that most of these gardens are kept up at the expense of the tenants of the surrounding houses, who also pay pretty heavily in piece of garden ground, and he does not regard sole bit of garden ground, and he does not regard the demand for general or partial opening to other members of the community as a practicable proposition in these circumstances. One can appreciate the sentimental desire to admit children to any plot of grass than can be found in cities, without concurring in the view that this desire must be satisfied at the expense and comfort of other people. Moreover, the idea does not work out in practice. If the sentimentalist took the trouble to visit square gardens which have been taken over as open spaces by local authorities, he would find that grass and shrubs are carefully railed off as a necessary measure of preservation. Though some children are destructive, it is not mischievousness alone but number that has to be guarded against. The simple fact is that grass in a town square is a delicate growth that can only withstand the traffic of a very limited number of people. Mr. Holmes and his society, the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, are content at present to save he garden squares from building, and preserve them not only as a delight to the eye, but as valuable lungs o the districts in which they are situated. The question of a more extended use of the gardens can be considered later on, when the conditions of the urrounding tenancies may have altered the situation.

* * *

A scheme for establishing Dorchester House, Park Lane, as an Imperial Art Centre in London is being rganised by Lady Beecham, and promises of subtantial financial support are already forthcoming. n its main idea of forming a centre and meeting-place for those concerned in the art and literary life f the nation, it seems to follow the scheme which he late Lord Leverhulme intended to carry out at Grosvenor House. The main reception rooms would e used as art galleries, but the magnificent hall and marble staircase are intended to form an approach to theatre, holding 2,000 people, to be erected on the garden ground facing Deanery Street, the banqueting chamber of the house becoming the foyer. As there are ample rooms in the house to form dressing-rooms, offices, etc., it is contemplated that only the auditorium and stage need to be added. A permanent income for the theatre will be provided by the annual subscriptions of members, which will entitle them to seats at the dramatic performances. Promises or guarantees covering a sum of over £200,000 have been received, and it is stated that the Shakespeare Memorial Committee have provisionally agreed to allocate their fund of £80,000 contingent on the theatre being added.

* * *

The discovery that a considerable stretch of Cornhill alongside the recent building collapse had no visible means of support led to a newspaper scare which has only been allayed by the reassurance of expert technical opinion. The cavity existing under the concrete road bed is said to extend under the foundation of part of the damaged building still standing, and this fact has made the work of shoring and securing the structure more protracted and more difficult. So far no official pronouncement as to the precise cause of the collapse has been made public, and possibly none is possible until all the debris has been cleared away. In the public mind, the cavity naturally suggests itself as a factor in the collapse, and there has been a good deal of speculation about the disappearance of the solid earth upon which the concrete road bed was originally laid. The action of some subsoil water current seems to furnish the most likely explanation; and the building collapse, distressing by reason of the loss and inconvenience occasioned, may have its beneficent aspect if it leads to a closer investigation of London's hidden streams and to proper provision being made for their flow to a known outfall. In the piecemeal rebuilding of the City, where high buildings with deep foundations are replacing comparatively low structures, interference with water flowing through the subsoil under the former shallow basements may easily occur. Contractors working on comparatively small sites cannot be expected to solve such problems on their own account. Faced with an infiltration of water into an excavation, their chief concern will be to hold it back or pump it away until their solid, waterproofed concrete box foundation is completed. But the flow thus diverted or impeded will almost certainly find another course, with results possibly as alarming and as dangerous as that disclosed under the roadway of Cornhill. Considering that the City is practically all built or paved over, and that the rainfall runs away into the sewers, the existence of so much subsoil water will be a mystery to many people. It is possible that some of our new double-basement structures penetrate into the water-bearing stratum that is known to lie under much of London; in other cases, the presence of water may be due to springs. But the time seems to be ripe for the preparation of a large-scale geological map of London, showing depths at which waterlogged ground has been found, or where underground currents have been located. This would be of great practical value to architects, contractors and building owners; and much of the data for it could no doubt be furnished by a pooling of the experiences of those who have already been concerned in building operations in the Metropolis.

* * *

Subsoil water is not, unfortunately, the only source of trouble from which London buildings may suffer in the future. During recent years there has been a growing volume of complaint about damage done through vibration set up by heavy motor traffic, and this evil is likely to increase rather than decrease. The authorities of St. Thomas's Hospital are among the latest to draw attention to the matter, repairs necessitated to their building as a result of vibration now figuring as an item calling for special mention in the treasurer's recent report. The hospital, it is true, stands on made ground, the site having been reclaimed from the foreshore of the Thames when the Albert Embankment was constructed; but this fact was taken into account when the buildings were erected 65 years ago, and a bed of concrete 10 feet thick was provided as a foundation. Even this substantial base, however, fails to counteract the vibration occasioned by passing tramcars and lorries. And if such substantial buildings as those of St. Thomas's Hospital suffer in this way, it is easy to understand how much damage is being occasioned to speculative buildings of the domestic class built about 100 years ago—of which whole districts were erected in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The inflation of property values in London has given such dwellings a fictitious market value, based on the high rents at present obtainable on account of the housing shortage; but those in the vicinity of main thoroughfares are being rapidly disintegrated by the increasing vibration, and will soon command only site value, with consequent heavy loss to their owners.

* * *

Many people, keenly desirous to see London University plant its headquarters in Bloomsbury, rather doubted the suitability of the projected site when offered by the Government six years ago, because of its inter-section by so many public roads. Now that the University authorities have arranged to take up the land, this question has become more pressing, and a conference is to take place this autumn between representatives of the University Senate, the L.C.C. and the Borough Councils of Holborn and St. Pancras, to discuss the closing of certain streets and gardens in replanning the site for university purposes. That Torrington Square garden must be absorbed was manifest from the first. That Russell Square and Woburn Square are also scheduled demands some explanation. Neither garden is at present " open," but whether " closing " means that they are to be reserved solely for university use, or that the public are to be debarred from even walking round them because the University buildings will front roads on one side of them, has yet to be made clear.

* * *

If we are to judge by recent correspondence, the desire of the East Sussex County Council to extend its office accommodation involves either the removal of a portion of the curtain wall of Lewes Castle, scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, or else the destruction of Newcastle House, which Mr. Walter H. Godfrey pronounces to be the finest building in Lewes High Street, and one for the preservation of which great efforts have been made. The housing of County officials does not seem to justify either alternative, and the right course in such circumstances would seem to be the entire removal of the County offices to another position. But while the proposal to interfere with the Castle precincts seems to excite strong protest from some Sussex archæologists, it is left to Mr. Godfrey to put in a word for Newcastle House. The excessively narrow mediævalism of our archæologists is sometimes intensely irritating. The majority are so vastly interested in excavating and preserving the footings of mediæval structures that the destruction of entire buildings of a later period escapes both their attention or their sympathy. In reality, their mentality is religious rather than artistic.

* * *

A faculty, applied for jointly by the Royal Free Hospital, London, and the St. Pancras Borough Council, to effect an exchange of 356 square yards of land, was refused by the Chancellor of the Diocese of London on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The hospital authorities, to provide for an extension of their buildings, desired to secure a portion of the disused burial ground of St. Andrew's, Gray's Inn Road, now a public garden under the Borough Council, and to give up an equal area of ground adjoining another part of the burial ground. The Chancellor promised to facilitate an appeal in any way he could, if the petitioners decided on that course.

* * *

In our issue for May 13 last, the design for the new Federal Parliament House at Canberra, then illustrated, was attributed to Mr. W. Burley Griffin. Writing from Commonwealth House, Melbourne, the Secretary of the Commonwealth Works and Railways Department requests us, in fairness both to Mr. Griffin and to that Department, to correct this ascription, the Parliament House " having been designed by architectural officers " of the Commonwealth Works and Railway Department.

Competition Result

[*Reprinted from Late Edition of " The Architect & Building News," August* 12.]

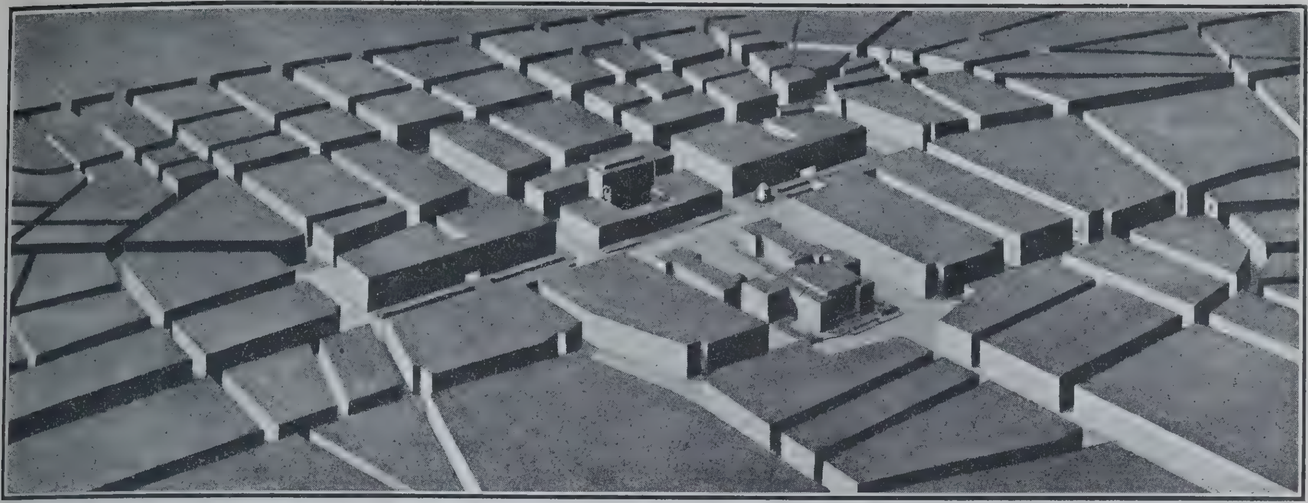
Birmingham Civic Centre Competition

MR. H. V. LANCHESTER, F.R.I.B.A., Assessor.

First Premium £1,000.—Maximilian Romanoff and Ziza Duertein-Romanoff, Rue de Vaugirard, Paris (No. of Design, 65).

Supplementary Premiums.—£200, G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier, Zurich (28); £200, L. M. Austin, Heston, Middlesex (79); £100, Adams, Thompson & Fry, Victoria Street, Westminster (15); £100, E. Prentice Mawson, Victoria Street, Westminster (36); £100, G. Oulie-Hansen, Karl Johans gt. 20, Oslo, Norway (87); £100, Armando d'Angelo, East 185 Street, New York City (91); £50, Ir. A. Boeken, Amsterdam (51); £50, Louis Berthin and Georges Doyon, Rue Maublanc, Paris (69).

Highly Commended.—W. R. Davidge and G. A. Rose, Victoria Street, Westminster (72); James A. Swan, Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham (76), Alec G. Jenson, Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa (80).



BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN (£1,000).
MAXIMILIAN ROMANOFF AND ZIZA DUERTEIN-ROMANOFF (PARIS).

BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION

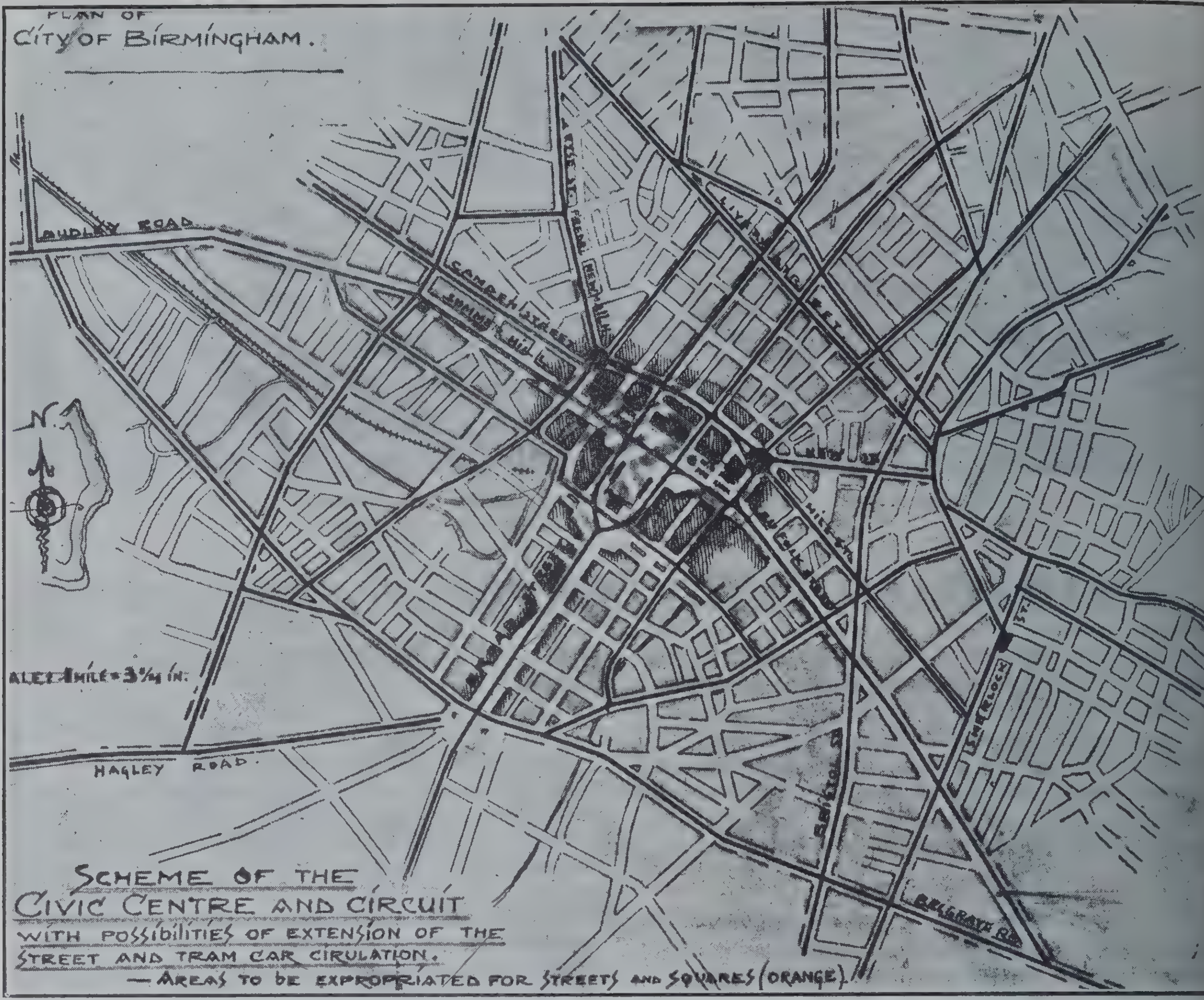
In an open competition in which designs were invited for a new civic centre for the City of Birmingham, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, the assessor, has awarded first place to M. Maximilian Romanoff and Mme. Ziza Duertein-Romanoff, of Paris. Eight supplementary premiums were also given, while in addition the designs of three competitors were "highly commended." Ninety-one schemes were submitted.

THE "PROGRAMME."

The "programme" was a complicated one. The new buildings to be provided comprised a City Hall, Mansion House, Municipal and Public Offices, a Natural History Museum, and a Public Library. The arrangement of these buildings around a civic centre must have presented a fascinating problem to the competitors. And quite as fascinating, but even more complex, must have been the problem of planning the roads so that the traffic facilities at the centre of the city should be as perfect as possible. The conditions made it clear that candidates were not required to re-plan an area more than that included within a 900-foot radius from the existing War Memorial, which was to be, in a sense, the pivot of the scheme. This restriction made matters very much easier for the competitors, and did not in the least prejudice the chances of obtaining a workable scheme. For if the inter-communication of the roads in the central part of the city is conveniently arranged, such a lay-out can quite logically be permitted to stand, no matter what developments may subsequently take place outside the central area. It will then merely be a question of joining new roads to the existing nucleus. Although, however, the area to be dealt with was limited, the difficulties in the way of a successful treatment of the area were perhaps aggravated by the fact that the competitors were allowed, if anything, too free a hand to re-mould the City of Birmingham to their heart's desire. It seemed altogether too good to be true that it could be possible to make such wholesale demolitions in a very populous area of a great city, and competitors were left in doubt whether it was really the intention of the Corporation to proceed with the scheme placed first, or whether the competition was merely instituted with the object of exploring in a highly imaginative manner the possibilities of the site. This latter object is, of course, a legitimate one, and the most successful competitors were those who realised that a too rigid regard for economy, a desire to save the ratepayers' money, would not be counted for righteousness on this occasion.

THE WINNING DESIGN.

The winning design seems almost a miracle of neatness and simplicity, and, as so often happens in architectural competitions, the ideal solution which by its freshness and apparent inevitability captivates, and rightly captivates, the mind of the assessor is only achieved by ignoring one of the essential conditions, or at any rate an important recommendation, set forth in the printed statement of the architectural programme which was supplied to the entrants. In this particular instance the War Memorial will be the bone of contention. Not that the competitors will have a legitimate grievance against the assessor with regard to this point. It was stated in the conditions that the Hall of Memory is the centre of the area to be developed, but obviously this does not mean that the Memorial should necessarily be situated upon the main axis of the civic square. M. Romanoff, with very great boldness and originality, has "side-tracked" the Memorial by placing it in the extreme corner of the Civic Place, in Suffolk Street, which has been suitably broadened to receive both the Memorial and some gardens adjacent to it. The enormous advantage of this treatment is that it has enabled M. Romanoff to make a perfect alignment of the principal roads. The arrangement is so admirable that the other competitors must now be feeling thoroughly annoyed that they did not think of it themselves. Broad Street is now made to diverge on either side of the new City Hall, and the two new thoroughfares thus created continue until they merge into Fleet Street and Great Charles Street. Thus the main traffic route from south-west to north-east is secured. Again, the traffic routes at right angles to this are fully provided for. Summer Hill is taken across the civic square to Suffolk Street, while elsewhere it converges to Summer Row, thus providing a double route for traffic going in this direction. To the south-east, Cambridge Street crosses Broad Street at the rear of the new City Hall, and proceeds in a south-easterly direction, a new road being created for this purpose. The disposition of the public buildings themselves is also admirable. The City Hall is given an island site, while its back elevation closes the vista of Broad Street, its front faces the civic square, and is flanked on either side by the Library and the Museum respectively, which form an enclosure entirely free from vehicular traffic. Opposite the

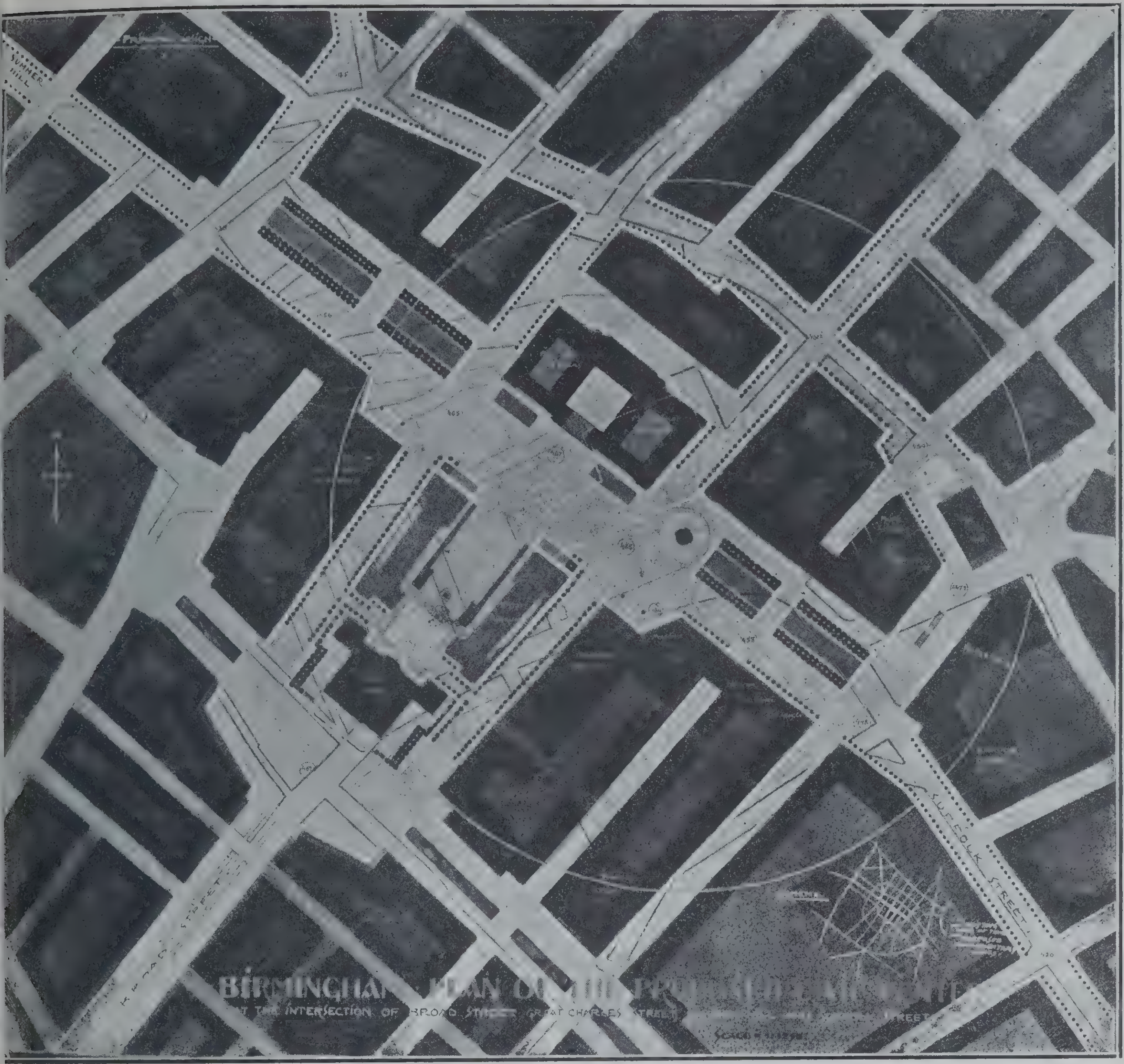


BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.
MAXIMILIAN ROMANOFF AND ZIZA DUERTEIN-ROMANOFF (PARIS).

City Hall are the Public and Municipal Offices. The only serious omission seems to be that the Lord Mayor's Mansion House has either been entirely forgotten or else it has been relegated to a position where it is exceedingly difficult to find it. This building, however, could be placed with perfect propriety to the rear of the City Hall and contiguous with it. There can be no doubt whatsoever that M. Romanoff has produced a scheme which is far and away the best submitted. There is no *proxime accessit* in this case.

OTHER DESIGNS.

The first supplementary premium was given to Messrs. G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier, of Zurich, whose scheme is to be commended on the ground that they have made a special effort to incorporate the old Town Hall into the civic centre. The civic square itself rather suffers from the fact that, with the exception of the Memorial, it has no climax. The Council House which closes the vista on the north-east side is not even axial with the central line of the square, which is symmetrical in all other respects, while the twin square buildings to the south-west of the place have no dominant to unify them, and if one of them is the City Hall, as appears likely, the other exactly equal to it both in size and formal status must detract from the dignity of this latter building. Moreover, the open space in front of these two square buildings appears on plan to be actually larger than that enclosed between the public buildings, with the result that we are not quite certain where the main civic square is to be found. While the communications between south-west and north-east are good, those in the transverse direction are poor, the important route from Summer Row to New Street being provided with no alternative, while Suffolk Street is terminated by a thoroughfare at right angles to itself. The second supplementary premium was awarded to Mr. L. M. Austin, of Heston, Middlesex, who has produced a scheme similar in some respects to the one last mentioned. The old Town Hall is brought into the civic centre. The road inter-communication is good. Mr. Austin is almost the only competitor who has specialised in "round points," which features of town planning appear to be going out of favour with the experts. The disposition of the public buildings in this scheme is not altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as the City Hall is made to balance the Library, while the Mansion House has to have a *vis-à-vis* created for it in the shape of a Municipal Chapel not mentioned in the conditions. The Civic Place, however, has a fine scale. The third supplementary premium was won by Messrs. Adams, Thompson & Fry, who have produced an attractive scheme in which the City Hall is placed north of the main square. The position of the War Memorial obviously created a difficulty, for it is here placed at the extreme corner of the square. In order to secure the requisite balance, a duplicate has been introduced opposite it. This seems a council of despair, for if erected such a monument would deprive the original one of its legitimate status. The traffic routes, although not symmetrical on plan, would work well in practice. An especially good feature is the new shopping street running east to west just behind the Mansion House. Mr. E. Prentice

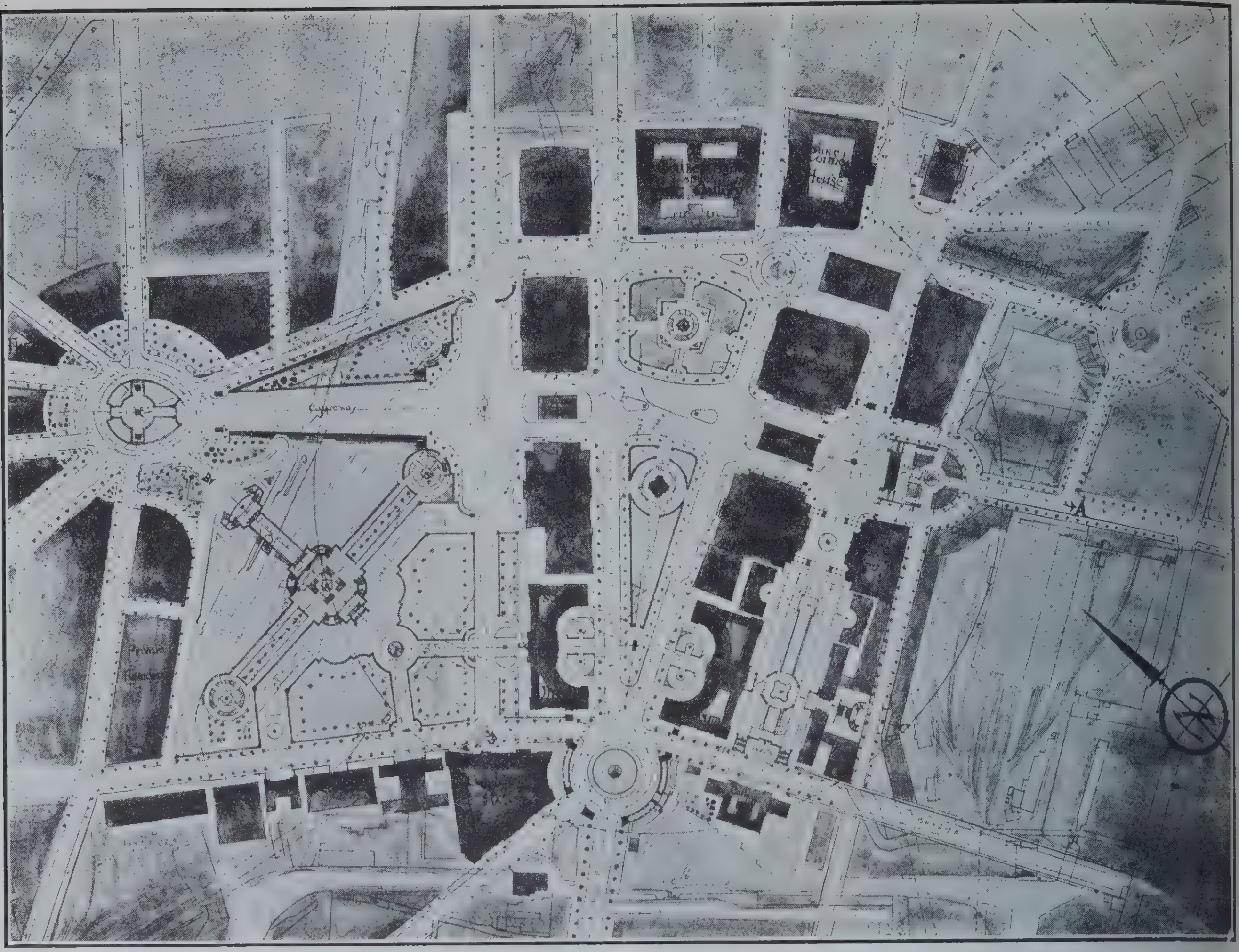


BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.
Maximilian Romanoff and Ziza Duertein-Romanoff (Paris).

awson obtained the fourth supplementary premium y a design in which the City Hall again occupies ıe centre of the north side of the square, it being anked by Public Offices and Municipal Offices; pposite are placed the Museum and Library. The ansion House closes the west side of the square, hile the place of honour on the east side is occupied mewhat inappropriately by a gigantic hotel.

"The Civic Square."

The scheme, if highly conventional, is well thought ıt, and illustrates the fashionable preference for detached" buildings, it now being apparently condered that every building of importance should, if ossible, be given an "island" site. The result of ıis idea, which perhaps owes its origin to the "Garn City" movement, is that continuity is sacrificed, ıd the civic square has no very definite architectural ıtity, but is merely an area partly closed in by a ries of buildings which, by the very nature of their onformation, cannot have an intimate æsthetic retionship to one another. Moreover, and this is an ıportant point, the multiplication of the island site ads to great extravagance in street works, the proortion of road area to building area being unnecesrily large. It may be contended that the civic uare itself would have gained in dignity had all the public buildings facing it been aligned in continuous façades. By this arrangement, instead of half-a-dozen buildings of importance, we should have had one grand composition with a cumulative architectural effect far exceeding that produced by the separate and detached edifices which nearly all the competitors have shown. Mr. G. Oulie-Hansen, of Oslo, Norway, who obtained the fifth supplementary premium, has planned a fine civic "place" of greater longitudinal dimension than that shown in any of the other schemes, but while he has given the buildings a certain measure of continuity, no attempt has been made to give to each its relative status and importance, the City Hall, Museum, and Library being lined up to take their places haphazardly, as if on the principle of "First come, first served." The road communications are, however, very good, and the scheme has the merit of being economical of execution. Mr. Armando d'Angelo, of New York, submitted a design which has the distinction of being the only one with its main axis aligned with the entrance to the War Memorial. He has certainly produced an interesting composition, but the multiplication of island sites gives a "spotty" effect, the general confusion being enhanced by the fact that the main traffic routes cross the civic "place" *obliquely*. Mr. Ir. A. Boeken, of Amsterdam, sent in a clever lay-out, in which the



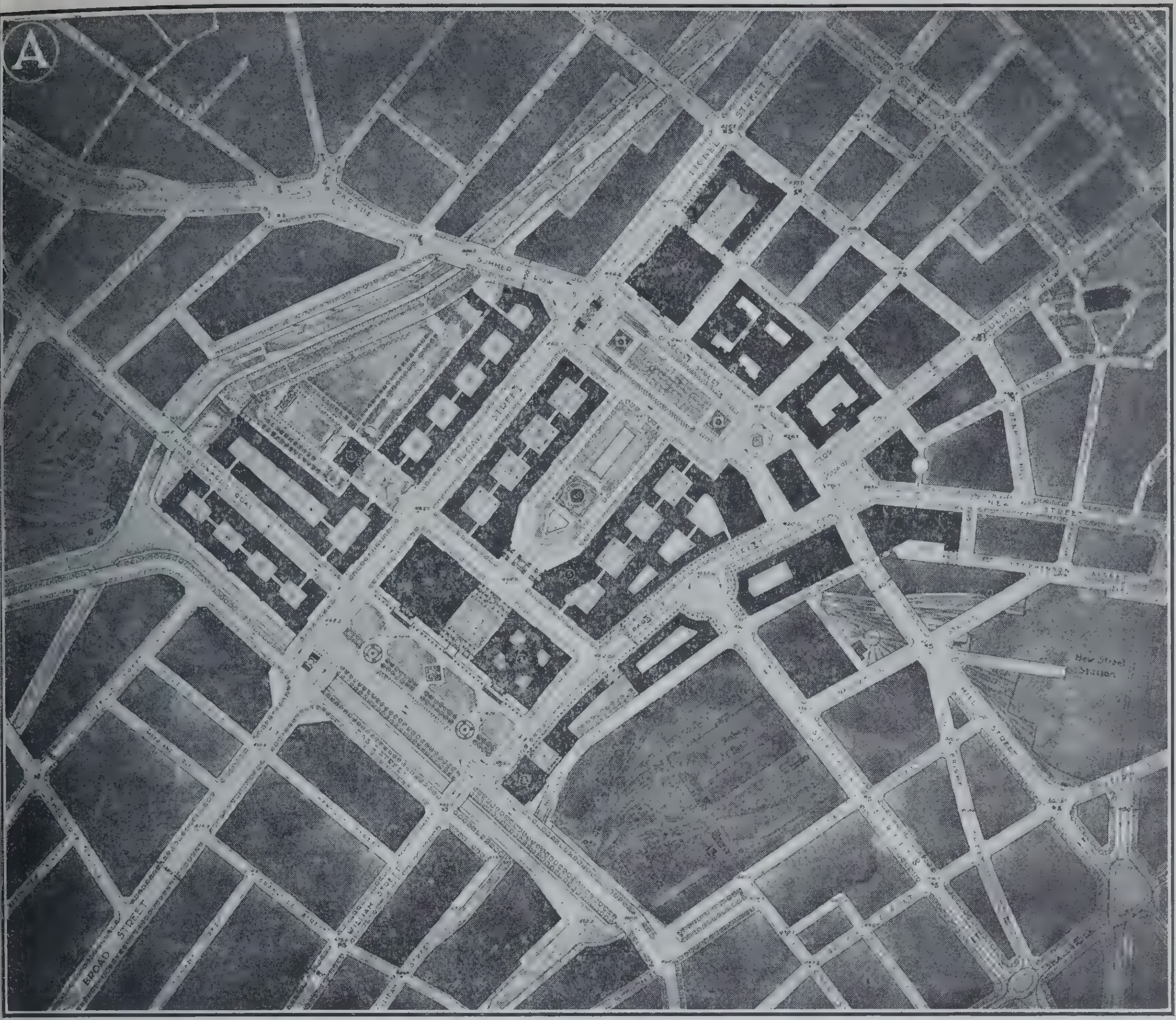
BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£200).
L. M. AUSTIN (Heston, Middlesex).

public buildings are informally grouped around the civic square, but yet in such a way that each receives its proper emphasis. Moreover, his design has a special merit inasmuch as he shows a dignified approach to the civic square in the form of a colonnade which serves as a grand portal to the "place" as one approaches it from the old Town Hall. It is somewhat singular that this matter of the approaches to the square should have been so much neglected by the other competitors. Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that Birmingham has already been provided with a War Memorial, for otherwise what could have been better than a commemorative arch placed at the entrance of the new civic square? M. Louis Berthin, of Paris, who was awarded the eighth supplementary premium, shows a formal disposition of detached buildings, of which the most noteworthy feature is that he has incorporated the old Town Hall into the lay-out. This is a happy idea, for this famous building, instead of being left out in the cold, as in many of the other schemes, is given a conspicuous position on a subsidiary square, which is also flanked by the University and Library. Three other designs were highly commended, and show interesting features. Messrs. W. R. Davidge and G. A. Rose have paid special attention to the shopping facilities; Mr. James A. Swan, of Birmingham, has included in his scheme a highly necessary "municipal car park," while Mr. Alec G. Jenson, of Leamington Spa, shows a formal lay-out with good road intercommunications.

One of the most interesting of the non-premiated schemes is Design No. 13. The originator of this scheme has given to the civic place an extremely attractive shape, of which the east portion is an ellipse into which no less than six roads converge. It is, however, questionable whether a civic "place" should partake of the character of a gigantic "round-point," for a road junction, no matter on what magnificent scale, is different in character from an architectural enclosure primarily intended for the dignified display of public buildings. This scheme is illustrated by a fine perspective drawing.

METHODS OF REPRESENTATION.

One cannot survey the series of drawings exhibited at the Birmingham Art Gallery without reflecting on the great disadvantage of allowing competitors too much licence in the matter of the technique by which their designs are represented. In this particular point, it may be suggested that far too much licence has been permitted. In the conditions it is stated that "The drawings may be rendered in any manner considered most appropriate by the competitor." There was also a lack of precision in the instructions as to the actual contents of the drawings. Candidates were asked to supply, in addition to the main plan to a scale of 1/1250, "other drawings (not exceeding four in number) showing such details, traffic diagrams and views, as the competitor considers will best explain his design." To a puzzled enquirer who wanted to know whether he was expected to indicate elevations of the important buildings, the assessor vouchsafed the answer that "only a lay-out scheme was required." How the candidates could show "views" of their scheme without at least indicating the elevations is not explained. The result of this ambiguity in the conditions was that every candidate had to begin his task with the harassing doubt as to what *type* of drawing he ought to submit. Thus, to be on the safe side, most of them chose to interpret



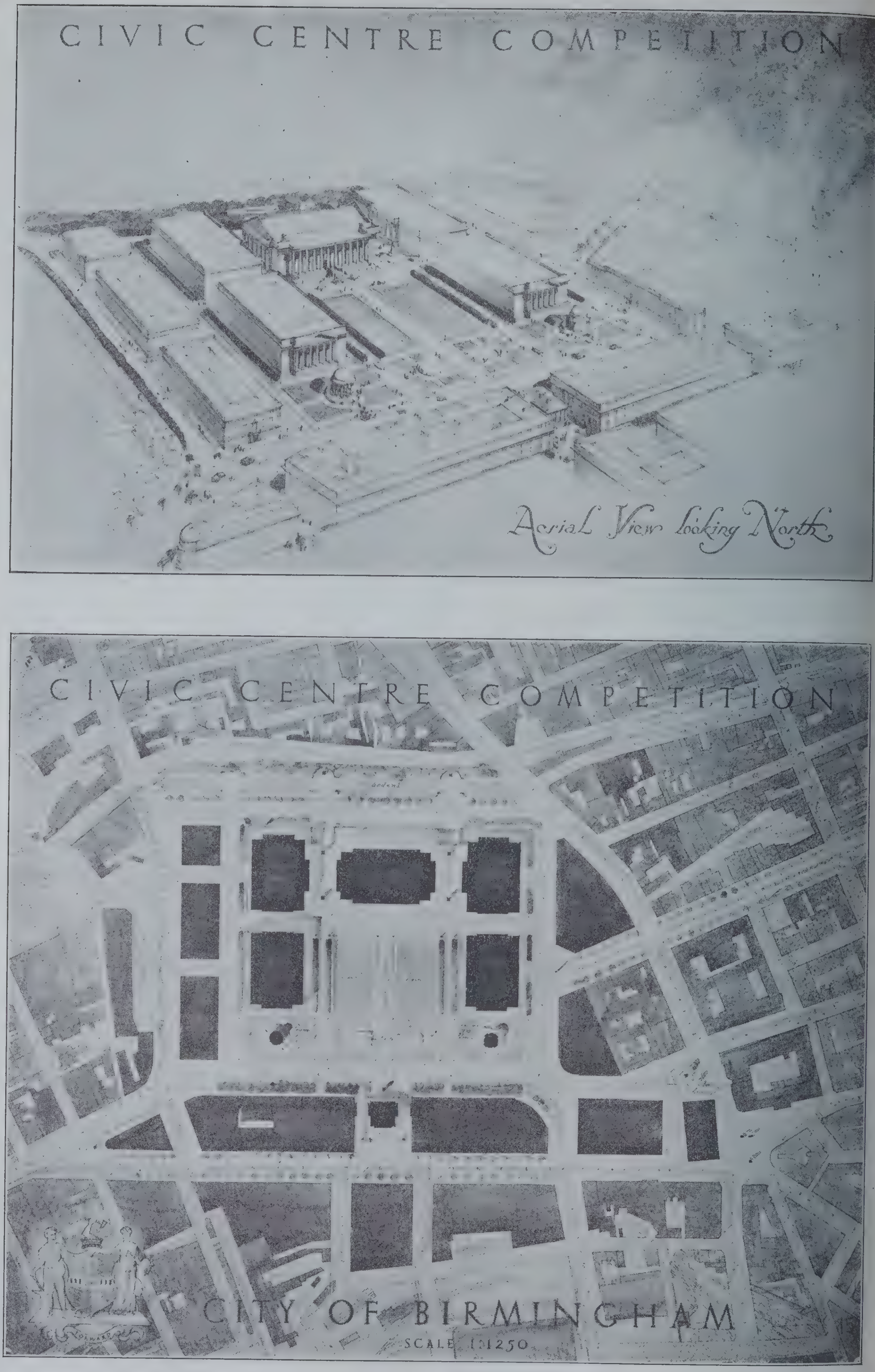
BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£200).
G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier (Zurich).

e word “ view ” as literally as possible, and spent
ny hours of labour and no little expense in prepar-
g very elaborate perspectives and bird's-eye
ews, in which, of course, the elevations of the build-
gs were shown with the utmost precision. What
st have been their dismay when they discovered
at one person succeeded in obtaining a prize for a
awing consisting of nothing more than the original
inted plan supplied to competitors, with a few
oured washes indicating the position of the princi-
l buildings and roads in the projected scheme. If the
sessor considered this type of representation suffi-
nt, why did he not say so? The set of drawings
ustrating the winning scheme were extraordinarily
inty. On a buff background the plan was super-
posed in dark blues, purples, reds and greens, while
e lettering was picked out in delicate shades of
oured ink. There is only one word to describe
—“ chic.” Not that the assessor was unduly in-
enced by these superficial attractions, for the
eme was also compact of intelligence. Yet one
y argue that the task of assessing is made more
ficult by this variety of techniques. M. Romanoff's
rspective, though of exiguous dimensions, carried
sationalism to its extremest limits. Within a very
ght blue border, several inches wide, was framed
e little picture, in which the flat tops of the build-
gs were diagrammatically represented in a uniform
ange of flaming intensity, while the vertical planes
re shown in an equally obtrusive yellow. It is all
ry clever and amusing, but is it a legitimate form
architectural draughtsmanship? To which one
may answer “ As a poster, yes,” but not in important competitions in which the respective merits of a number of designs are to be very carefully appraised. What is needed on such an occasion as this is *complete uniformity* in the technique of draughtsmanship, so that the mind of the assessor may be concentrated on the variety and originality of the schemes themselves.

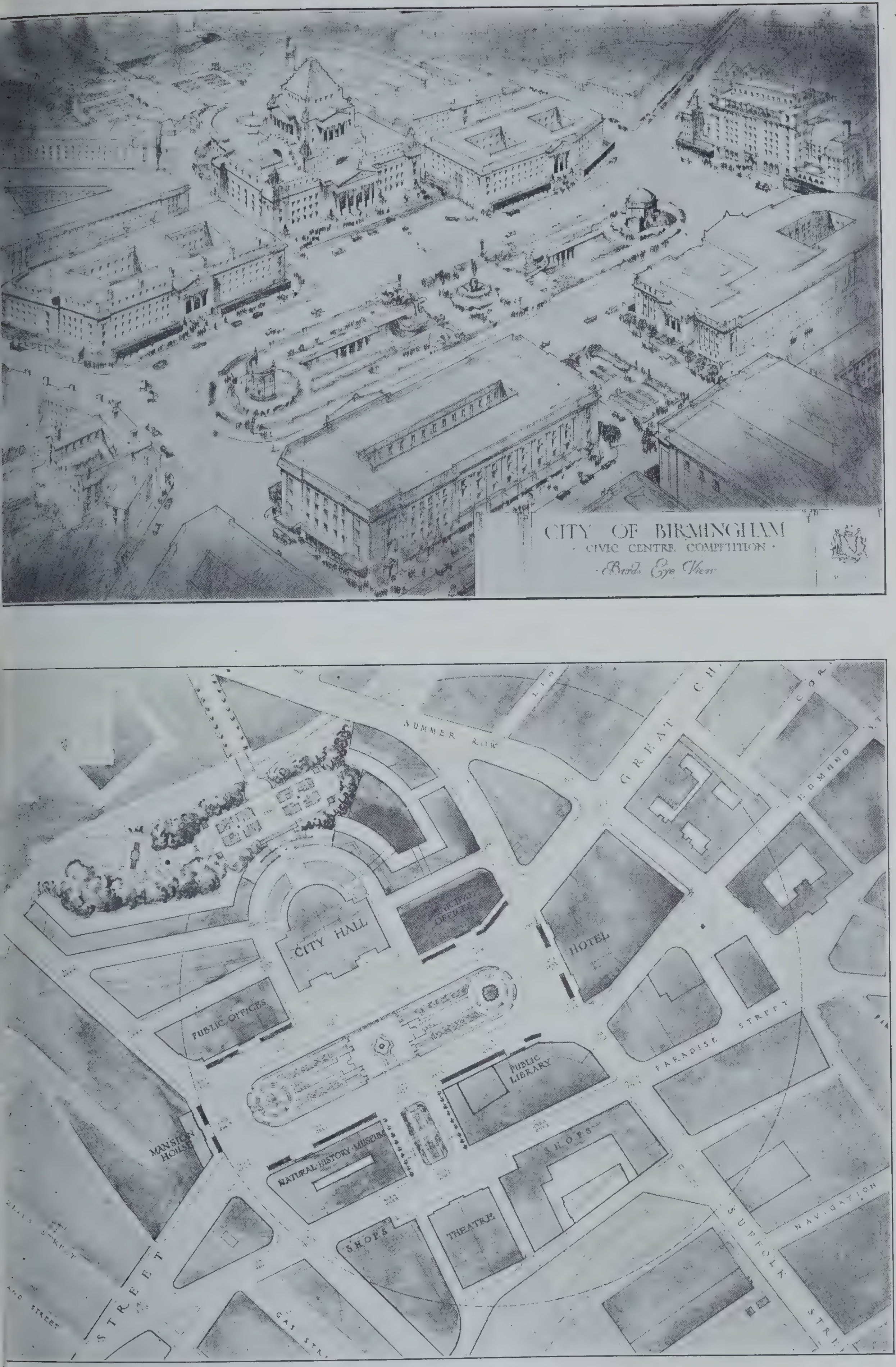
Book Reviews

The Modern English House. 192 pages of illustrations, with Introduction by R. Randal Phillips. London: *Country Life.* 21s. net.

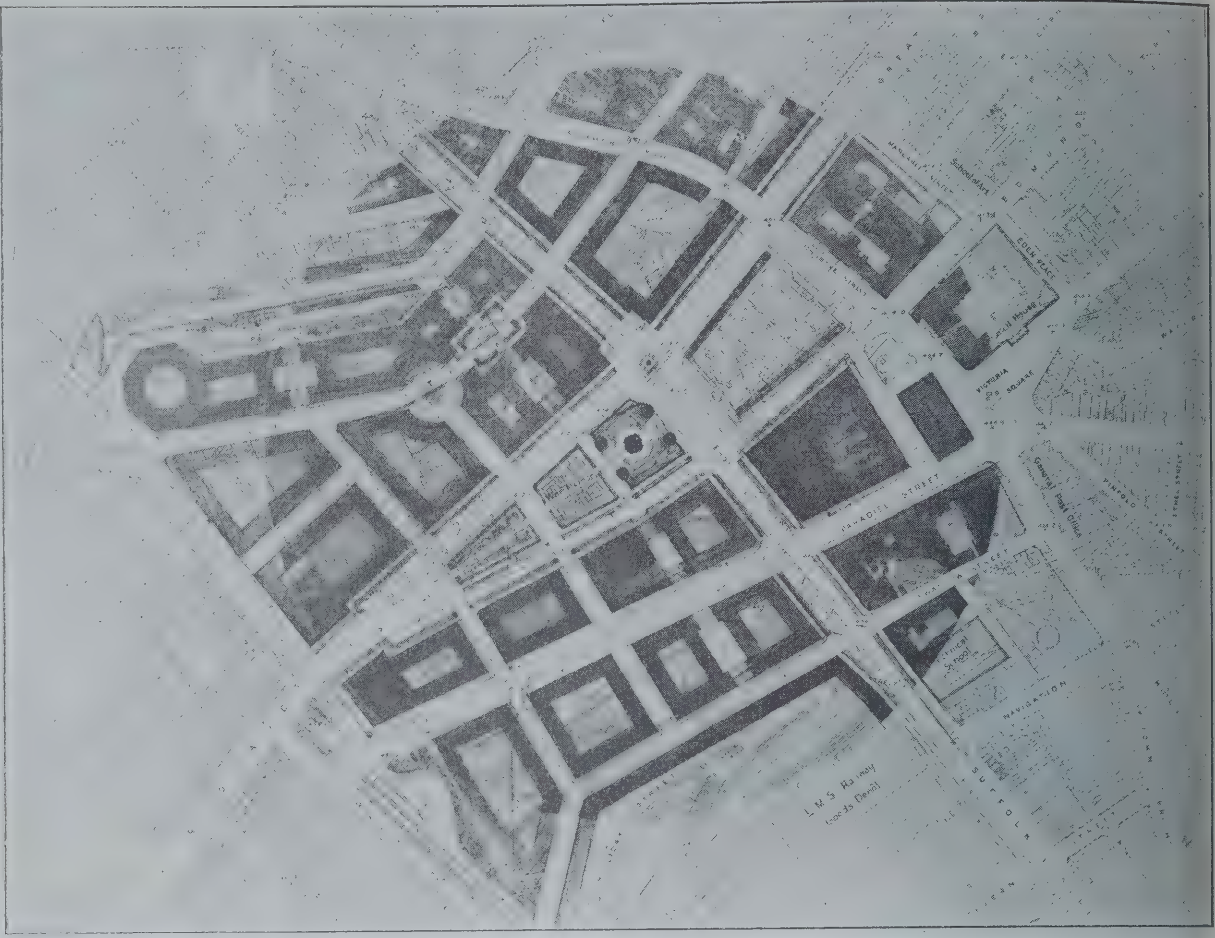
This is a collection of photographic views, with plans, of 135 modern English houses and bungalows of medium size, and should serve as a useful and suggestive guide for those who aspire to build their own homes. It will give them a very good idea of the character of the work of 75 British architects who have been worthily upholding the standard of domestic architecture in this country. The houses shown range in point of date from about 20 years ago up to the present day; and though most of them will be familiar to our professional readers, collections such as these are useful to both layman and architects as focussing the trend of design over a period of years. Mr. Phillips writes pleasantly about points in the design of the modern house and about various changes and labour-saving innovations which present conditions have dictated. We notice one slip—whereby a deceased Past-President of the R.I.B.A. has been given a title which, though much deserved, was not conferred.



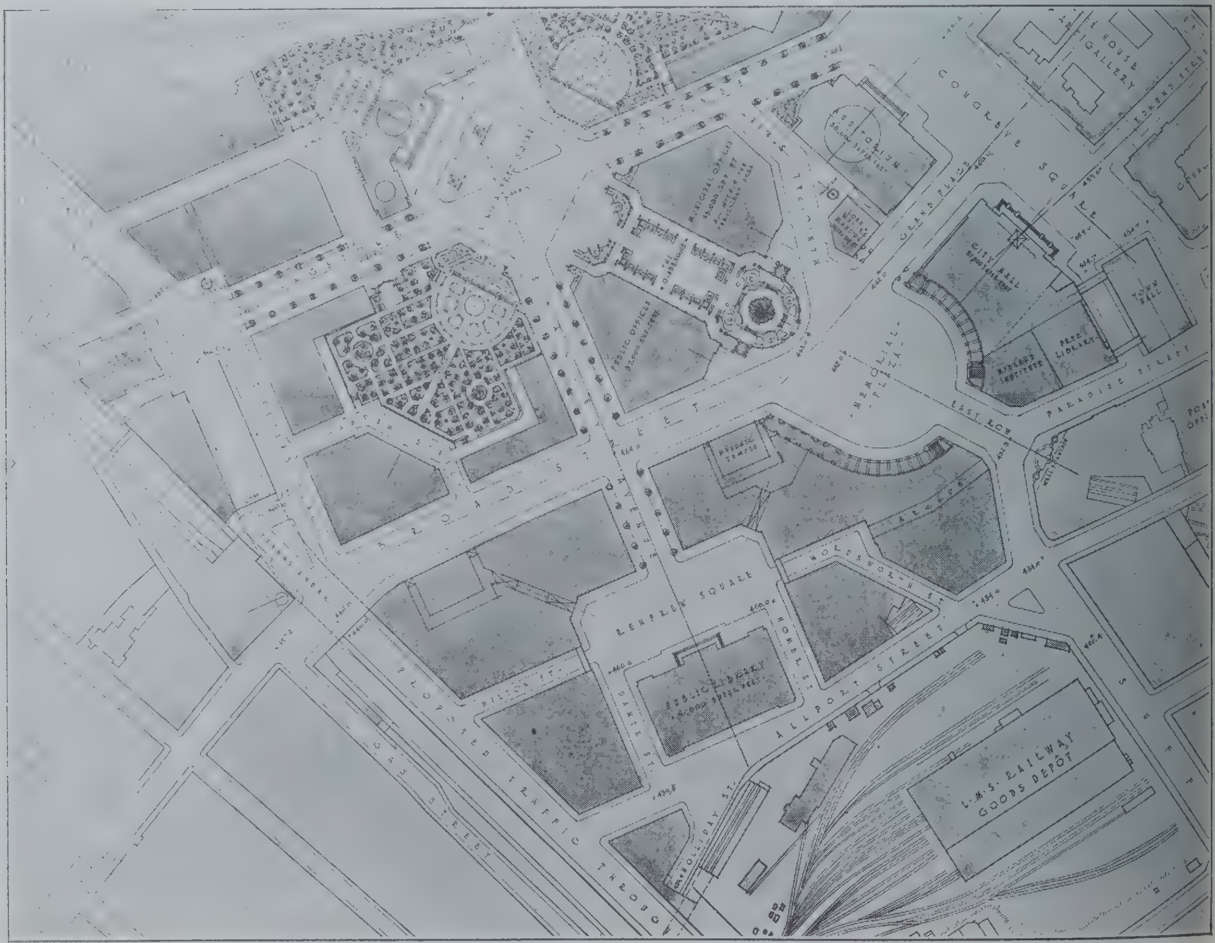
BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£100).
ADAMS, THOMPSON & FRY (London).



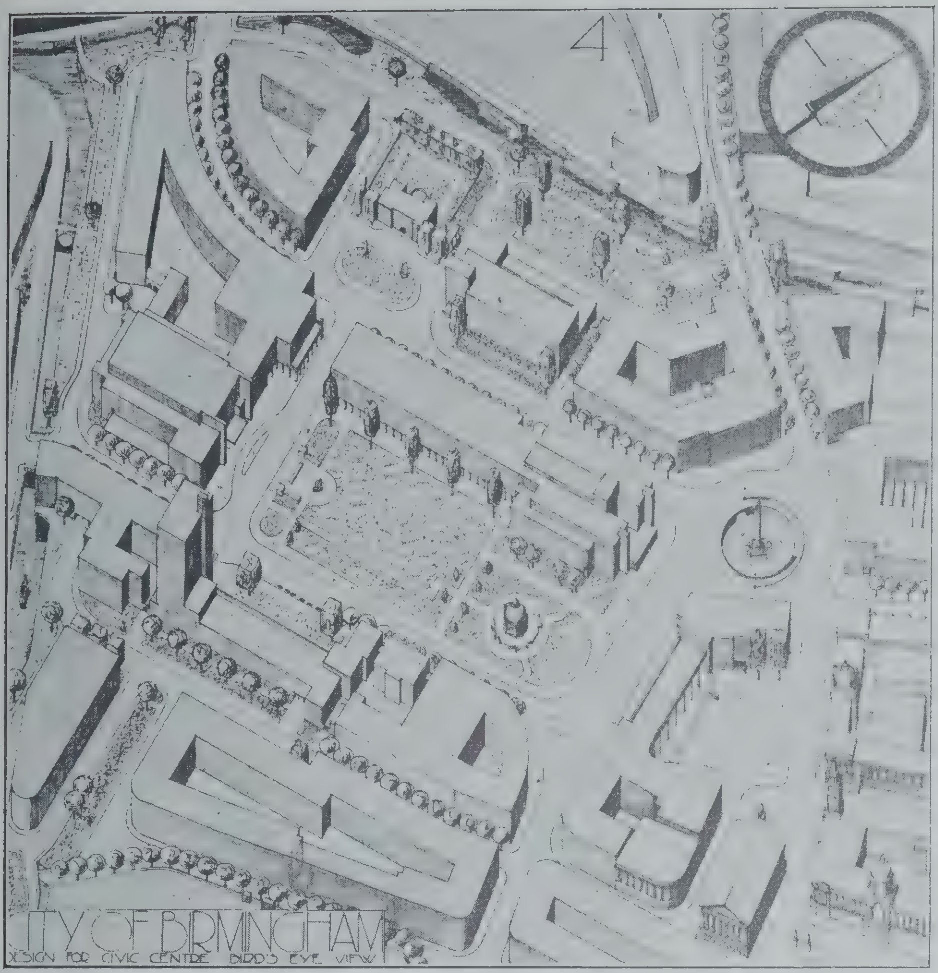
BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£100).
E. Prentice Mawson (London).

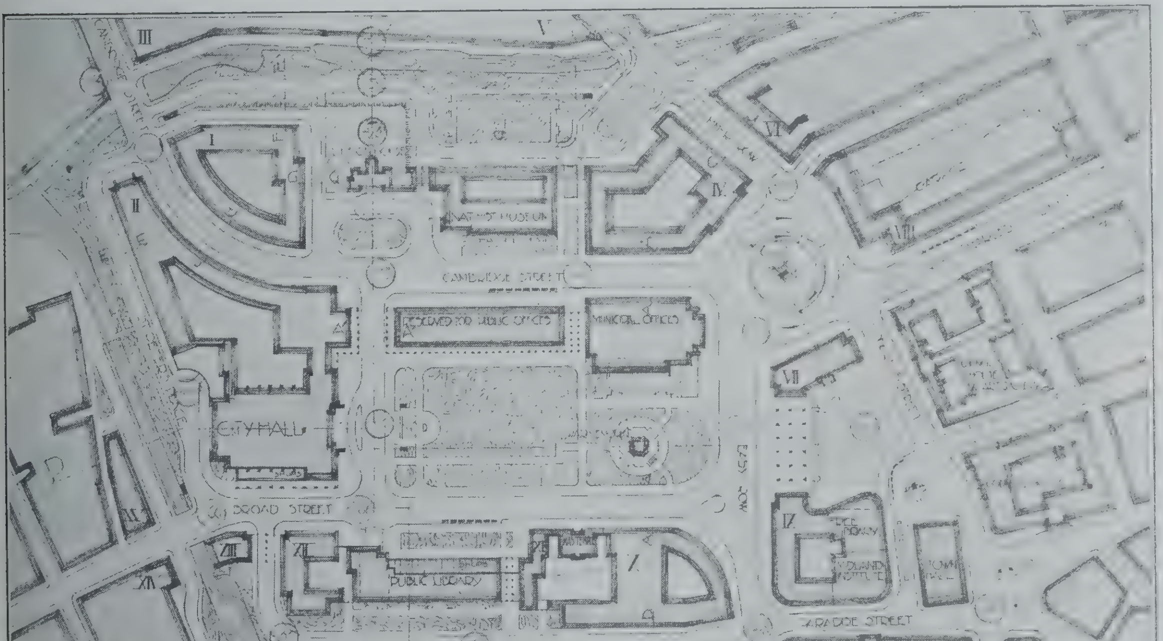


BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£100).
G. OULIE-HANSEN (Oslo, Norway).

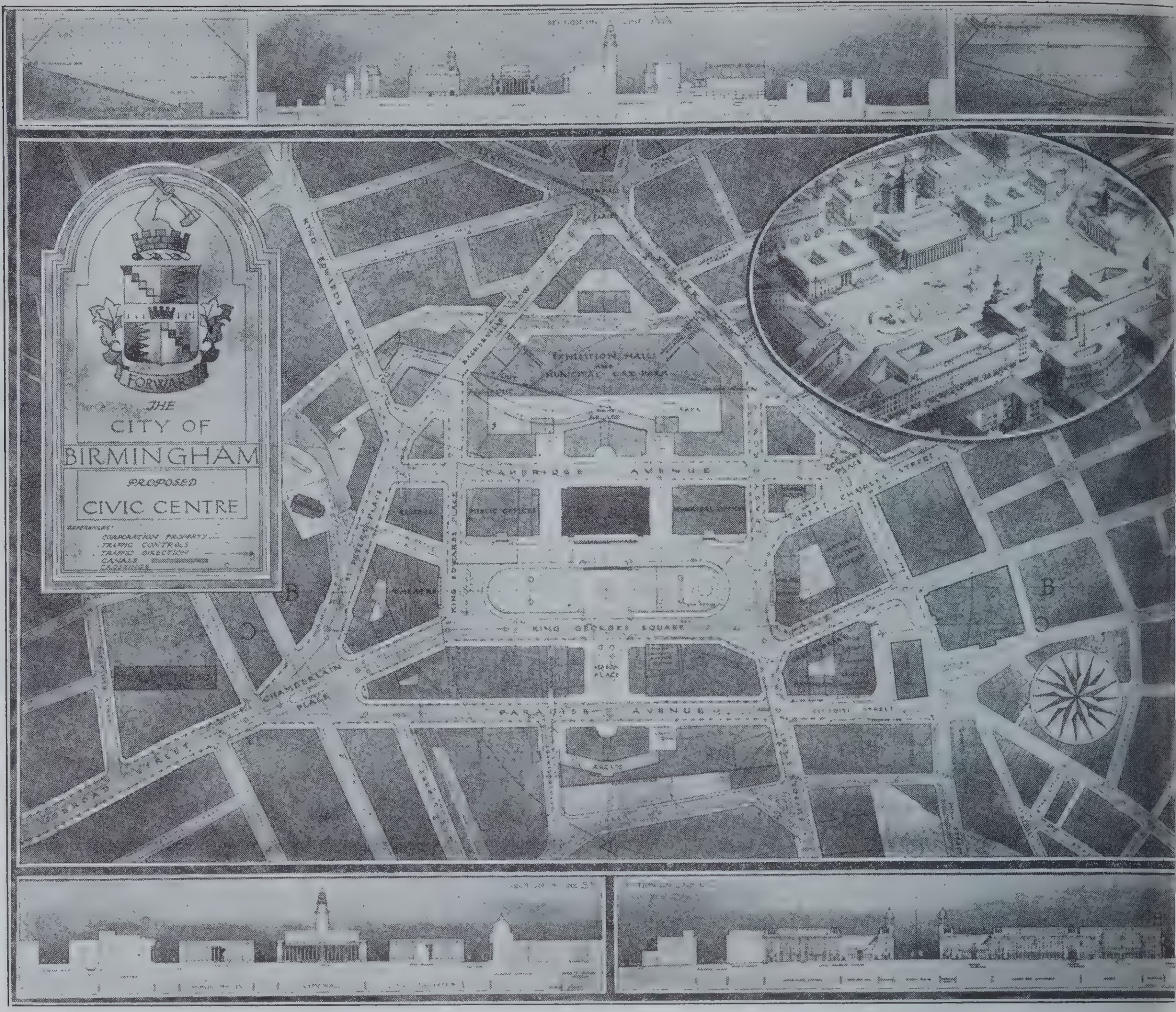


BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£100).
ARMANDO D'ANGELO (New York).





BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£50).
Ir. A. Boeken (Amsterdam).



BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: HIGHLY COMMENDED.
JAMES A. SWAN (Birmingham).

Notes in Brief

A public memorial to Wolfe, the victor of Quebec, is to be erected at Greenwich, where he went to school, lived for some time, and is buried. Over £3,000 has been subscribed in Canada for the purpose. A Committee, presided over by the Mayor of Greenwich, is considering the form of the memorial and its site.

* * *

Sir Arthur Churchman, M.P., has presented the town of Ipswich with the Chantry Estate of 124 acres for an open space. The property, which is on the outskirts of the town, comprises a fine old mansion, beautiful gardens, a well-wooded park and some picturesque lakes. With Alderman Paul's gift, a few months back, of 73 acres of Stoke Park, Ipswich has now over 300 acres of open spaces and playgrounds.

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A Roman cinerary urn and coins were unearthed at Sandy, Bedfordshire, by workmen engaged in laying an electric cable. The urn was broken by a spade, but can be repaired.

* * *

It is possible that the Palace of Justice at Vienna, burnt out in the recent rebellion, may not be rebuilt on the present site in the Schmerlingplatz. The Central Union of Austrian Architects, however, contemplate organising a competition for designs for a new monumental building in the present position, and are urging architects, as a patriotic duty, to submit designs without an offer of prizes.

Excavations on the site of Richborough Ca
Kent, have revealed a cross form of foundation w
is now believed to have been the base of a Ro
triumphal arch, cased with marble. Some colou
this theory is lent by the discovery of much ca
and worked marble such as might have been usec
encasing a building.

* * *

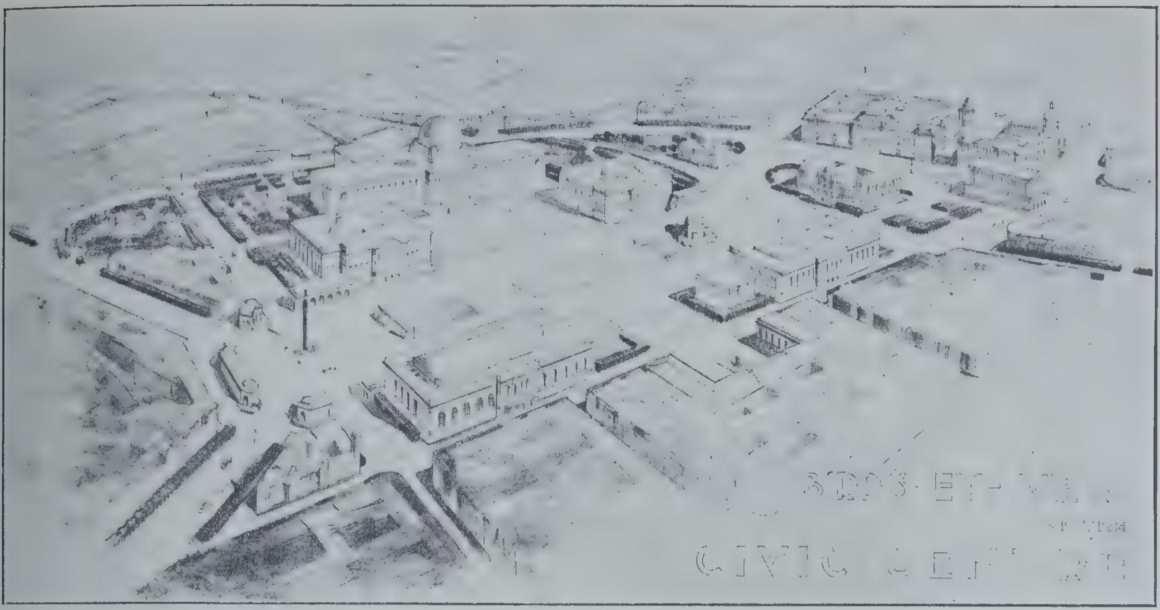
The Selborne Society is appealing for subscript
towards the purchase of a seven-acre property ad
ing the Brent Valley golf links in the Boroug
Ealing, which it is proposed to preserve as a
sanctuary as a memorial of the late W. H. Huc
The property includes a house, for which some us
purpose could be found, but the grounds and
which have been left untended for 15 years, are
a regular haunt of several of the rarer birds.
property was advertised for sale in building p
but has been secured from disposal, for the time b
by some members of the Society.

* * *

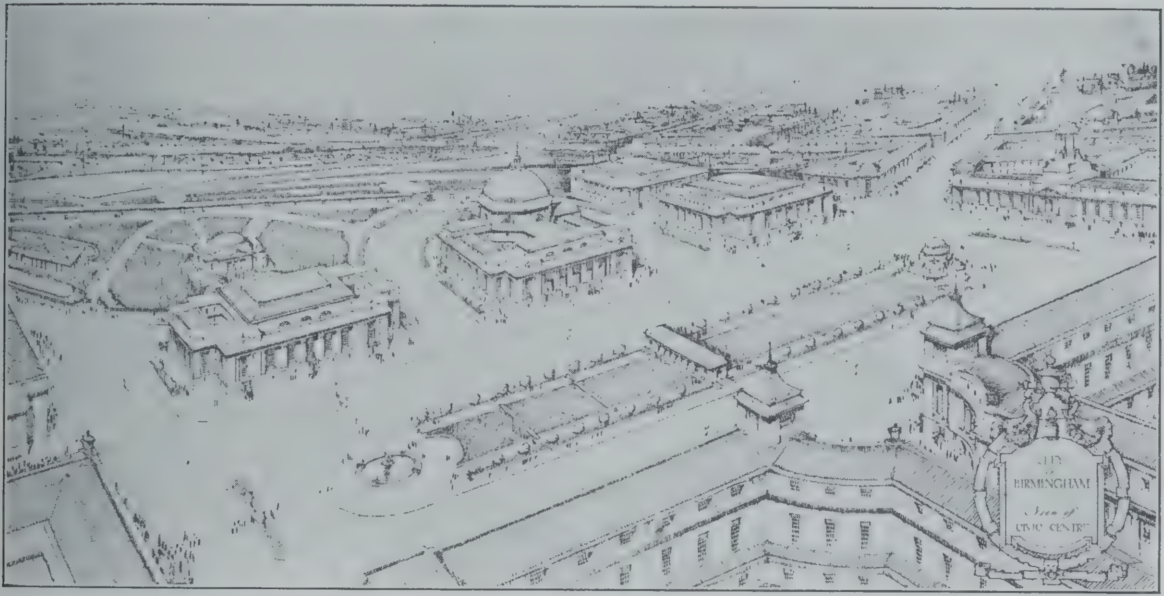
The Brentwood (Essex) Urban District Counci
seeking to have the Chapel of St. Thomas à Be
in that town scheduled as an ancient monument
dates from about 1221, and is said to have been
by pilgrims on their way to the shrine of the
dered prelate at Canterbury.

* * *

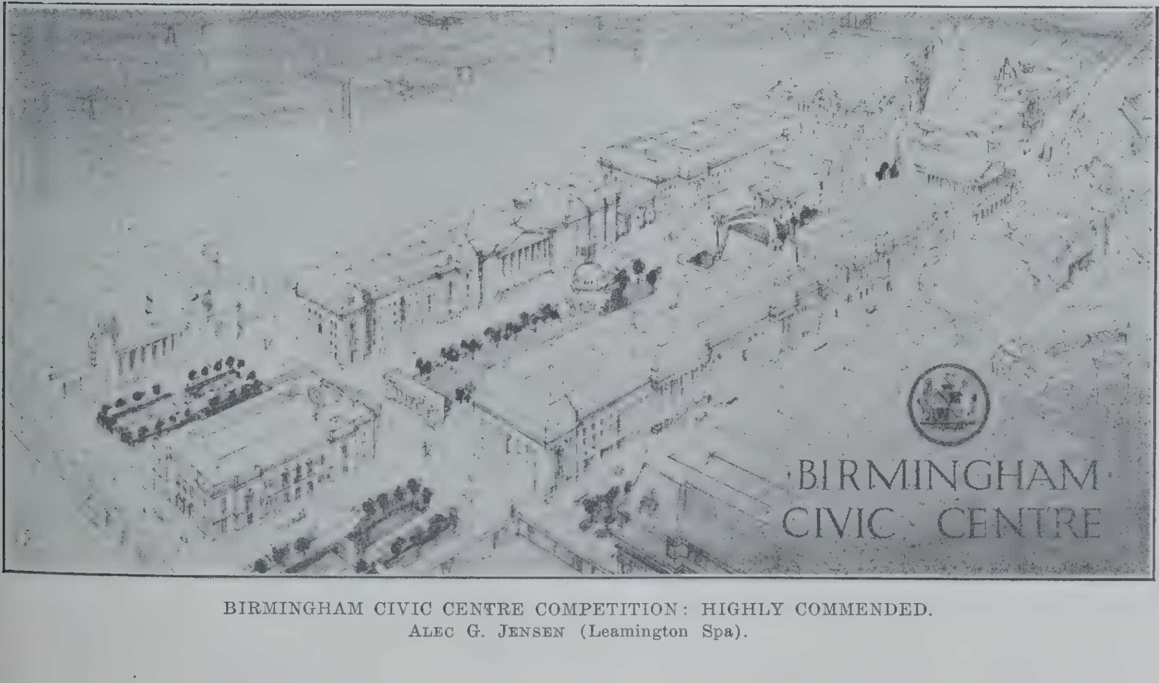
H.R.H. the Duchess of York will visit Glasgo
September 21 for the purpose of opening the Hou
and Health Exhibition promoted by the Corpora



BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM (£50).
Louis Berthin (Paris).



BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: HIGHLY COMMENDED.
W. R. Davidge and G. A. Rose (London).



BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: HIGHLY COMMENDED.
Alec G. Jensen (Leamington Spa).

MALADIES AND REMEDIES

II.—“Dusting” in Cement Floors

“Dusting,” or the wearing away of the surface to a rough gritty condition, is a common defect of cement floors. This defect, however, is a constructional one and is rarely due to the quality of the materials used. In most cases it is the result of bringing a large proportion of the fine cement particles to the surface of the floor by excessive trowelling, but may also be due to the freshly-finished surface drying out too rapidly. If the mix used is too dry, the surface becomes porous and the aggregate will subsequently work loose, producing a dusty condition by abrasion. On the other hand, a mix which is too wet will allow excess water to rise to the surface, carrying with it the finer particles of the cement and aggregate, which wear away much quicker than a surface in which the aggregate and cement are properly graded. The common practice of sprinkling the floor with neat cement, or cement and sand, in order to dry it out quickly, also renders the surface liable to become dusty.

In order to remedy this defect it is the usual practice to treat the floor surface with some liquid medium which will penetrate into the cement and form a hard insoluble compound with it, whilst binding together any particles of the aggregate which may have worked loose. Amongst the materials which have been used for this purpose are sodium silicate, magnesium fluosilicate, aluminium sulphate and zinc sulphate. Various oils and waxes have also been used, but they are of little value except for the purpose of binding together the loose particles present, and must be applied periodically as the relief obtained is only temporary. Of the products mentioned, sodium silicate and aluminium sulphate are the most inexpensive and the most readily applied, and either of these remedies will prove to be just as effective as the majority of proprietary floor hardeners which are now on the market.

Sodium Silicate Treatment.

Commercial sodium silicate or water glass is sold in the form of a concentrated solution of 30 to 40 per cent. strength. It is not a proprietary product, and can be obtained in bulk from any wholesale chemical merchant at a cost of about 5s. 0d. per gallon. This solution is quite viscous and has to be thinned with water before it will penetrate the floor. In ordinary cases it will be found satisfactory to dilute each gallon of the liquid silicate with four gallons of water. Using a solution of this strength, the five gallons produced may be expected to cover 1,000 square feet of floor surface with one coat, but as the porosity of cement floors varies considerably this figure must be regarded as of approximate value for estimating purposes only. In cases where very slight dusting is experienced, the commercial silicate may be diluted with six times its own volume of water.

Before applying the hardener the floor surface must be thoroughly cleaned by removing all dirt and grease and scrubbing the surface with soap and water. The clean surface should then be allowed to dry out over a period of several days, during which time the floor should be kept out of service, or treated in sections, so that it is still clean when the silicate is applied. To a very large extent the success of the process depends upon this proper cleansing and drying of the cement before the application of the hardener, for unless the surface of the floor is quite clean and dry the sodium silicate will not penetrate into the cement more than a fraction of an inch, giving merely a superficial hardening. When properly applied sodium silicate should harden the surface to a depth of at least a quarter of an inch.

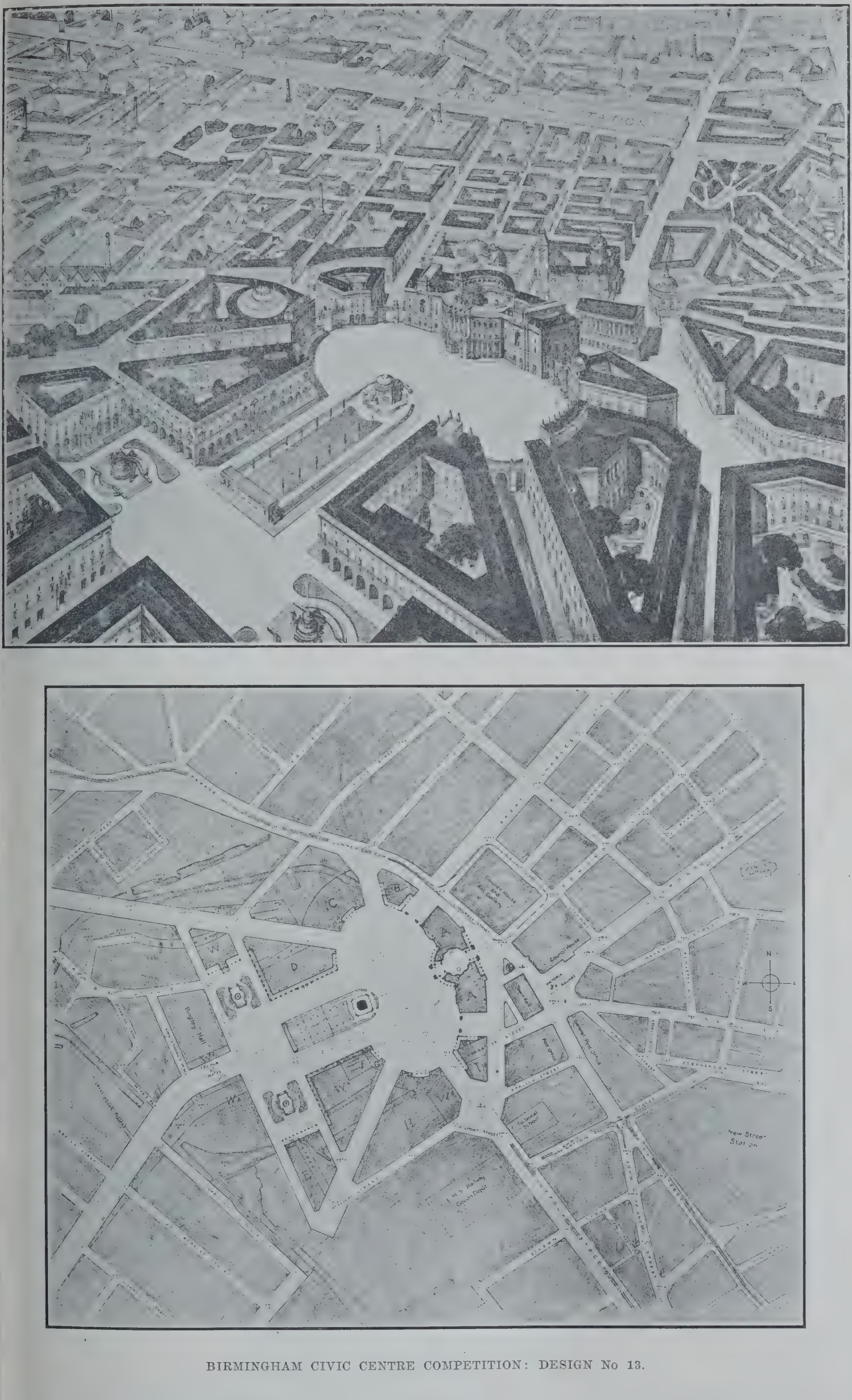
The solution used should be freshly prepared just before it is required, as in its diluted state it has a tendency to become colloidal (due to the presence of traces of impurity in the water used) if allowed to stand for any length of time, whereas the concentrated liquid will keep indefinitely provided that the container is kept sealed. The diluted solution may be conveniently applied to the floor through the rose of a watering-can, a broom being used to brush it over the surface in order to obtain the necessary penetration. An interval of 24 hours should be allowed for the cement to obtain its preliminary hardening following the first application of the silicate, after which the surface is again scrubbed with water (without the use of soap this time) and allowed to dry ready for a second application. Three applications made in thi manner will suffice to give a permanent hardened surface, and only in the case of a very porous surface will a fourth application be found necessary. The cos of materials for the treatment works out at abou 0.5 pence per square yard of floor surface, sinc one gallon of the liquid silicate diluted with fou gallons of water will harden forty square yards of floor surface, allowing three applications.

Aluminium Sulphate Treatment.

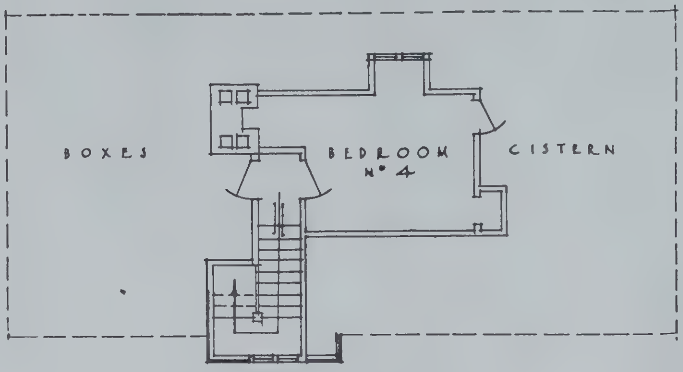
The solution of aluminium sulphate should be prepared in a wooden barrel, or, better still, a stonewar vessel, using 2½ pounds of powdered commercial aluminium sulphate and 30 drops of commercial sulphuric acid per gallon of water. The quantity o solution required may be estimated on the basis o 10 gallons per 1,000 square feet of floor surface. Th sulphate does not dissolve readily and may take two o three days to pass into solution, during which time i should be occasionally stirred up.

Before treatment, the floor should be scrubbed a in the case where sodium silicate is used. Whe the surface is quite dry a portion of the aluminium sulphate solution should be diluted with twice i own volume of water and applied. After a laps of 24 hours another portion of the solution shoul be diluted with an equal volume of water and applie as before. A second interval of 24 hours should the be allowed to elapse, when a third application, usin two volumes of the sulphate solution to one volum of water, can be given. As in the case of the sodiu silicate treatment, each application should be we brushed over the surface to secure an even penetration, but there is no need to wash the floor until aft the third application has dried out, when the surfa should be scrubbed with hot water, but no soap. Th treatment will give good results at a cost about equ to that of the sodium silicate treatment, but is to b preferred to the use of sodium silicate for *old* floo which have commenced to “dust” after being service for a number of years.

Of the other chemical products mentioned, a solution of zinc sulphate of 16 per cent. strength, which 4½ per cent. of commercial sulphuric acid h been added, may be used without further dilution two coats for floors where the minimum time allowed for treatment. In this case 4 hours shoul be allowed for the preliminary hardening after t first application of the solution; the floor surfa should then be scrubbed with hot water and mere mopped dry ready for the second application, whi can follow almost immediately. This treatme somewhat darkens the colour of the original ceme

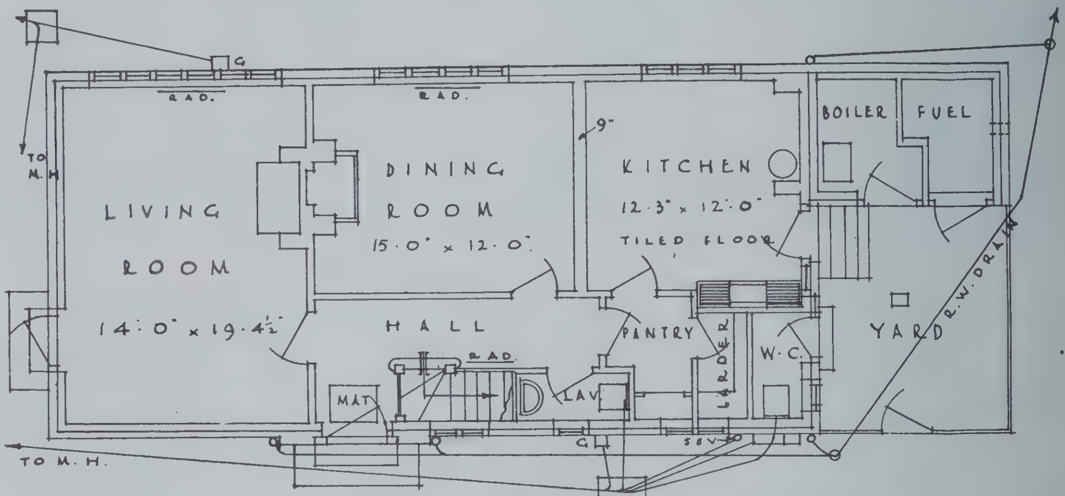


BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION: DESIGN No 13.

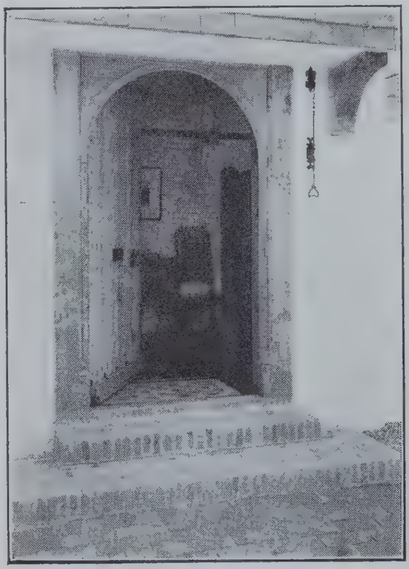


ATTIC PLAN

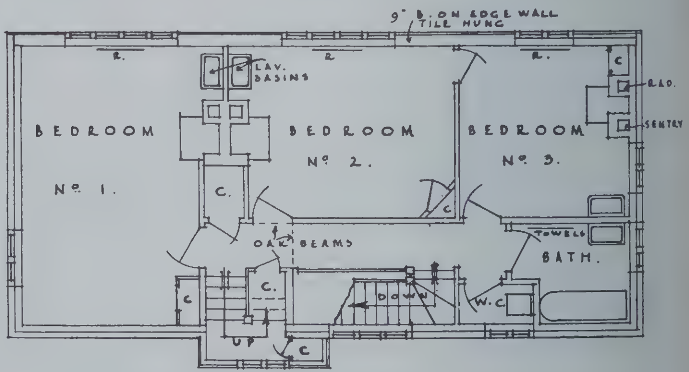
HALL AND STAIRWAY.


G
RAD.
RAD.
TO M.H.
9"
LIVING ROOM 14'0" x 19'4½"
DINING ROOM 15'0" x 12'0"
KITCHEN 12'3" x 12'0" TILED FLOOR
BOILER
FUEL
R.W. DRAIN
YARD
HALL
PANTRY
LARDER
W.C.
MAT
RAD.
LAV
G
SBV
TO M.H.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



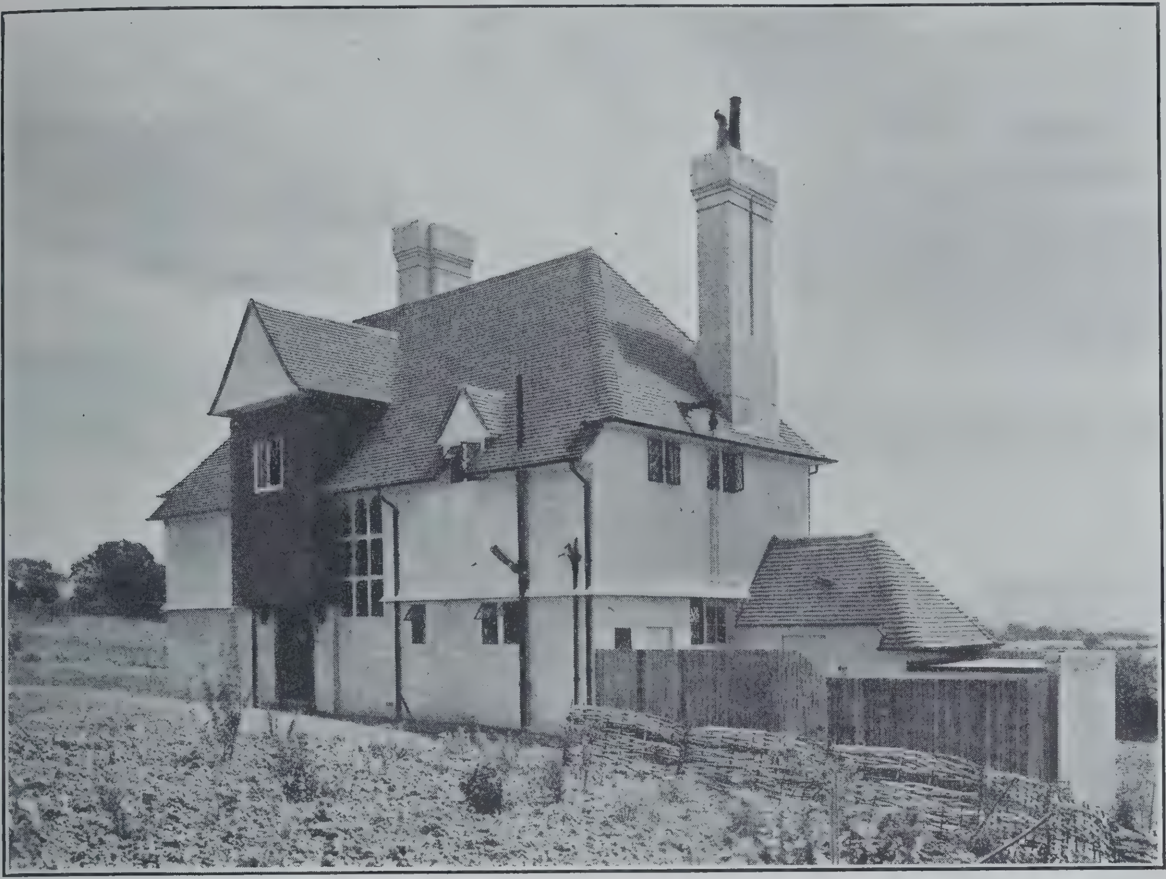
THE ENTRANCE.



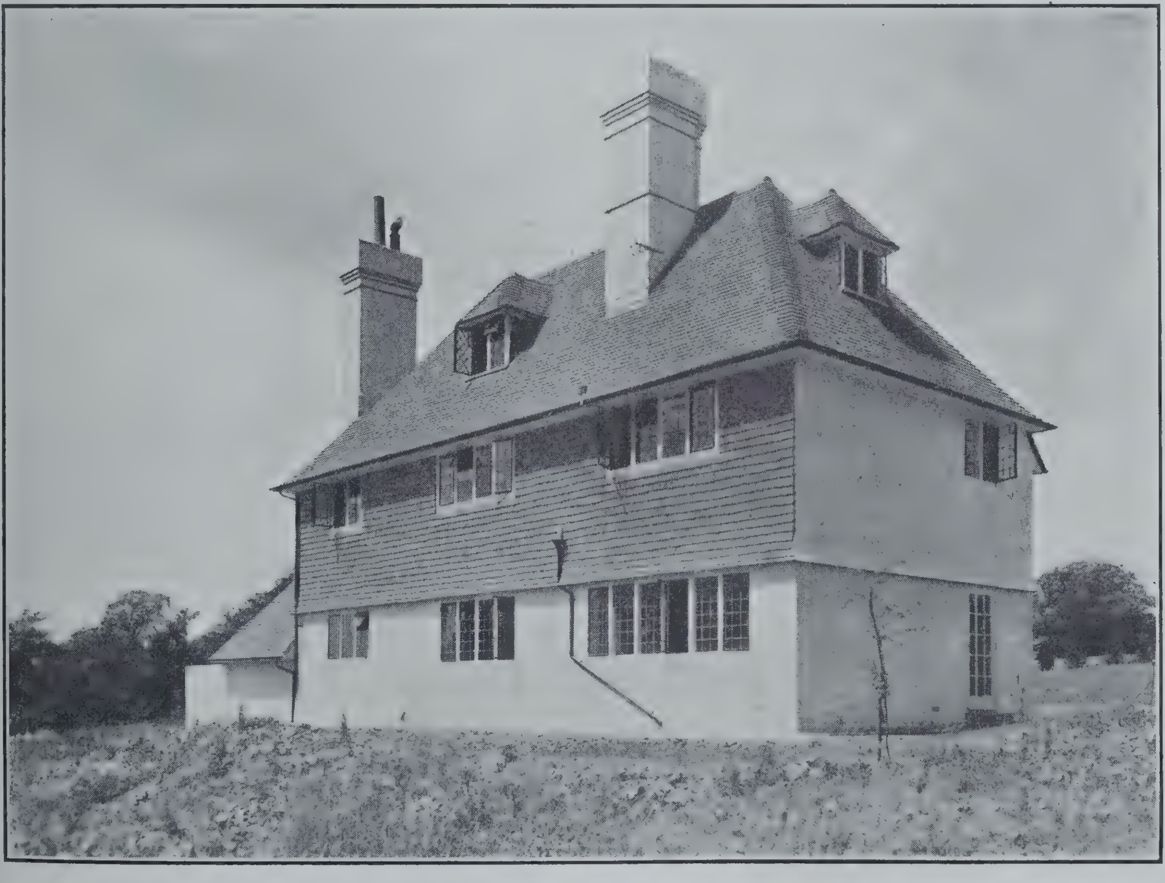
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT HENFIELD, SUSSEX.

John D. Clarke, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



NORTH FRONT.



SOUTH FRONT.

HOUSE AT HENFIELD, SUSSEX.

JOHN D. CLARKE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Correspondence

The Geneva Competition

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—I note that the bird's-eye view of my project in this competition, as illustrated on p. 232 of your issue for August 5, has unfortunately been turned round, so that the right side of the picture is on the left side. This makes it very difficult, I imagine, to understand the project. I should, therefore, be very much obliged if you would draw attention to the fact in your next number.

GUSTAF BIRCH-LINDGREN.

Stockholm.

[Our apologies are due to Herr Birch-Lindgren, but we should explain that the photograph was reproduced as received from Geneva. The transposition was due, apparently, either to the photographer exposing the wrong side of the plate, or to his making the print from the reverse side of the negative.—ED.].

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—In his courteous letter of August 12, Mr. Tage William-Olsson has raised some highly interesting points which could more easily be dealt with in a book —or in several books—rather than within the space of a column. Your correspondent states that it is "utterly futile deliberately to sit down to create a new style," or, as the article suggests, "to attempt a combination of oriental and occidental styles into an harmonius whole." With the first part of the sentence I cordially agree, but not with the second part. In fact, Mr. William-Olsson himself admits that a combination of oriental and occidental styles into an harmonious whole might be *possible.* I maintain that it is not only possible, but on this occasion, when the League of Nations building was under consideration, it was also *desirable.* Your correspondent tells us that the foremost condition of success in such a mighty undertaking must be "the complete and prolonged unification in one and the same community of oriental and occidental mentality and civilisation." But surely the task is not quite so difficult as all that. At a certain period in the ancient world, among other architectural features known to builders there were the arch and the column. In one geographical area there were arches but no columns, and in another, columns and no arches. Yet we know that some time in history there must have been one particular individual who was the first bold experimenter to whom it occurred to unite in the same composition both arch and column. He made the attempt and, in vulgar parlance, the thing was "a howling success," so much so, in fact, that innumerable other designers copied him, and between them they created the grand Roman tradition of architecture from which the Renaissance tradition also sprang. What the innovator discovered was the arch and the Classic Order may be associated in an *organic unity.* For this act of discernment it was not necessary for him to wait for a prolonged unification in one and the same community of the mentalities and civilisation which had respectively produced the arch and the column. Design does not progress in this way.

If the column could be united with the arch and live happily ever after, could it not also attempt a matrimonial entanglement with the same feature of the architecture of the Far East, such as the tilted roof, for instance? This is not a question of history, but of the possibilities of organic design. I merely suggested that some enterprising architect might at least have made the attempt, when in the case of the League of Nations Assembly building some such experiment was clearly justifiable. I was certainly not recommending what Mr. William-Olsson describes as "a mere *mechanical* mixture of orientalism and occidentalism." The mixture should be not mechanical, but *synthetic.* And would not his suggestion that the interior of the building should be left to the Orient, while its exterior shall be frankly occidental, lead to just that "mechanical" mixture of styles which he condemns?

YOUR ARCHITECTURAL CRITIC.

"Architectural Assistants"

The Editor, THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—I had occasion, some time ago, to comment upon the salary offered an architectural assistant by the Watford Borough Council. Then the salary was £250 per annum, but an advertisement in last week's technical Press offers the successful candidate remuneration at the rate of £240, rising to £260 per annum. £240 per annum is equivalent to £4 12s. 4d. per week, and the purpose of this letter will not be weakened if it is remembered that a compulsory deduction of 5 per cent. is made for superannuation.

Now the Watford Borough Council announcement is not for an "Assistant Architect," but for an "Architectural Assistant" to the Borough Engineer. In other words, they want someone who, for £4 12s. 4d. per week, will undertake whatever architectural and surveying work is necessary, and as a member of the engineer's staff.

We are already sufficiently familiar with the spectacle of architects under engineers, and now, perforce, we are to see these appointments, wherever possible, relegated to the grade of "Architectural Assistants" on the engineer's staff.

Thus do we find economy as practised in the local government service, first at the expense of the private architect, and now at the expense of the salaried architect. The only official to benefit will be the engineer, who will no doubt be glad of an opportunity to embellish his profession with a little architectural decoration.

Is it not time that architects and surveyors, particularly those who hold salaried appointments, realised that the only limit to their exploitation by local authorities and other non-professional concerns is measured by the strength of their own co-operative action?

It is useless to expect that architects will ever occupy the "key" position held by the engineer, who holds his position by long establishment and the absolutely essential nature of his duties. The architectural staff is employed generally and principally because it is thought that they will prove cheaper than the employment of private architects on a fee basis. Strong co-operative effort is the sole remedy within the power of architects and surveyors to end that exploitation of their services, of which the present case is a good example.

JOHN MITCHELL,

General Secretary, Association of Architects,
Surveyors and Technical Assistants.

London.

Competition Notes

Morecambe

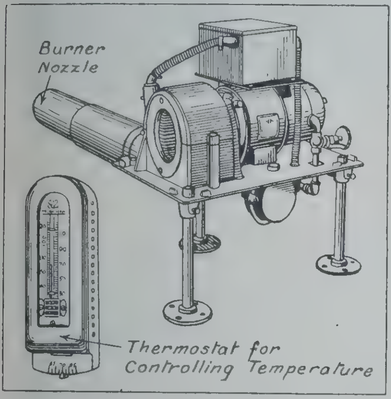
The Corporation have instructed the Town Clerk and Borough Surveyor to prepare draft condition of a limited competition for a Town Hall to be buil on the Calton Estate, such draft to include th appointment of a professional assessor by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects The following premiums will be paid: First, 10 guineas; second, 50 guineas; third, 30 guineas; and the remaining three, 20 guineas.

New Ways and Means

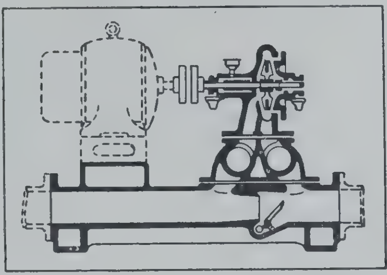
The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings

Oil Burning Equipment for Central Heating

Oil burning equipment, in which novel methods are adopted for atomisng and igniting the fuel oil, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., of Broad Street, Birmingham. This Par-Win-Ac ” Heater can be installed n any existing central heating boiler, and is also applicable to warm air and vacuum heating systems. The fuel oil s stored in a tank, preferably underground, and is fed mechanically to the burner, where it is atomised, ignited and projected under the boiler in the form of flame. The heating is controlled by a thermostat, which may be fixed in any room in the building, and when set at any desired temperature will keep the burner in operation until that temperature has been reached. The burner will then automatically lose down, but when the temperature alls it is again put into operation. n this way, by automatic intermittent urning for from three to nine hours ut of every 24 hours, a definite level f heat can be maintained with the conumption of the minimum quantity of uel, which is impossible where coal or oke is used. The heater is started up y the operation of a lever on the hermostat. This action sets in motion he electric control motor, which causes supply of partially atomised oil to ow to the burner nozzle, where it is gnited in a completely atomised state y an electric spark working in conunction with a small gas jet. In peration the air and oil are taken in eparately in a mixing chamber, from hich the mixture is discharged in a rothy condition to the burner nozzle. n this way complete atomisation is fected with less expense and power han is required with an atomiser of he spray type (in which steam or comressed air is used to break up the oil nto fine particles), or the mechanical ype (in which the oil is forced through n orifice under pressure). The clogng of the burner nozzle, which is ften a source of trouble with atomisers f the spray and mechanical types, is so overcome. The chief advantages gained by the use of oil fuel in place of solid fuel are cleanliness and economy. The cost of coal and oil per unit of delivered heat is approximately the same, but oil gives 10 per cent. more boiler efficiency than coal, whilst only 60 to 70 per cent. of the coal used actually produces heat. Oil fuel, on the other hand, is consumed without the production of ash, and as soot is also eliminated the suspension of the system for periodical cleaning is rarely required. Oil fires, moreover, can be started up and closed down almost immediately, so that no fuel is wasted in the necessities of “ banking ” and “ starting up ” which the use of solid fuel involves.



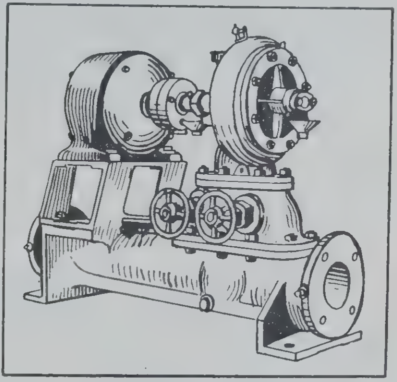
The “ Par-Win-Ac ” Heater.
(Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd.).



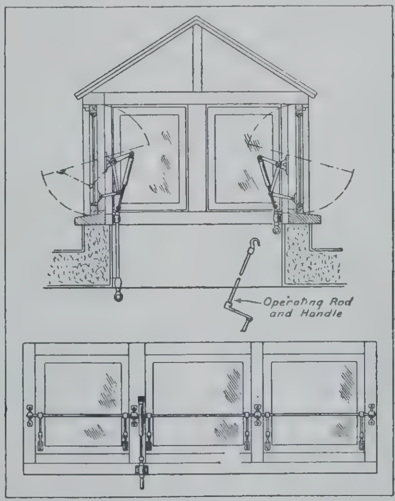
The “ Selfix ” Circulator: Diagrammatic Section.
(Holden & Brooke, Ltd.).

A New Circulating Unit for Central Heating Systems

Messrs. Holden & Brooke, Ltd., of Sirius Works, West Gorton, Manchester, have recently introduced a compact unit for accelerating the flow of hot water in central heating systems. The outstanding feature of this “ Selfix ” Circulator lies in the fact that it can be installed in the space occupied by one standard length of hot water piping, the pump and motor, together with the necessary isolating valves and non-return valve, being mounted on this length of piping which forms the bedplate for the complete unit. Hitherto it has been the usual practice to instal a pump and motor on a combination bedplate, with by-pass pipes and isolating valves as separate fittings. This new unit, however, is in itself a complete isolating and by-passing system, devoid of external pipes or bends. It is also designed to overcome some of the weaknesses associated with the ordinary heating pump, chief of which are alignment troubles resulting from careless or faulty pipe fittings, or due to distortion of the bedplate in fixing the set in position. The pump incorporated into this “ Selfix ” Circulator is designed so that the inlet and outlet ports are on one face, which couples up to a valve chest in which the inlet and outlet screwdown valves are arranged, thus providing a simple and positive means of isolating the pumps for inspection purposes. This valve chest is bolted to a corresponding facing on the standard length of piping which forms the bedplate. The non-return valve, fitted on this pipe-bedplate, is arranged to hang open when the pump is not running, and being designed to provide an even larger area round the valve than through the passage itself, does not offer any resistance to the gravity flow of the hot water. When the pump is in operation this valve is held closed by the difference in pressures on its opposite faces, but in the event of the pump shutting down, due to failure of the electrical supply, it immediately falls open, thus permitting gravity flow.



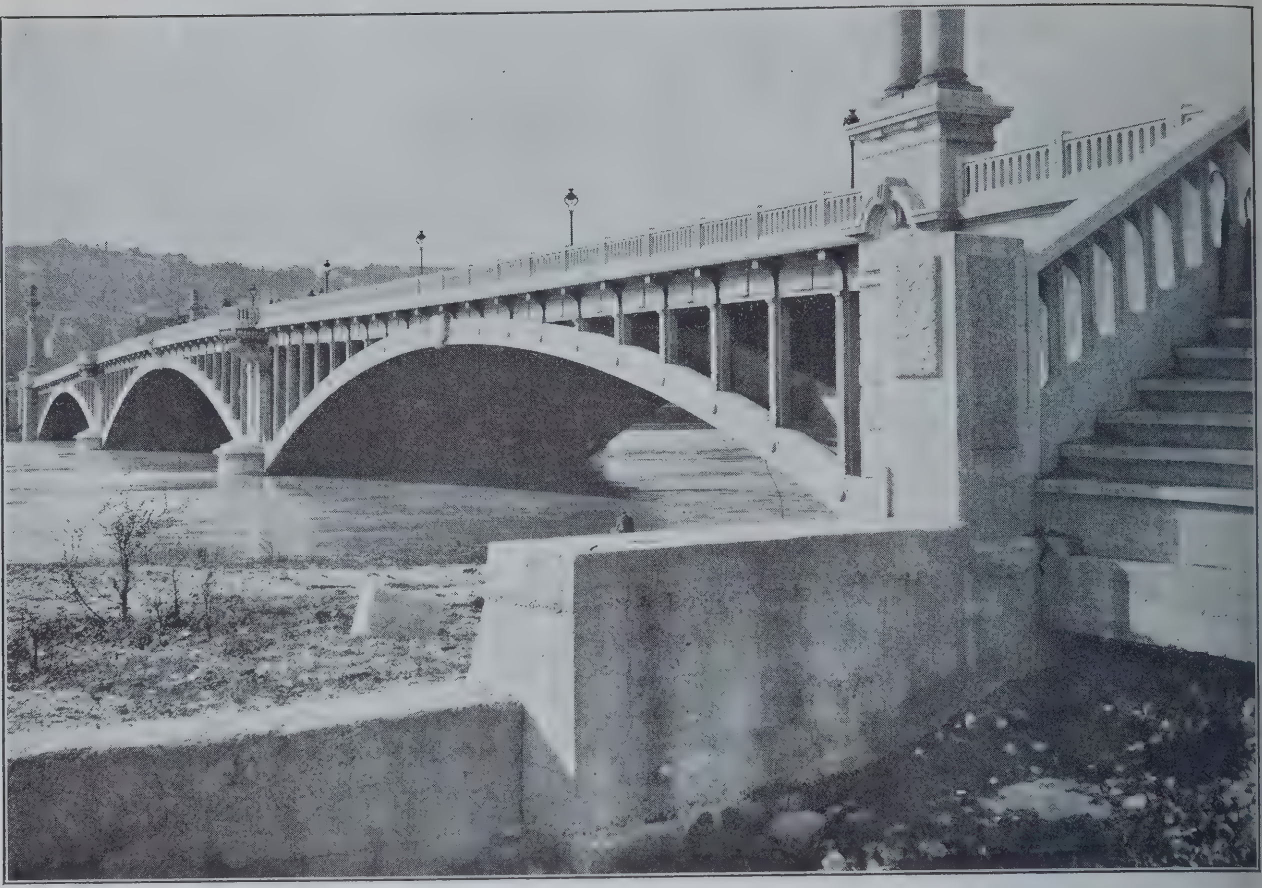
The “ Selfix ” Circulator.
(Holden & Brooke, Ltd.).



Telescopic Ring Terminal Gear for Lantern Lights.
(Skylux, Ltd.).

Two New Gears for Multiple Window Systems

Two new gears for operating multiple window systems have just been placed on the market by Messrs. Skylux, Ltd., of 22 Great St. Andrew Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2. The telescopic ring terminal gear for lantern lights, shown in our illustration, is suitable for operating 2, 3 or 4 lights simultaneously, whilst eliminating the untidiness associated with a multiplicity of connecting rods and cords. . The second gear is a twin sash gear applicable to top, bottom or pivot-hung sashes, with the mechanism placed between the two sashes to equalise the strain.



A NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE WHICH SPANS THE RHÔNE NEAR LYON.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STRUCTURE

Some Examples of Modern Engineering

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. Yerbury.

When sufficient time has elapsed for a survey of the architectural history of the first quarter of the twentieth century to be written, the historian will be faced with the difficult but fascinating task of analysing and cataloguing the sources of inspiration which have resulted in the many different phases of development which are so typical of this age. Never has there been a keener search for a fundamental basis, and never has design been more tentative and uneasy in the matter of outward expression, nor has there been for many years so vigorous an output of daring experiment in the treatment of form.

While the results of experiment in building are bound to be temporarily disturbing to that course of gentle evolution which makes for harmony in the ensemble of civic architecture, the desire for experiment is a healthy sign, for in no branch of art or science have great advances been made without some stage of more or less unsatisfactory tradition; and in respect of daring innovation this age has no more cause to be ashamed than were the mediæval builders in their break with the long-maintained supremacy of the Classic tradition.

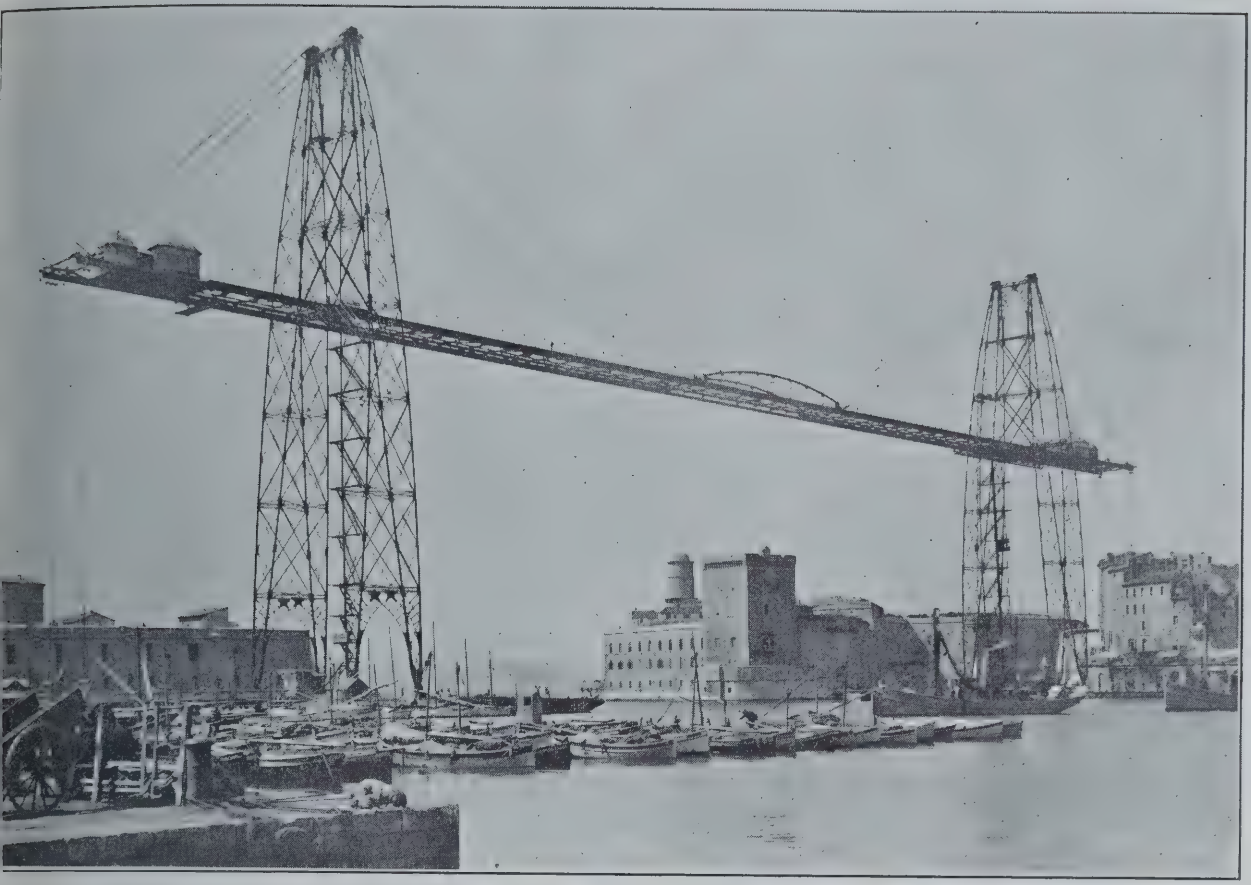
Every country of importance in the two hemispheres has contributed its own quota of architectural thought and has manifested its own national tendencies, but while the architecture of each country has developed its general characteristics in modern work, amounting in some measure to the creation of a style, individual designers have all been faced with one common problem, that of determining the basic ideals which should underlie their aims in developing a modern style.

These ideals are extremely difficult to analyse, mor so in the case of the art of architecture than i painting or sculpture, on account of the extremel complex nature of the problem, the principal difficulty in the solution of which lies in the often conflicting demands of the practical and the æstheti aim.

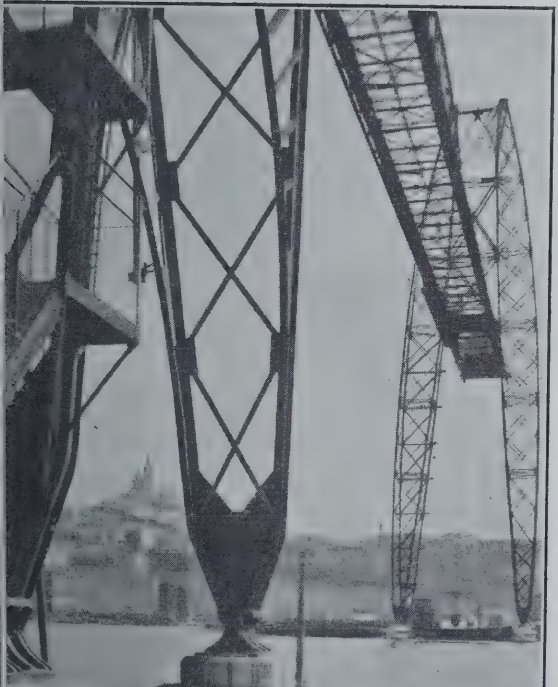
The dominance of one or other of these aims i architectural expression is the underlying cause of th widely different tendencies which are characteristi of the architecture of different countries. These tendencies, of course, reflect the national outlook of th peoples of different countries; and the outlook is itsel very largely the result of moral and materia influences.

If we examine the architecture of the principa countries of Europe and America during the las eight years, we find that the architecture of thos countries which have participated in the War seem to have been affected by this circumstance in th direction of a general tendency towards freedom thought and a search for new ideals, while in no combatant States there is a greater tendency towar the maintenance of a steady evolution. It is a obvious reaction to the upset conditions of the Wa period, but it serves perhaps to explain, in part, th difference in the sources of inspiration to whic architects are looking for the architecture of t immediate future.

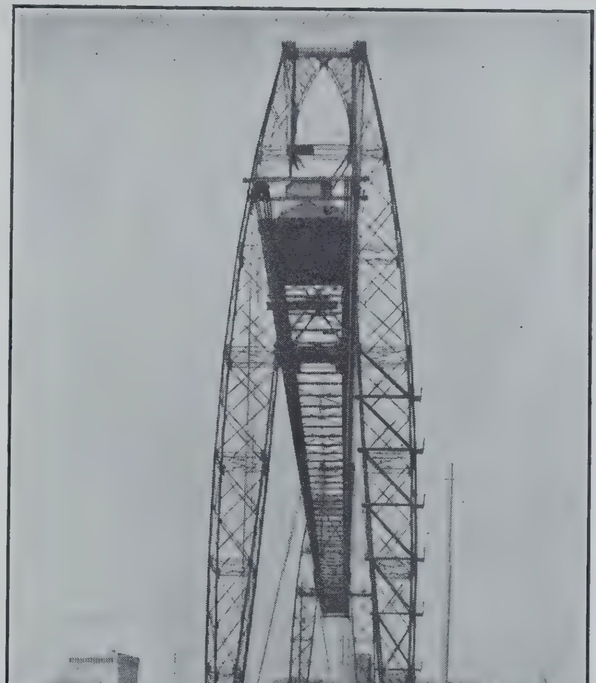
The War, in spite of its retarding influences o many aspects of modern progress, undoubtedly stim lated mechanical development in an amazing way, an it did so particularly in the case of those countri



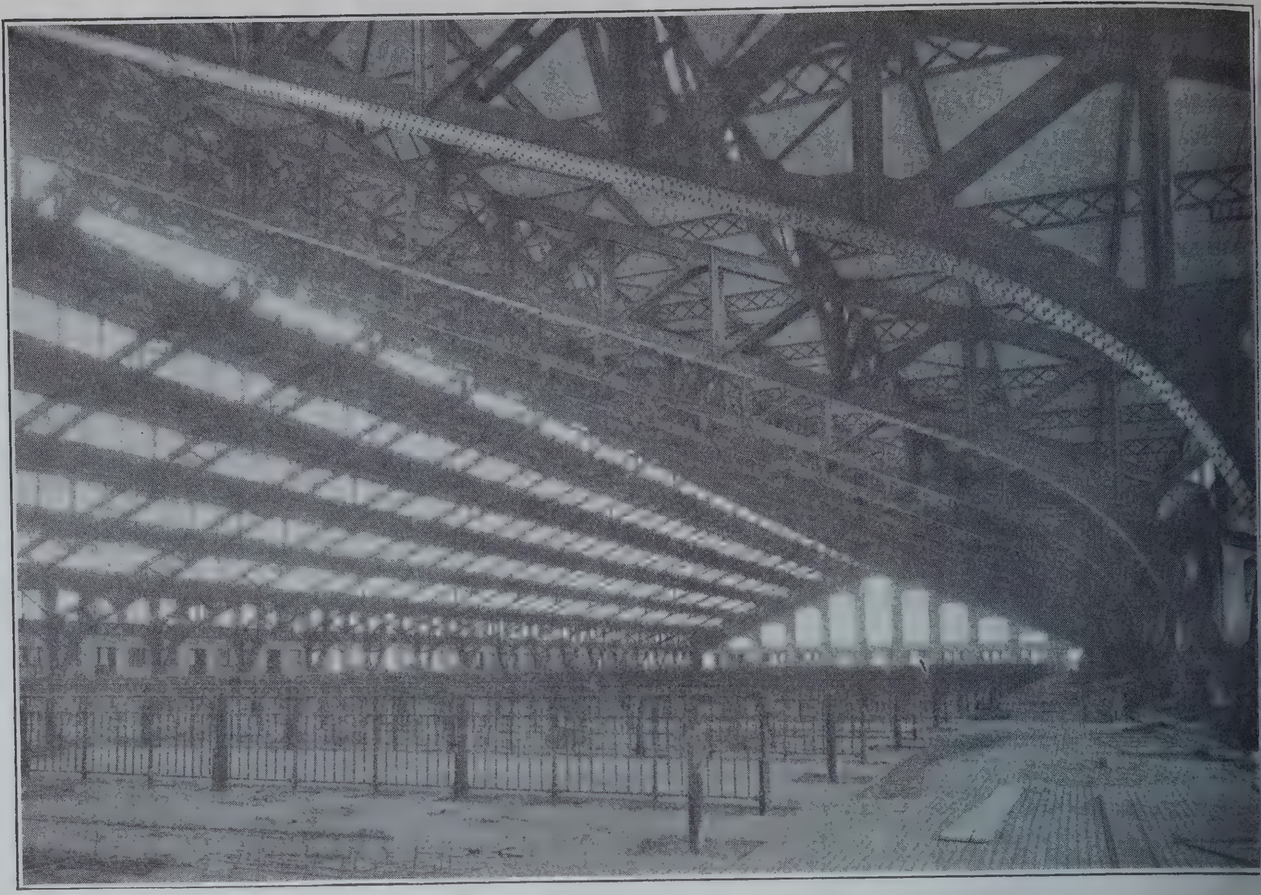
THE PONT TRANSBORDEUR AT MARSEILLES, BUILT, IN 1905, BY ARNODIN.



IE PONT TRANSBORDEUR, MARSEILLES: A NEAR EW OF THE BASE OF ONE OF THE FOUR GREAT PYLONS.



THE PONT TRANSBORDEUR, MARSEILLES, SHOWING THE ROADWAY FROM WHICH THE TRAVELLING CAR IS ENTERED.



THE CATTLE MARKET, LYON.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

which were obliged to rely on the efficiency of their mechanical equipment. Germany was a country particularly affected in this way, and this has perhaps accounted in part for that extraordinary expression of the machine which, already reflected in pre-war German architecture as a result of their scientific progress, and which has become intensified under the added stimulus of war-time mechanical invention.

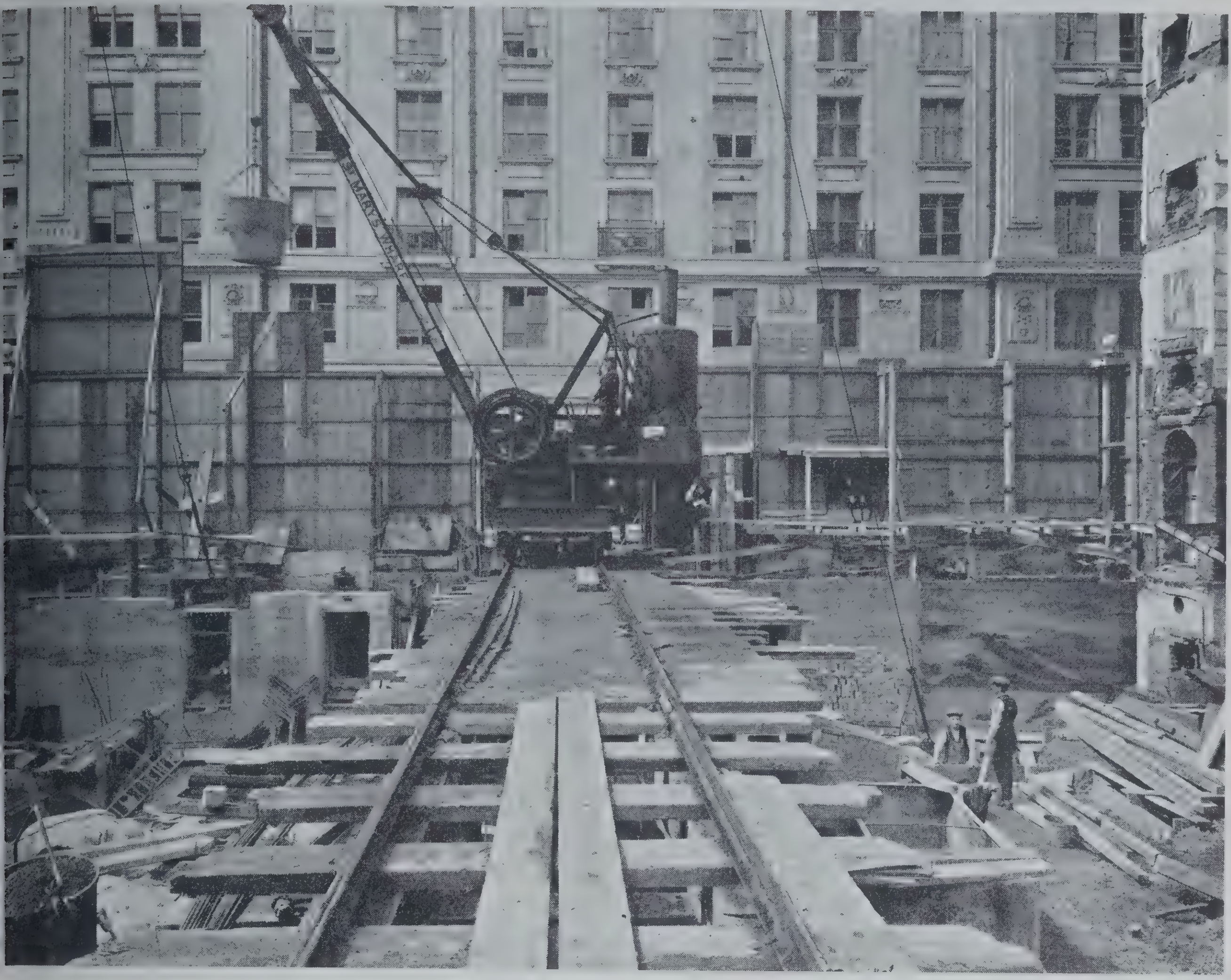
This expression of machinery in architecture is in reality an expression of mechanical structure, and while in German architecture it is more strongly apparent than in that of other countries, the idea of mechanics and materials as a basis for a modern architecture is not confined to Germany alone, for it is one of several important sources of creative design, and is the chief rival to what is perhaps the other great dominating inspirational source, namely, the development to meet modern conditions of some great traditional style, already tried and tested.

The study and development of style appears to be the basis of the modern Danish movement, which aims at isolating the fundamental principles underlying the Classic tradition and using them as a point of departure for the solution of modern building problems. This is also the basis for the work of the younger Swedish school, which, whether it expresses itself in terms of severe classic or in the freer romantic tradition of mediævalism, is still thinking of expression in terms of style; and even in Holland, where at first sight it may appear that tradition has been thrown overboard, there is no mistaking the national tradition which runs through even the work of the extremist school. The fact that the modern architecture of Holland is influenced by a research into plastic effects of various kinds does not affect its kinship with the Dutch Renaissance. In essence it is definitely not derived from a study of modern structure as the basis for its form.

It is easy to understand the harking back to tradition as a basis for design, more especially the return
to archaic forms as a source of inspiration, for
these are found the fundamentals unobscured by
digressions which arise with development and sop
tication. The attraction of archaic forms whicl
evidenced to-day arises from this desire to reach d
to the essentials.

It is the feeling for the simplest expression
form, which arises in the early phases of a g
period development, which probably accounts for
attraction for modern architects of the forms ari
out of structural engineering, for in purely st
tural designs is found a peculiar and characteri
beauty which appeals through a combination of
gance and strength, as well as by reason of comp
frankness and simplicity. Structure unadorne
the most direct and simple expression in buildin
the solution of the practical problem, and the
that it is so often æsthetically satisfying, and that
satisfaction arises naturally and unsought rende
peculiarly seductive to those who are seeking
express in the more complex problems of mo
architecture these very same satisfying qualities.
argument in favour of the suggestion of struct
form as a basis for design is also particularly
forced to-day by the great advance in enginee
science, coupled with the need for efficiency
economy, qualities which are especially pre-emine
the finest works of engineering.

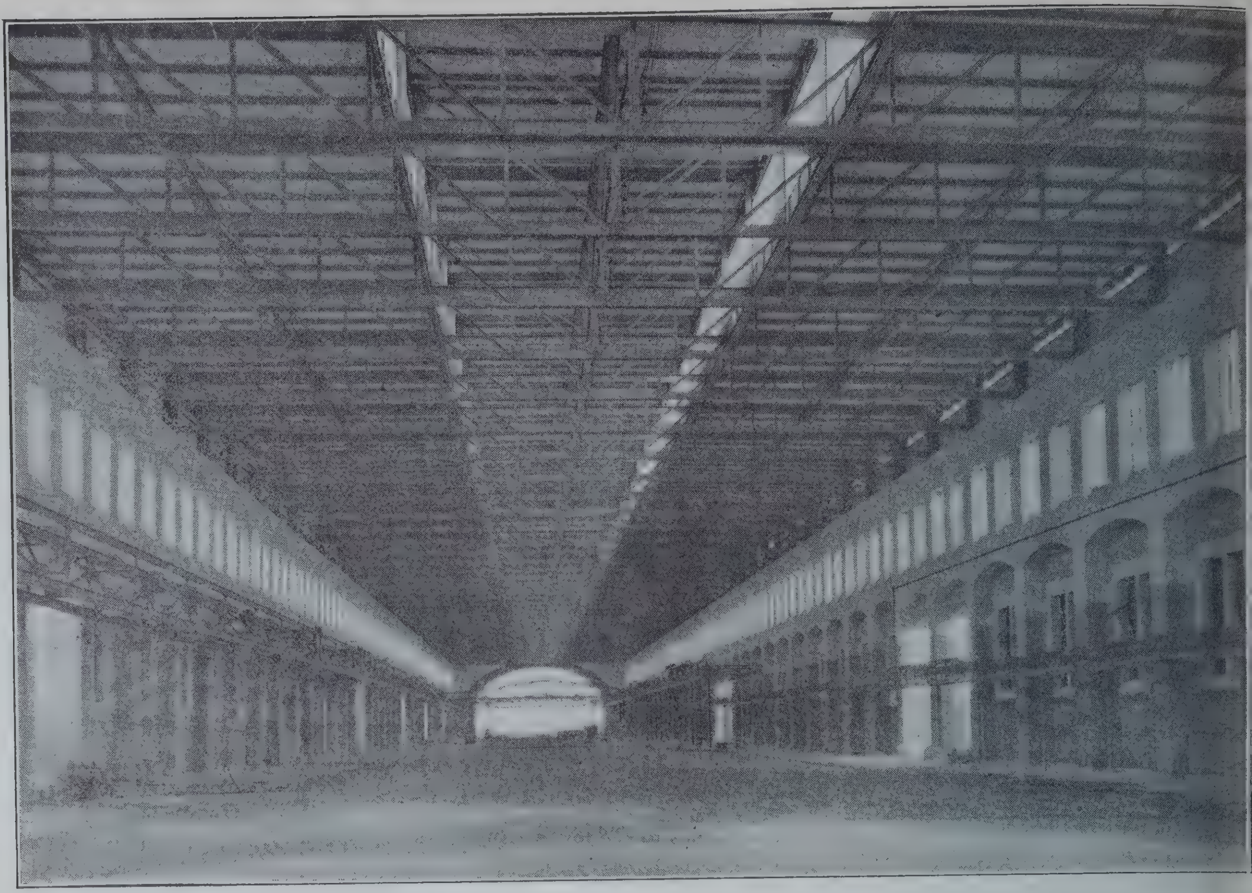
Examples of the beauty of unadorned structur
numerous to-day, and the best of them
approached, within the limitations of the proble
which they are applied, a perfection which is r
attained in the solution of architectural proble
equivalent magnitude. It is perhaps too muc
expect that the design of such essentially mo
buildings as the skyscraper, for example, sh
rapidly develop the same qualities in their arch
tural adornment as are found in the simple
significant lines of their engineering structure.
from the examination of the æsthetic qualitie



The above illustration is from a progress photograph taken not long after the commencement of the new Piccadilly Theatre in Denman Street—facing the Regent Palace Hotel. The associated architects for this latest of London's showhouses are Bertie Crewe and Edward A. Stone, F.S.I. The contractors are Griggs & Son, of Westminster. The clearing of the site and the construction of the "Colemanoid" retaining wall are shown to be proceeding simultaneously. A "Colemanoid" retaining wall is by no means an uncommon concomitant to sound, rapid construction of advanced and up-to-date London Buildings. Wherever the space downward from the ground level is to be fully utilised, the security of an absolutely waterproof wall of Portland cement concrete is indispensable. The integral addition of liquid "Colemanoid" to the gauging water of the concrete mortar mix is insurance that the wall will be waterproof. Architects are welcome to a copy of my "Mass Concrete Specifications" for retaining wall work, to consultation as to the best manner in which to apply such specifications in specific instances and to the co-operation of my expert technical staff, during the progress of any work in which "Colemanoid" is embodied. Telephone 6333 Mayfair (Private Branch Exchange).

House,
Street,
W.1.

Frederic Coleman



A HALL IN THE LYON ABATTOIR.
TONY GARNIER, Architect.

structure there is much to learn, and for this reason that stressing of the inspiration to be found in structure which is such a feature of those Continental writings on modern architecture, and which is found in Continental building, more particularly in France and Germany, is desirable as a stimulus to architectural progress, even if it is sometimes overemphasised in actual building practice.

As illustrations of that type of structural form which is ordered with a breadth and power approaching that found only in the finest works of architecture, we offer some French examples, at least one of which, the Pont Transbordeur at Marseilles, is an engineering structure pure and simple.

This magnificent bridge, which spans the port at the entrance to the harbour, is over 800 feet in length, and its four slender pylons are over 320 feet in height. It was built as long ago as 1905, but as an example of light and elegant strength it has probably not been surpassed by any recent structure of its kind.

As an example of structural steel applied to building, we illustrate two examples of the great halls of Tony Garnier's Lyons market. The beauty of the seemingly endless repetition of the great steel lattice-roof trusses is the principal element in the architectural success of the design of these two interiors, and are striking evidences of the æsthetic possibilities of unadorned structural steelwork.

Another example is that of a new reinforced concrete bridge which spans the Rhône at Lyon, a design in which the architect has collaborated with the engineer in the fascinating but difficult problem of a wide-span bridge. Here, as so often happens, the pre-occupation with architectural treatment mars the structure, but the elegance of form remains. This design, like that of so many bridges, raises the old and unsolved question: " Where does engineering end and architecture begin? "

Books Received

Modern Picture Theatre Electrical Equipment
Projection. By R. V. Johnson. (C
Lockwood & Son.) 10s. 6d. net.

Alphabets for Signwriters, Artists and Illumin
By Miss Mary S. Mackenzie. (Crosby Lock
& Son.) 2s. 6d. net.

The Beauty of Hampshire. Photographs by J. D
Scott. (The Homeland Association, Ltd.) 1s

Denmark: A Modern Guide to the Land an
People. By Clive Holland. (Simpkin, Mar
Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.) 3s. 6d. net.

The Charm of Old Surrey. By H. M. Alde
(Henry J. Drane, London.) 7s. 6d. net.

From Mr. Waddell's presidential address a
recent Annual Conference of the Amalgamated
of Building Trade Workers, which includes th
portant Bricklayers' Trade Union, it seems pro
that, at no distant date, that body will again af
with the National Federation of Building
Operatives, which will then represent the wh
the building craftsmen. This will certainly be
in the direction of the amalgamation of all the
ing operatives, which was a proposal consider
the recent conference of the National Federatio
turned down though not absolutely rejected,
was referred back to the Executive to furth
vestigate and report on the best means of eff
such a proposal. There can be little doubt th
Employers' Federation would welcome the conf
tion of the employees' unions in one body, with
all negotiations on matters of mutual interest
be carried out.

At a meeting of the Inverness County Edu
Authority, Mr. James A. Russell, F.R.I.B.A.,
deen, was unanimously appointed Master of
for Skye and the outer islands at a salary of

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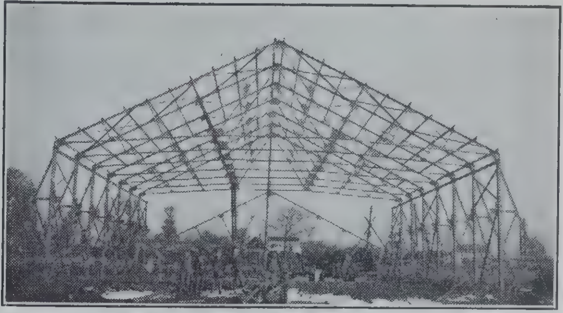

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London Building Notes

BARKING.—Barking Town Football Club are to erect a grand stand and construct terraces on their ground in Vicarage Field.

BARKING.—Messrs. Morrall & Whitehouse are to erect a shop, offices, and garage at the junction of St. Paul's Road and Abbey Road.

BARKING.—The Barking Town E.C. propose to erect a new Elementary School on the Upney housing estate. Plans by Mr. C. J. Dawson (Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardyce), Clock House Chambers, Barking.

BARKING TOWN.—The U.D.C. propose to erect 30 flats in Gascoigne Road. The Engineer has been instructed to proceed with the work.

BATTERSEA.—The L.C.C. are considering alterations and improvements to the Southlands College, in order to convert the premises into an Elementary School for 365 scholars. Plans by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the E.C.

BECONTREE.—A new dairy and milk depot is to be erected in Valence Avenue, on the L.C.C. housing estate, by the United Dairies, Ltd. Plans by Mr. T. F. Dear, A.R.I.B.A., the company's architect.

BROOK STREET. — No. 69 Brook Street, W.1, has been purchased by the Saville Club, who will remove to these premises as soon as the necessary alterations, equipment and decorations are completed.

CHELSEA. — The works in Royal Avenue, owned by Messrs. George Glover & Co., Ltd., are to be rebuilt, following their recent destruction by fire. Plans for new engineering workshops and stores are by Mr. E. A. Swan, Oxted, Surrey.

COMMERCIAL ROAD.—A block of new shop and showroom premises is to be built in conjunction with the rebuilding of Nos. 196-200 Commercial Road, E.1. The plans are by Mr. A. T. G. Harbour, 200 Cable Street, E.1.

CORNHILL. — Sir Aston Webb, P.P.R.A., 19 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, has been called in to advise as to what action shall be taken in connection with the rebuilding of the premises of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.

CRICKLEWOOD.—A large engineering works is being erected upon a site adjacent to the new North Circular Road. The contractors are Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley Place, Islington, N.1.

CROYDON.—A move is now to be made by the Governors of the Whitgift Grammar Schools with their proposal for the erection of a new School. Applications from architects experienced in school designing are invited. The proposal is referred to in "The Architect & Building News" of February 11.

DAGENHAM. — The Co-operative Society has acquired a site for store extension.

DENMAN STREET.—The contract for the fireproof curtain, fire mains, sprinkler installation and hand fire extinguishers, in connection with the new theatre to be built by Messrs. Griggs & Sons to the designs of Mr. Bertie Crewe and Mr. A. E. Stone, has been placed with Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich.

DOLLIS HILL.—The Dollis Hill Estate, N.W., is to be developed for residential purposes. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Edwards, estate agents and surveyors.

FINCHLEY.—The contract for the new Telephone Exchange at East Finchley, N., for the London Telephone Service, has been placed with Messrs. The Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., Canonbury Road, S.E. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under the direction of the chief architect, Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.—Mr. Gordon Jeeves, architect, Hanover Square, has planned the new display rooms and offices of Messrs. The National Radiator Co., a seven-storey building in granite, at the corner of Great Marlborough Street and Argyll Street. A feature of the elevation will be a bronze and enamel frieze which, by a special system of flood lighting, will be plainly visible at night. The cost will be in the region of £75,000, and the contractors, Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., 56 Victoria Street, Westminster, are commencing work immediately.

HANWELL.—Operations are shortly to commence on the erection of over 100 houses on the Seward estate. The architects are Messrs. Tyler & Tyler, 51 The Mall, Ealing. The contractors are Messrs. Walters & Blake, Ltd., of Kingston Road, Ealing.

HORNSEY. — Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton Hall Road, is to be extended. A billiards hall is to be added to "The Chestnuts," Middle Lane. Workshop and garages are to be erected in Wightman Road for Mr. A. E. Stump.

ILFORD.—The Borough Council have under consideration plans, prepared by Mr. Herbert Shaw, the borough surveyor, for an extension to the Town Hall. Property in Oakfield Road has been cleared away.

OXFORD STREET. — The Grosvenor Estate is to carry out a large building scheme, involving the erection of a block of residential flats. The architects to the estate are Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, 61 South Molton Street, W.1.

PALL MALL.—Extensive alterations, including the provision of new bedrooms, guest room, and complete redecoration, are to be carried out at the Athenæum Club shortly. The work will be carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, FF.R.I.B.A., 126 Wigmore Street, W.1, whilst Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., has acted as consultant.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS.—A theatre is to be erected as the result of the acquisition by Mr. Laddie Cliffe of a site near Piccadilly Circus. Plans for a building to accommodate 1,750 persons, with a big pit and two tiers, are shortly to be prepared. The cost is estimated at £200,000 to £230,000.

REGENT'S PARK. — Work has now commenced upon the Abbey Lodge site, near Hanover Gate, N.W.1, where it is proposed to build a large b
residential flats. The contract
Messrs. The General Building
St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. Th
ing, of seven floors, has been d
by Messrs. Wills & Kaula, 22
ampton Street, W.C.

RICHMOND. — Demolition op
are in progress in George Stree
a further block of shops, sho
and offices is to be erected. T
sent operations are in the ha
Mr. J. Parsons, builder.

ROSEBERY AVENUE.—It is e
that the rebuilding of the old
Wells Theatre will commence
autumn. About £33,000 has b
lected. The architects are
Frank Matcham & Co., 9 V
Court, High Holborn, W.C.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—The L.C.C
build a new school on a site
north of the Shooter's Hill
road. Plans by Mr. G. Topha
rest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the

SOUTHWARK.—The China Wa
area is to be reconstructed.

SOUTHWARK.—The Dean and
ter of Southwark Cathedral h
cided to restore the ancien
Chapel of the Cathedral. It
mated the proposed alteratio
cost £1,500.

TETHERDOWN ROAD, MUSWEL
—A new church hall is to b
designed by Mr. F. Stanley
17 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

TOOTING.—A new burial gro
cluding the erection of a small
caretaker's house, etc., is to be
upon a site near Tooting J
Station by the Mitcham Urbar
cil. Plans by Messrs. Chart,
Reading, Union Bank Chamber
don.

TWICKENHAM.—Large extens
to be made to the Convent Hig
in Pope's Grove, at a cost o
£20,000. Plans by Messrs.
Smith & Brewer, 11 The Gree
mond, and the contract is in th
of Messrs. Soole & Sons, Ltd
stable Works, Sheen Road, Ri
The steelwork is being ere
Messrs. H. Young & Co., Ni
Ironworks, S.W.8.

WHITECHAPEL.—Large facto
mises are to be built upon a si
junction of Commercial Road,
Manningtree Road, E.1, for
Davis & Co. The builders are
Nox, Ltd., 44 Praed Street, I
ton, W.2, whilst Messrs. F. A
& Co., Ltd., St. Andrew's Hi
will supply the steelwork. I
Mr. E. P. Cameron, F.R.I.I
Devonshire Square, E.C.

WIMBLEDON.—The architects
nection with the proposed add
the Wimbledon Hospital are
R. J. & J. S. Thomson, F. & A.I
49 Hill Road, Wimbledon, an
stated in our last issue.

WIMBLEDON. — Plans hav
passed by the Corporation
houses, garages, etc., Melbury
for Messrs. H. Wakeford
warehouse and stores, Wand
for Messrs. A. J. Cripps & (
Corporation have obtained a
for the purchase of a site for
housing scheme.

Photograph by Permission of "The Builder."

IN the design of the new Reptile House at the London "Zoo," the architect—Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., made use of the basement structure of a building that previously occupied the site. When the progress of the work showed that the ground was waterlogged, the floor of the altered basement was covered with cement concrete, and the walls were rendered with cement mortar, both made impervious by the addition of 'PUDLO' Brand Cement Waterproofer. This inner lining forms a tank that keeps the water out of the basement. The general contractors, Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd., did the work by mixing the waterproofing powder with ordinary good Portland cement that was already on the job. The usual skill of the ordinary workman is quite sufficient to ensure successful results with

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Addingham.—The Passionist Fathers of Ilkley are to erect a new Church. Plans are by Mr. W. H. H. Marten, L.R.I.B.A., 50 Cookridge Street, Leeds.

Atherstone.—Plans are being prepared for the proposed new Central School at Atherstone, for the Warwickshire C.C. Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Barnsley. — Messrs. Briggs & Thornely, FF.R.I.B.A., Liverpool, have submitted revised drawings for the new Mining College scheme, estimated to cost £100,000.

Birmingham.—Two pavilions at the Little Bromwich Infectious Diseases Hospital are to be erected. The architects are Messrs. Dallas & Lloyd, Cornwall Buildings, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Birmingham. — Yardley Secondary School is to be enlarged, at an estimated cost of £8,000.

Blackburn.—Work will shortly be commenced on a new Elementary School in Roe Lee Park district. The Borough Engineer has been instructed to prepare plans for an open-air school.

Blackpool.—The Midland Bank, Ltd., London, have acquired a site at Westcliffe Drive, Blackpool. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Wollfall & Eccles, architects, 60 Castle Street, Liverpool.

Bolton.—Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, architects, are to erect premises in Deansgate for Mr. Herbert Swaine and Messrs. Magee, Marshall & Co., Ltd.

Bolton.—A new dance and billiards hall is to be built at the junction of St. George's Road and Bridge Street. Mr. A. Winstanley, St. Anne's-on-Sea, is the architect.

Chadderton.—The plans and site have been approved by the B.E. for the erection of a new Secondary School by the E.C.

Chadwell St. Mary. — The Cooperative Society are to erect new shops at Chadwell St. Mary, to plans which are being prepared by the C.W.S. Architect's Department.

Cheadle.—The Cheshire C.C. are to proceed with the erection of a new Elementary School on a site in Finney Lane.

Dolgelley.—Mr. H. L. North, of Llanfairfechan, has been appointed architect for the Cottage Hospital.

Douglas (I.o.M.).—Plans have been passed by the Corporation for extensions to Noble's I.o.M. Hospital, Westmoreland Road. The Corporation are to proceed with the erection of 66 houses on the Olympia estate.

Eastbourne.—Dr. Colgate proposes to erect a Masonic temple and business offices in South Street.

Glasgow.—A Bridge is to be constructed over the Kelvin at Killermont. The cost is estimated at £30,000.

Gravesend.—Plans have been passed by the Corporation for the erection of seven garages, Trosley Avenue.

Grays (Essex).—Plans are being prepared by the C.W.S. Architect's Department for a drapery and millinery department and an up-to-date café, for the Co-operative Society.

Hyde.—A new School is to be erected in Greenfield Street, Hyde, for the Corporation. The architect is Mr. F. A. Famer, L.R.I.B.A., 35-9 Maddox Street, W.1.

Ilford. — The Committee of the Ilford Emergency Hospital are to convert premises in Cranbrook Road into a nurses' home.

Ilford. — Messrs. Kemeleys, surveyors, propose to erect printing works in High Road. Mr. S. A. S. Yeo is to reconstruct the "Plough" public-house in Loxford Lane.

Leeds.—Leeds Maternity Hospital is to be extended at a cost of about £40,000. Plans by Mr. George Atkinson, 1 Mark Lane, Leeds.

Leeds. — The Corporation have appointed Messrs. Jones & Stocks as architects for the erection of steam-wagon sheds, stores and lavatories at the Pottery Fields Highways depot.

Leigh.—Mr. Anthony Ellis, architect and surveyor, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool, is preparing plans for the new Church of the Sacred Heart.

Lichfield.—Preliminary work has commenced on the new High School for Girls. Plans by Mr. G. C. Lowbridge, M.C., L.R.I.B.A.

Liverpool.—The Montgomery County Council are proposing to erect new County Offices at Welshpool. Instructions have been given to Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, F.R.I.B.A., architects.

Liverpool.—A new Memorial School and Parochial Hall for St. Patrick's, Park Place, is to be built. The plans are by Messrs. Foden, Hemm & Williams, architects.

Liverpool.—Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., have acquired premises at Sefton Park Road. Plans for the adaptation are by Messrs. Grayson & Barnish, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 606 Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool.

Lochaber.—In our issue of July 15 we omitted to state that Mr. J. A. W. Grant, of Edinburgh, was associated with Mr. F. C. Mears in connection with the new lay-out for the Village of Inverlochy, for the Inverlochy Village Society, of which the first 100 houses are to be proceeded with.

Portsmouth.—Messrs. Liptons, Ltd., are to reconstruct their premises at 106-108 Fratton Road.

Prestwich.—Messrs. G. Benson & Son are to build 84 subsidy houses on the Duckworth estate.

Reigate.—The Surrey E.C. have approved plans prepared by Jarvis & Richards, architects, Westminster, S.W.1, for extensions to the Reigate Grammar School, which are estimated to cost £5,600.

Ribbleton.—Messrs. Mercer & Duckworth, architects, Dock Road, Fleetwood, have prepared the plans for the new Catholic Mission.

Rotherham.—Messrs. Gelder & Kitchen, FF.R.I.B.A., 120 Alfred
Golder Street, Hull, are to p
plans for a Wesleyan Central
Goldthorpe, near Rotherham.

Rugby.—The Warwickshire
propose to erect, at a cost of £
a new Central School at Kim
Road; plans are also being pre
for additions to Rugby Tec
School, at a cost of £6,000. The
are being prepared by the
Architect, Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.

Seacombe.—Mr. Edmund
F.S.I., of Liverpool, has plan
church to be erected in Poulton

Sheffield.—Plans are being
pared by Messrs. Gibbs, Flock
Gibbs, 15 St. James Row, Sh
for a new mining department
University.

Sheffield. — A model
estate is to be developed at En
Sheffield, and will comprise 3
dences.

Sheffield.—Messrs. T. Wilki
Sons, Ltd., contractors, of Olive
Works, Sheffield, have withdraw
tender of £35,775 for the extensi
alteration of the Fire Station,
ingham Street, Sheffield, whic
accepted at the last meeting
City Council.

Slough.—Plans for 164 house
been passed by the R.D.C.

Smethwick.—The E.C. app
plans for an open-air school
Firs Estate, to cost about £6,9
the Borough Surveyor, Mr.
Fletcher, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Arnold & Hewitt, High Street,
Bromwich, are the architects
new Spiritualist Church.

Southend.—St. Helen's Elem
School at Westcliff is to be ext
Plans by Mr. H. Burles, archit
Clarence Street.

Trafford Park. — Stretford
propose to erect baths, at a c
£13,000.

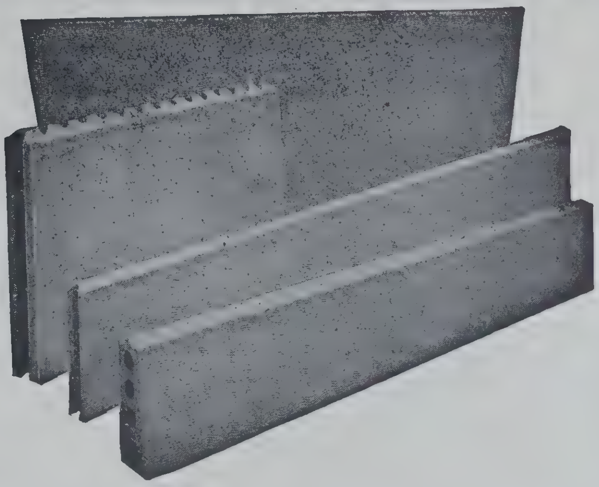
Walmesley.—The Parochial
Council have approved the des
Messrs. Austin & Paley, arc
Lancaster, for the conversion
north transept of the church
choir vestry.

Walsall.—The T.C. prop
apply to the M.H. for sanction
expenditure of £30,890 for a n
fectious diseases hospital at Gos

Walsall.—The T.C. are to e
parlour houses, in pairs, a
non-parlour houses, in blocks
three and four, on the Four
site, Leamore, to plans prepa
the Borough Surveyor, Mr. J.
M.Inst.C.E. Tenders have be
vited, but no contracts have ye
placed.

Walsall.—A new Nurses' H
to be erected at the Infirmary,
Road, by the Walsall B.G., to
prepared by Messrs. Jeffries & S
architects, of King's Court Bui
Bridge Street, Walsall. These
tects have also prepared plans
proposed new block of shop
offices for the Walsall Co-op
Society.

ONCRETE BLOCKS "KING" PLASTER SLABS



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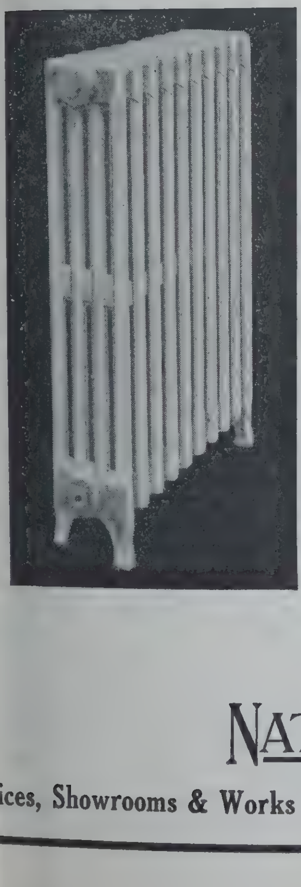

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Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ABERGELE.—September 10.—For the construction of pipe sewer and drain from High Street to the site of the proposed Children's Hospital, and pipe drain connection to the existing drain from the present hospital. Particulars from the City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £3 3s.

BLACKPOOL. — August 29.—By the joint Corporations of Preston and Blackpool for work in connection with the building of an Electricity Sub-Station at Blackpool. Mr. J. A. Robertson, 20 Brazennose Street, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

BELFAST.—August 24.—For the erection of 16 cottages. Particulars, Room 35, 15 Donegall Square West, Belfast. Deposit £1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—August 29.—For the erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

CORSHAM.—August 29.—Chippenham Co-operative Society, Ltd., for new branch premises at Corsham. Mr. L. Gardner, surveyor, Hastings Road, Corsham, Wilts. Deposit £1 1s.

DUNSANY, CO. MEATH.—August 29.—For the erection of a new National School. Particulars, Rev. James F. Gilmor, C.C., Parochial House, Dunsany, Co. Meath.

HAYWARDS HEATH. — August 26.—For the adaptation of Boltro House to form a Telephone Exchange. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

HITCHIN.—September 5.—For the erection of a new Elementary School, to accommodate 562 scholars. Particulars from Lt.-Col. A. Ernest Prescott, County Surveyor and Architect, Hatfield. Deposit £1 1s.

HORWICH.—August 25.—For the erection of a grocery branch shop in Mason Street. Particulars from Messrs. Law & Grimshaw, architects, Bank Chambers, Atherton. Deposit £2 2s.

KIMBOLTON.—August 22. — For the erection of additional classrooms, etc., at the Grammar School. Particulars, Mr. A. B. Brackenbury, Clerk to the Governors. Deposit £1 1s.

LICHFIELD.—August 23.—For the erection of four non-parlour houses on the St. John Street site. Particulars, Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I., City Surveyor, Guildhall, Lichfield. Deposit £2 2s.

LICHFIELD.—For the demolition and rebuilding of the Clock Tower on a site about 500 yards distant. Particulars, Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I., City Surveyor, Guildhall.

LUTON.—September 22.—For the erection of a new modern School for Girls at Luton. Particulars, Mr. S. C. Parrott, architect, 9 George Street West, Luton. Deposit £2 2s.

LYDBURY NORTH (SALOP).—September 1.—For the erection of a Village Hall. Particulars, Mr. H. D. Lynes, Lydbury North, Shropshire.

ROWLEY REGIS.—September 6.—(1) For alterations and additions to the Public Offices, Dudley Road, Twidale, Staffs; and (2) for relaying storm-water drain, sewer and house connections in Waggon Street and part of Elbow Street, Old Hill, for the U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. D. Wright, Council House, Old Hill, Staffs.

SALFORD.—September 13.—For the erection of Public Elementary School. Particulars from the Secretary for Education, Education Office, Salford. Deposit £1 1s.

SHEFFIELD. — August 25.—For the erection of a new Central Fire Station in Division Street, for the Watch Committee of the Sheffield City Council. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

WARWICK.—August 27.—For the erection of 20 parlour type and two non-parlour type houses for the Warwick T.C. Messrs. F. P. Trepess & Son, architects, 1 Church Street, Warwick. Deposit £1 1s.

WEDNESBURY.—August 31.—For extensions to the County Technical College. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Hughes, County Education Offices, Stafford. Deposit £3 3s.

WILTSHIRE.—August 26.—County E.C., for additions to Council School at Durrington. Mr. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Trowbridge. Deposit £1 1s.

WOLLESCOTE.—August 29.—For the erection of 52 houses on the Wynall Lane site. Particulars, Mr. H. E. Folkes, architect, 34 Hagley Road, Stourbridge. Deposit £3 3s.

UPMINSTER.—August 29. — For the erection of a Telephone Exchange. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

Building Tenders

ATHERTON.—For new branch premises in the Market Place. Plans by Messrs. W. & Segar Owen, architects, Warrington and Liverpool. Contract placed with Mr. A. E. Prescott, builder, Platt Street, Leigh. The estimated cost is £60,000.

BALDOCK. — The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £4,432, of Mr. G. F. Armitage, Letchworth, for the erection of 16 cottages.

BARNET.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £5,470, of Messrs. Pettengell & Clarke, Hitchin, for the erection of a block of four shops and eight other buildings on the Bell Hall Nursery site.

BARNSLEY.—Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, 10 Regent Street, are the architects for a new Elementary School at Ardsley Oaks. The following tenders are recommended: Excava mason, boundary walls, Messrs. Dalby & Son, £6,130; carpenter joiner, Mr. F. Ratcliffe, £2,880.

BEDFORD. — The R.D.C. h accepted the tender, £4,731 1s. 5d., Messrs. Seymour Bros. & Tookey 12 cottages at Cotton End.

CHESTER. — The T.C. has visionally accepted the tender of T. Boddy, Broughton, for 35 houses the Handbridge estate, at a cost £18,348.

COTTINGHAM (HULL). — Corporation Health Committee h accepted the tender, £28,500, of Mes Hinch Bros., Ltd., Hull, for an ministration Block at the Infecti Diseases Hospital.

GLASGOW. — The Corporat Housing Committee recommend following tenders for the erection 198 houses at Bellahouston: Mes Robert Sproul & Son, L £32,313 10s. 7d. (brickwork); Mes Thomas MacDougall & £25,803 9s. 11¼d. (joiner work); William Rome, £2,407 5s. 5d. (work); Messrs. A. MacDougall & £15,999 (plumber work); Messrs. White & Co., Ltd., £8,068 18s. (slater work); Mr. Archibald M'Ke £5,840 19s. 4d. (plaster work).

GLASGOW. — The Corpora Health Committee recommend following tenders for the erection the Observation Ward and Pavilio Knightswood Hospital: Messrs. J. Porter & Sons, Ltd., excavator, crete and brick works, £5,028 11s. 1 Messrs. John Baxter & Sons, carpe and joiner works, £3,565 7s. Messrs. J. Cuthbertson & Son, sl work, £1,045 5s. 1d.; Messrs. J Paterson & Co., Ltd., plumber w £2,114 2s. 11d.

GLASGOW. — The Corpora Housing Committee recommend tender of Messrs. John M'Do (Contractors), Ltd., of Glas (£222,413), for the erection of houses at Knightswood.

GRAVESEND. — The Corpora Health Committee recommend the der of Messrs. Burvill & S (£9,200) for the erection of an I tion Hospital.

HATFIELD.—The R.D.C. accepted the tender, £5,184, of Me Bennett Bros., Letchworth, for houses at Little Heath.

HIGH SPEN. — Durham Co E.C. have accepted the tender of R. Southren, of Dipton (£1,354), alterations and extensions at Spen Council School.

HULL.—The Corporation Hou Committee have accepted the te £3,680, of Mr. F. Bilton, for a of 12 flats in New George Street.

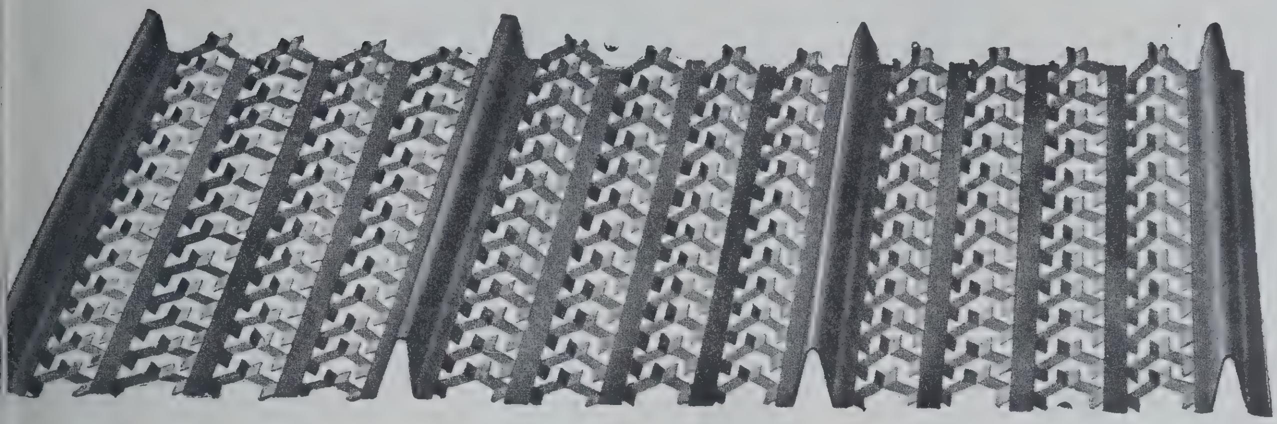
JARROW.—Durham County have accepted the tender of Me Carruthers & Salt, South Sh (£2,173), for the erection of an trical Laboratory at Jarrow Secon School.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Hou Committee have accepted the te of Messrs. W. J. & R. Turnbull the erection of 24 cottage flats an houses, at York Road and Selby at £40,862 14s.

(*Continued on page* 328)

HY-RIB

for plaster and concrete work



Hy-Rib has made its way by the way it's made.

Note the strength in the rigid ribs. Note the design of the mesh as a key for cement plaster.

THE POPULARITY OF HY-RIB IS DUE NOT ONLY TO ITS UTILITY AS A COMBINED REINFORCEMENT AND CENTERING, BUT ALSO TO THE SERVICE WE RENDER TO CLIENTS. NOTE OUR SYSTEM:—

HY-RIB is supplied cut to length ready for fixing.

HY-RIB can be delivered, if required, curved ready for fixing, thus saving expensive labour on the site.

Working drawings are carefully and clearly prepared to assist the Contractor in fixing the Hy-Rib accurately and economically.

HY-RIB is bundled and carefully marked to coincide with the drawing, and can be dispatched promptly.

The 1927 Edition of the Hy-Rib Handbook will be forwarded on application.

HE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.
REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS
22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
¾in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/–	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/–	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/–	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	420/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	410/–	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	550/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	590/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	530/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	610/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/–	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10d.	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

	Prices.		Units
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/–	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/–	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0	Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—			
Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 3 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Wel
3/8	5/3	6/2	17/9	5/9	4/

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 ×
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 ×
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£

BOARDINGS—per square	½n.	⅝in.	1in.	1¼in.	1
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	3
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	3
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	–

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6
Scotch glue	60/–

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/–	Per foot cub dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto Japanese	15/–	
Ditto American	14/–	
Ditto English	12/–	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/–	
Ditto Cuban	26/–	
Teak Eng.	10/–	
Ditto Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—											
Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	1
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5½d.	6½d.	9½d.	1/1	1/6½	1
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4
Tees each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10
Sockets diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/–	1/4	2

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvani Fittin
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28½%	—30
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9½	2/1½	2/6	2/10½	4
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¾	1/11½	2/3½	2/8	3/0½	4
Shoes (each)	10½d.	1/0½	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5½	1/8¾	2/0¾	3
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/8	2/–	2/3	2/7	3/8	5
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/8	4/–	6
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/2½	1/3½	1/4½	1
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10d.	11d.	1/0½	1
Stop ends do.	—	—	3d.	3d.	3d.	
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2
Stop ends do.	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bur
Metal lathing	1/–	Per Y
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per t
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditt
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditt
Ditto white	72/6	Ditt
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditt
Keene's cement, Pink	115/–	Per t
Ditto White	120/–	Ditt
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard
Chalk lime	59/9	Per t
Hair	43/–	Per c
6 × 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 3/6	Per yard
White Portland cement	300/–	Per t
Lath nails	31/–	Per c

BY APPOINTMENT.

EARLE'S CEMENT

FOR EARLY HARDENING

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	32/6	33/–	36/–

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0½	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2½	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11¼	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to in quantities of 100 upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/–	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—

Out to sizes, per foot super. White T

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish 7½d.

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/–	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sh
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon.
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/–	Gallon.
Terebine	9/–	Gallon.
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(Continued)

LEYLAND.—The Leyland U.D.C. have placed the following contracts: For the erection of 40 houses on the Council's Sandy Lane site, the tender, £16,680, of Messrs. the Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., has been accepted; for the erection of 15 houses in Leyland Lane, to include road making, sewering and fencing, the tender of Mr. A. M. Tomlinson, Church Villa, for £6,087, has been accepted.

LIVERPOOL.—For an Elementary School for the E.C. on the Springwood estate. Plans by the Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street. Contract let to Messrs. J. Jones, Hillfoot Road, Woolton.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses: Ladybarn Estate, Messrs. Corolite Construction, Ltd., London; Messrs. Moston Brick and Building Co., Ltd., Manchester; Messrs. J. Lane & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Messrs. A. Fletcher, Ltd., Blackpool; Messrs. Didsbury Park Estates, Ltd., Manchester. Kingsway Estate, Messrs. Ed. Taylor & Son (Bolton), Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—Rebuilding premises at 39 and 41 Deansgate. Plans by H. Wilson, 12 Victoria Park Avenue, Kirkstall, Leeds. Contractors: Messrs. Peace & Norquoy, Ltd.; steelwork, Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd.; shop fronts, Messrs. David Hall & Co., Leeds; pavement lights, Messrs. British Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., London.

MORTON ST. WALKER (NEWCASTLE).—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. H. Kindred, Newcastle, for 92 houses at £33,164 10s. 3d., and 161 at the Pendower estate at £61,006 18s. 3d.

NETTLESWORTH. — Durham County E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Durham & Veevers, of East Boldon (£5,380), for the erection of an Elementary School at Nettlesworth.

NEWCASTLE. — The Corporation have accepted the tender, £7,649 9s., of Messrs. Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., for the erection of ten shops and houses in Welbeck Road.

NEWCASTLE. — The E.C. have accepted the tender, £4,200 15s. 9d., of Mr. J. Craven, Newcastle, for the erection of laboratories at the Heaton Schools.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, £5,655, of Messrs. A. Glenn & Son for the erection of 14 houses on the Weedon Road Estate.

NUNEATON.—For the erection of 80 houses on the Central Avenue estate for the T.C. Tenders recommended: Messrs. Meigh & Green, 34 houses (£13,990); Taberer & Co., Nuneaton, 46 houses (£19,610). The architect is Mr. H. N. Jepson, A.R.I.B.A., Queen's Buildings, Nuneaton.

PARTINGTON (MANCHESTER). —The Corporation Gas Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. & J. Seddon, Ltd., of Bolton, for the erection of 31 houses.

SHEFFIELD. — The tender of Messrs. T. Wilkinson & Sons for the extension of the Rockingham Street Fire Station, at £35,775, is recommended for acceptance.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA. — E
sions to St. Helen's Elementary Sc
Mr. H. Burles, architect. Contra
to Mr. A. Berry, builder, Westcli
Sea.

Personal Note

Mr. Samuel Harris, a membe
the firm of Messrs. Harris & G
80-82 Wardour Street, W.1,
specialise in matters relating
theatres, cinemas, music-halls, etc
been appointed valuer of these
perties to the Northumberland C
Council.

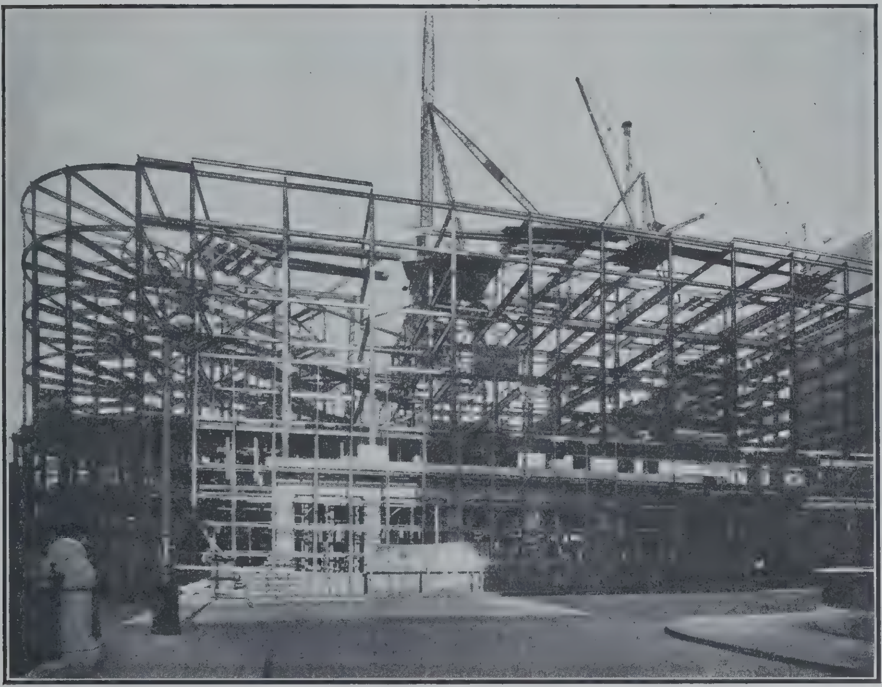
The Beak Street Collap
A Disclaimer

Messrs. John Greenwood,
builders and contractors, estab
since 1809, of 12 and 14 Arthur S
London Bridge, E.C.4, ask us to
that they have had nothing to do
the premises at Beak Street, Lo
W.1, which recently collapsed,
that they are not connected in an
with the firm whose name was
tioned at the inquest as being th
tractors carrying out building
tions at those premises.

Trade Note

We have received a copy of the
Technical Report of the Britis
gine, Boiler and Electrical Ins
Co., Ltd., of Manchester, which
very valuable and informative
logy of metallurgical and mech
ills, based on the inquiries and i
gations of the company's technic
perts into failures and ac
occurring with machinery and
during the year in question.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

London	**Manchester**	**Edinburgh**	**Glasgow**	**Birmingham**	**Newcastle-on-Tyne**
Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew Steel Works.	Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	Office: 47 Temple Row.	Office: Milburn House.

Registered Office :—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

[COPYRIGHT.]

These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Ar
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 16s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper readways	3/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar ..	620/-	830/-	1060/-
,, ,, cement mortar ..	635/-	845/-	1075/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9d.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
Artificial stone	Stairs 9/-	3/-

	To Eleva generall
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	La
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	60/-	72/
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	13
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	3
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	5
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	7
Add for vertical work	
Add for circular on face in elevation	2
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	4
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/- ..	93/-	Per squ
20 × 10 in.	95/- ..	100/-	Ditt
16 × 10 in.	86/- ..	91/-	Ditt
14 × 8 in.	80/- ..	86/-	Ditt
Green Randoms No. 2	.. ..	115/-	Ditt
Grey-Green Randoms	.. ..	98/6	Ditt
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	.. ..	87/6	Ditt

	Per Foot Ru
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot su
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot su
Ridge tiling	1/10

Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super .. ..
Centering to beams, per yard super .. ..
Centres to arches, per foot super .. ..

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Tru
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1½
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	4
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	1
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super .. ..

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/-	45/-	
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	L
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	P
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/-	2/3	2/5	2
Add for each side moulded ..	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4
Add for each side bead butt ..	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as m exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super .. ..
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super .. ..
Housing steps to strings each .. ..

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced 10½ by 6½
Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles
IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1
Phone: HOP 3448

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

[Copyright].

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/-	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	13/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	93/6	—	—
balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot Run 3 in.	4 i
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal ba Patent Gla
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames each ..	0/5	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippl
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	6d.

	Per Foot Su Wax
Polishing	6d.

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining
On walls	1/5
On stairs	1/10
On ceilings	1/7

"USE MINIMAX"

"MINIMAX" REGD TRADE MARK

—the world-renowned

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

A Non-Stop Run

gives one a comfortable feeling—it means freedom from annoying interruptions. If you install

"MINIMAX"

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you will secure a "non-stop run" of absolutely reliable and non-deteriorating first-aid Fire Protection. There will be no annoying necessity to refill the appliance until used at a Fire, when a refill will be supplied free of charge (for all ordinary types), which means your first payment constitutes a

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REINFORCEMENT STEEL

DELIVERY EX STOCK

BENDING. To specification at our Works or on the Site.

FIXING. In position ready for concreting.

ESTIMATES submitted for Supplying, Bending, and Fixing.

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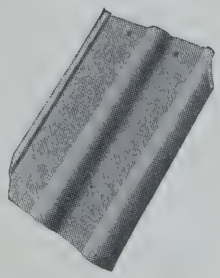
TELEGRAMS: ROMRIVCO, PADD, LONDON.

'TER TILES AT
OWER COST

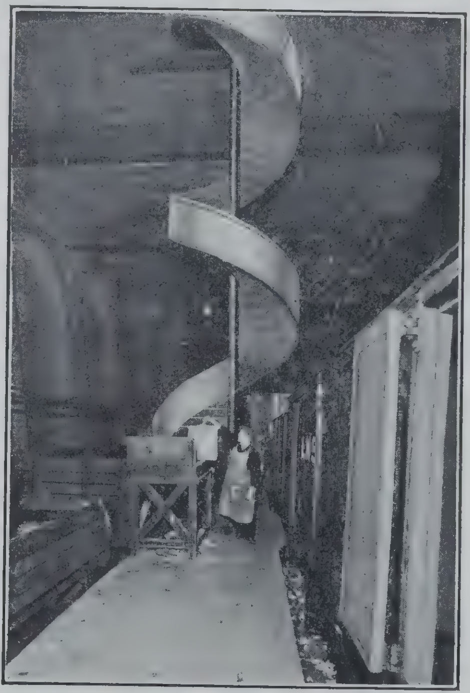


)USING SCHEMES are using Major's tent Double Roman Interlocking Tiles. w extension to King Edward's Hospital ', and for H.M. Office of Works' new Repeater Station at Taunton, the same ordered. Dorking, Reading, Burton-on- :kburn, Liverpool, Yorks, Upton and have used over a million of them.
ıal size (75 to a square) and the small :owed by the patented interlocking m a combination which makes this tile cheapest weather-proof roof coverings ket. Cheap to buy when consideration the area covered by each tile, economical ıd most economical in timber.
costs—and they cost less.

100 HOUSING SCHEMES ARE USING THEM

& C. MAJOR Ltd.
RIDGEWATER

CHUTES AND CONVEYORS



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The foremost makers of Parcel Handling Plant

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Save 75 per cent. labour in fixing.

Suitable for 1½in. Doors—Try Them.

"Strong and Reliable."—So say thousands of satisfied users.

OF ALL WHOLESALE BUILDERS' MERCHANTS.

ars: **STEVENS, Homeleigh, Shinfield, Berks.**

BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of th marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separat at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; painte 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPE

Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromsgrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh-on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon.)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Camborne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Annes	A
St. Helens	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend-on-Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke-on-Trent	
Stoney Stratford	
Stourport	
Stowmarket	
Stratford-on-Avon	
*Stroud	
Sunderland	
Sutton Coldfield	
*Swanage	
Swansea Valley	
Swanwick	
Swansea	
*Swindon	
Tamworth	
Taunton	
*Tavistock (Town)	
Teeside District	
Tenterden	
Thame	
Thetford	
Thirsk	
Thornton	
Tonbridge	
Torquay	
*Totnes	
Towcester	
Tring	
*Trowbridge	
Tunbridge Wells	
Uckfield	
Uttoxeter	
Wakefield	
Wallsend-on-Tyne	
Walmer	
Walsall	
Wantage	
Ware	
Warrington	
Watton	
Warwick	
Wednesbury	
Wellingborough	
Wells (Somerset)	
Welwyn	
Welwyn Garden City	
Wendover	
West Bromwich	
Westcliffe-on-Sea	
Westgate	
Westerham	
West Hartlepool	
Weston-super-Mare	
Weybridge	
*Weymouth	
Whitby	
Whitechurch	
Whitehaven	
Whitstable	
Widnes	
Wigan	
Wimborne	
Winchester	
Windsor	
Wisbech	
Witney	
Woking	
Wolverhampton	
Woodstock	
Worcester	
Worksop	
Worthing	
Wycombe	
Yeadon	
*Yeovil	
York	

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge		
Westbury		
Weymouth		
Yeovil		

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness:	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	
Peebles	
Perth and District	
Peterhead and District	
Port Glasgow	
St. Andrews	
Selkirk	
Stirling	
Strathaven	
Troon	
West Lothian	

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

August 26, 1927

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

It may be coincidence but, more probably, the abnormally wet season, that is the explanation of recent road subsidences, the number of which has certainly given some cause for alarm. Rather naturally, the sensational building collapse in Cornhill, and the discovery of the condition of the adjoining roadway, has attracted most attention; but since then there has been a road subsidence in Sherborne Lane close by, although the City officials scout the idea that the cause was other than a purely local one. We are informed, too, that excavations in connection with the repaving of Piccadilly revealed a cavity in one part which might have caused a collapse of the roadway in the near future. Manchester last week also weighed in with two road subsidences, and during the week-end Fleet Street became a scare area, although the trouble here seems to have been not subsidence but upheaval of the wood blocks through the wet. Road subsidences have not been uncommon events in the past; it is the crop of them that has taken place recently rather than the occurrence itself that has provoked public alarm. Fears have been expressed about the borings for the tube railways, the deep basements of modern buildings, the pumping of water from water-bearing strata, and the unceasing diggings that go on for repairs to the ordinary service mains. It is doubtful whether the mishaps can be traced to any one particular cause; but in built-up areas it would seem desirable that there should be a better knowledge of the underlying strata and water currents than is generally available. The piecemeal manner in which building work and road repairs are carried out certainly conduces to interference with subsoil water, which may have the detrimental results which have been lately witnessed.

* * *

The Mayor of Hastings gave an exceedingly thoughtful address to the Rotary Club last week on the subject of his town, and one would like to see the heads of other seaside resorts equally alive to the importance of preserving and extending the beauties and amenities of their district. Mr. Dymond's statement that "as practical men we know that on the realisation of our dreams of a City Beautiful, the very life of our town as a health and pleasure resort depends" might be taken to heart in many other quarters. He went on to say that "every beautiful building and noble thoroughfare, every collection of dwellings that speaks of the comfort and well-being of the citizens, every open space laid out in the best way to minister to rest or recreation or pleasure, every beautiful remnant of an historic past, is an attraction to our town. On the other hand, every unsightly open space or building, every pavement or street so narrow as to impede or be a danger to traffic, every collection of sordid dwellings, tends to repel. Our policy must be jealously to guard everything that is good, and to regulate future development so that the bad is bettered, and, what is still more important, new beauties are created." These are excellent aspirations, and we trust that the Mayor's fellow citizens will back him up in the attempt to give effect to them. The Mayor went on to refer to recent building work in the town, praising one large shop building in which emphasis has been given to the support of the heavy superstructure and indicting another in which "architectural beauty has been sacrificed to what is mistakenly supposed to be commercial necessity, with results which are unfortunate." In domestic work, beyond a few houses, the Mayor found little to commend and regretted that some of the best sites are being utilised for the worst type.

* * *

Narrow streets and a narrow seafront seem to be two of the difficulties with which Hastings has to contend, and the Mayor, in his address, devoted a good deal of attention to the problem of traffic and the question of new streets "which will destroy nothing of artistic or historic interest in the Old Town." We are by no means certain, however, that the continued prosperity of every seaside place is secured by catering particularly for the demands of modern traffic. In Birmingham, last week, we were assured by two or three well-known citizens that they now used their motors solely for business purposes, the crowded state of the roads having deprived touring of any pleasure and endowed it with a considerable amount of risk. And one can foresee the time coming when the anxiety of the people on a holiday will be to get away from motor traffic and the not inconsiderable section of the motoring community who indulge their hobby selfishly and recklessly. In such case Hastings might find it advantageous to keep its old world aspect of narrow streets and narrow seafront by preserving them from the intrusion of motor cars and chars-a-bancs. Brighton has a magnificent seafront, but the fast motor traffic is becoming a serious nuisance and danger to the residents and visitors, and the Town Council is said to be considering the possibility of constructing some new thoroughfare, behind the Marine Parade, to which the through traffic can be restricted. It will probably be necessary at most seaside resorts and beauty spots to establish a zone into which motors, or other transport, will not be allowed to enter, and this will entail no hardship if suitable parking or garage space is arranged at the zone limit. After all, if the sea or a place of great natural beauty is worth visiting, it is worth a walk of a half a mile or so.

* * *

Dr. A. J. Butler, of Oxford, raises a curious speculation in " The Times." A study of the latest Agricultural Returns of the Ministry of Agriculture, figures which he finds " always interesting, if seldom cheerful," prompt him to enquire why they do not include statistics of the land lost to agriculture by building development, the construction of roads and railways, or by the dedication to public use of parks and playgrounds. In his opinion " these may be all for the good of the country, but they clearly make it less self-supporting than ever," and he would like to have some measure of the reduction which results. It is a point, but if set down as a question in the " House," we doubt not that the Minister of Agriculture would refer the Hon. Member concerned to his colleague at the Ministry of Health, and the latter would probably explain that the value of the information would hardly be commensurate with the cost of obtaining it. At a time, however, when the acreage devoted to food production is diminishing, one shares the Doctor's curiosity to know whether it is attributable solely to agricultural depression, or whether part, and if so what part, of the reduction is due to growth and spread of population. But the querist does not disclose what particular use he would make of the information if he could get it. Would it lead him, for instance, to advocate vertical expansion in our towns and cities as opposed to the present policy of lateral spread. There is something to be said in support of that view on account of increasing traffic and transport difficulties, apart from the question of preserving our arable acreage from constant nibbling.

* * *

Though the efforts of the Empire Marketing Board have been mainly directed so far to the important question of foodstuffs, it is evident that the raw materials of the Dominions are not to be forgotten. The special hoardings which have been erected in many parts of the kingdom now display some fascinating posters by Keith Henderson of forests overseas, thus drawing attention to such important Empire timbers as Australian Jarrah, Burma Teak, West African Mahogany, Canadian Spruce and Pine. It is desired to impress upon architects, cabinet makers and builders that the Empire possesses exceptional resources in fine grained and beautifully marked timbers, and that it is not necessary to look beyond the Empire confines to find the woods required for their several purposes. There is talk of holding, in the New Year, in conjunction with a timber conference, a special exhibition of Empire timbers, to be organised at the Imperial Institute, where there is already displayed and catalogued a great number of the more noteworthy Imperial timbers.

* * *

The recent competition for the Birmingham Civic Centre produced some exceptionally fine designs, but whether any of those favoured by the Assessor will ever be carried out is a moot question. Certainly some representative opinions, gathered in the Midland City last week, were extremely doubtful on this point. Only four Birmingham architects competed, probably for the reason that the result was more or less foreseen. While the excellence of the premiated and commended designs, *qua* designs, was not disputed, the cost of putting any of them into execution is likely to be an insuperable bar to their adoption. The predominance of foreign architects in the premiated and commended list was attributed to the important fact that they were not hampered by a knowledge of Birmingham, of local sentiment or of the possibilities of securing and razing some of the modern and expensive buildings that exist within the prescribed zone. Consequently, they were able to produce excellent suggestions for town-planning the centre of the City regardless of the practical inhibitions which would influence local competitors or British architects acquainted with the City. In the circumstances, one can only regret that the competition was not limited either to local designers or to British architects who had the opportunity to study conditions on the spot. Whether such meritorious designs would then have been forthcoming is doubtful, but it is probable that they would have been more practicable from the financial standpoint. The real trouble is that Birmingham instituted this competition 50 years too late, and delays, so they say, are dangerous. The City fathers may, however, take courage and proceed with the successful design, in which case they will certainly achieve their purpose in securing a fine centre for their City and, probably, a finer centre than any other City in Great Britain possesses.

* * *

Considerable alarm has been occasioned in Surrey by the news that the War Office is endeavouring to obtain control or possession of most of the beautiful commons for which the county is famous. In the past the military authorities have had no difficulty in obtaining permission to use various commons for manœuvre purposes; and this sudden resolve on their part to acquire a rigid control, therefore, needs some explanation. The official view, we believe, is that land is changing hands very rapidly; the big landlords who were mindful of military needs are going, and that it may be difficult in future to get permission to manœuvre over the common lands as in the past. What is feared, however, is that absolute possession by the War Office may mean the destruction of the beautiful trees and verdure which cover many of the Commons. If it was suddenly decided to make a new trial ground for tanks on one of these Commons, the whole district might be turned into a waste, and the nation would be deprived of another playground at the very time when the importance of playing-fields and open spaces is beginning to be recognised. It should be sufficient for War Office purposes to secure the right to pass over the Commons; to require more argues a sinister intention, and we are not surprised that Lord Midleton, himself a former head of the War Office, is leading the opposition to these far-reaching proposals.

* * *

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., has written to *The Times* correcting a statement that the new Lambeth Bridge, on which the preliminary works have been commenced, is to be faced with granite. It was originally proposed to face the reinforced concrete spans with granite, but this idea was abandoned some time ago. Only the piers and parapet are to be constructed of granite.

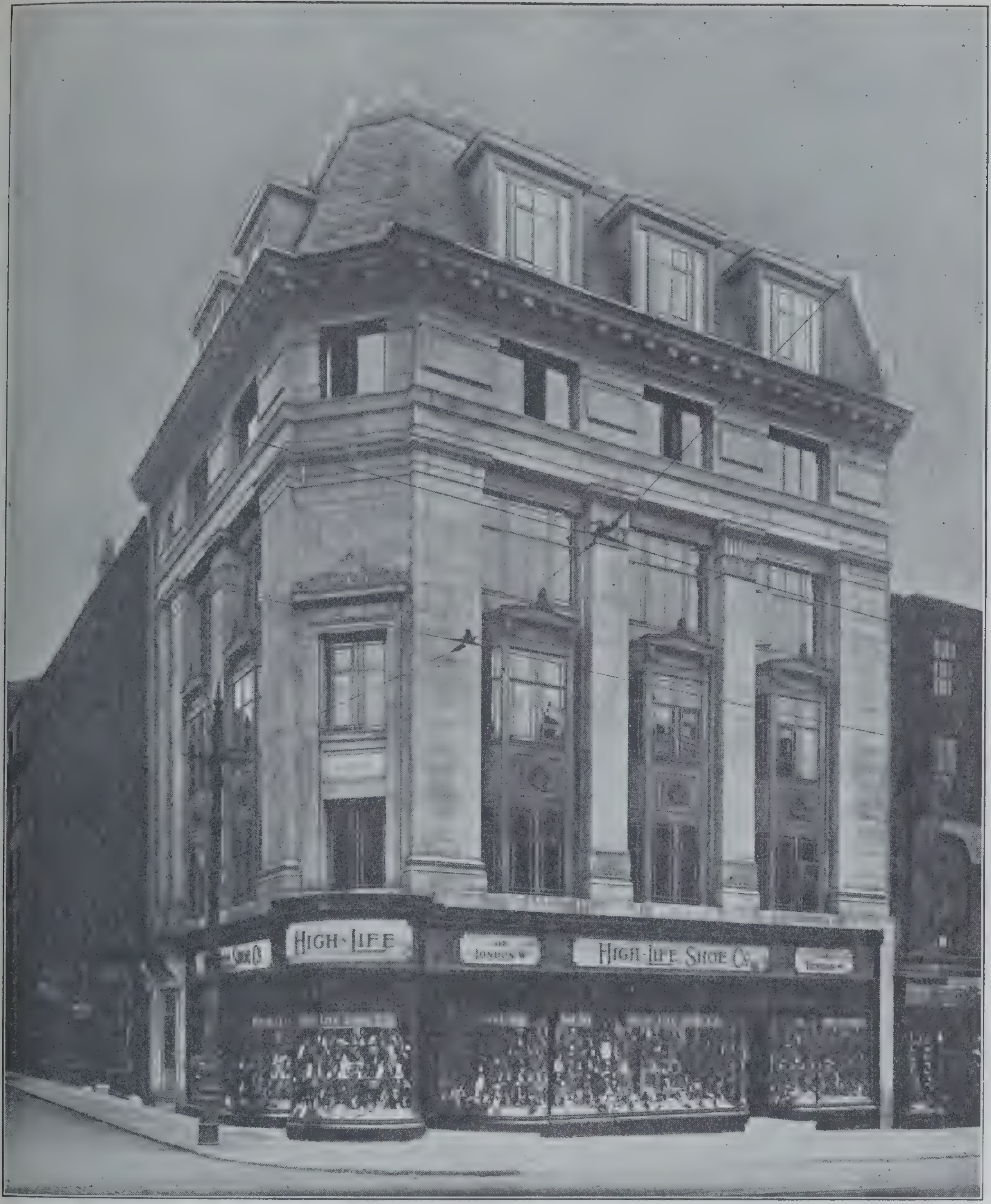
Competition News

Edinburgh

A competition for designs for the large new buildings to be erected at Merchiston for the George Watson's Boys' College is to be held shortly by the Governors of the school. The present school has been sold to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and will necessitate the erection of a complete new institution on the Merchiston site at a cost of £200,000. Mr. T. P. Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., 43 York Place, Edinburgh, has been appointed as assessor.

Southport

The Town Council is to invite competitive designs for a semi-open-air type of school, for 450 senior pupils, at Birkdale.

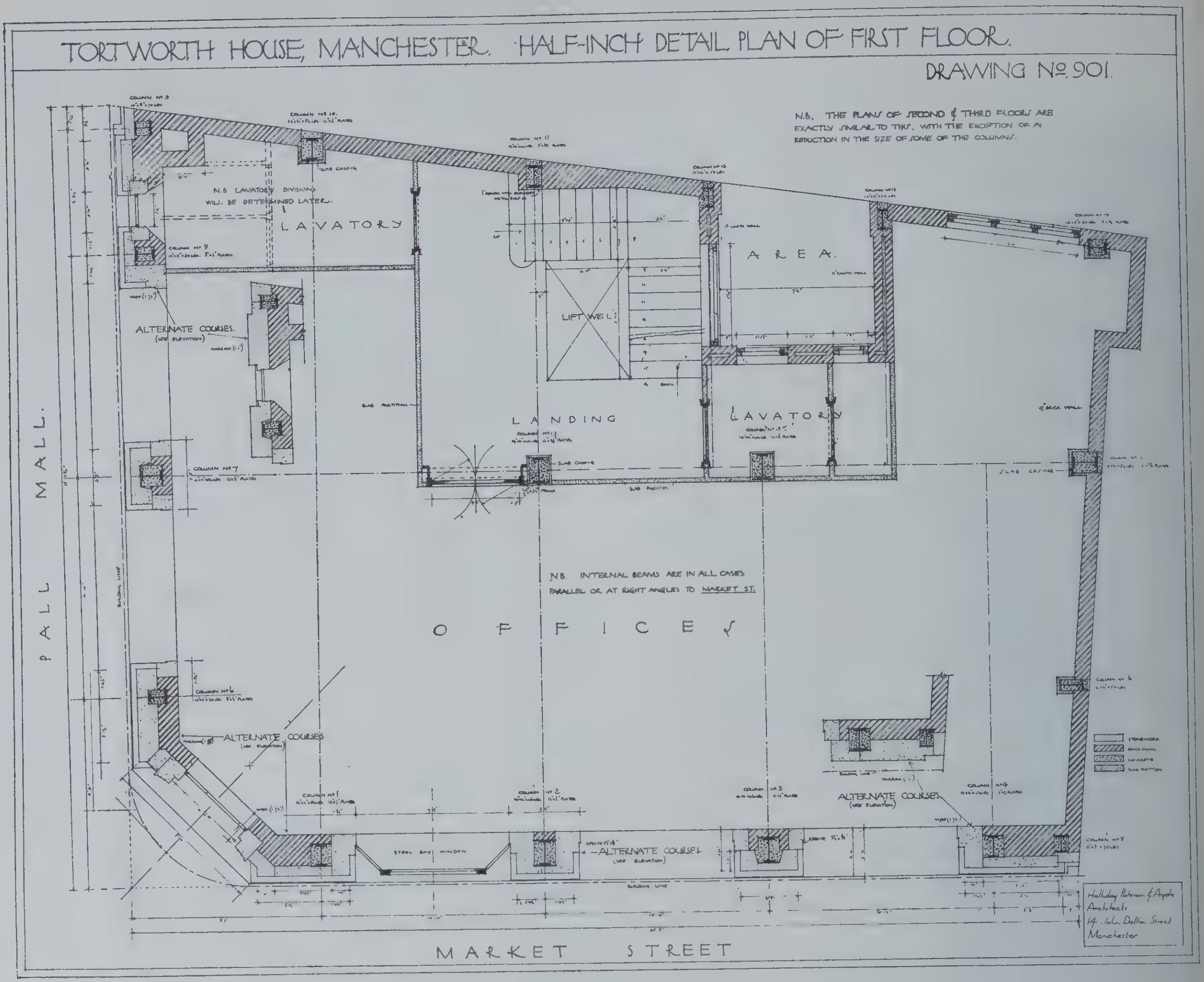


TORTWORTH HOUSE, MANCHESTER.
MESSRS. HALLIDAY, PATERSON & AGATE, Architects.

SOME NEW MANCHESTER BUILDINGS

In Manchester, just as in other great cities, the scale of the new buildings greatly exceeds that of the old. Some weeks ago we illustrated in this Journal the great structure designed by Mr. H. S. Fairhurst for the Manchester Ship Canal Company, and another by the same architect, nearly as important, called Blackfriars House. In the present issue we show some more examples of buildings which are helping to set the scale of the new City.

Let us begin by examining the imposing new block recently erected for Messrs. Lewis, Ltd., to the designs of Messrs. T. W. Beaumont & Sons, in the island site bounded by Fountain Street, Market Street, Marble Street, and West Mosley Street. The conformation of this lay-out illustrates an important modern tendency in commercial architecture, namely, the tendency of great business houses to acquire sites bounded upon all sides by roads, so that they not only obtain the maximum of street frontage, and the publicity and advertising value attaching thereto, but they are also enabled to utilise very large areas of floor space. This species of economic development is, of course, only possible where there is free employment of artificial illumination, which would be especially necessary in the present instance where parts of the floor area are no less than 100 feet distant from the nearest window.

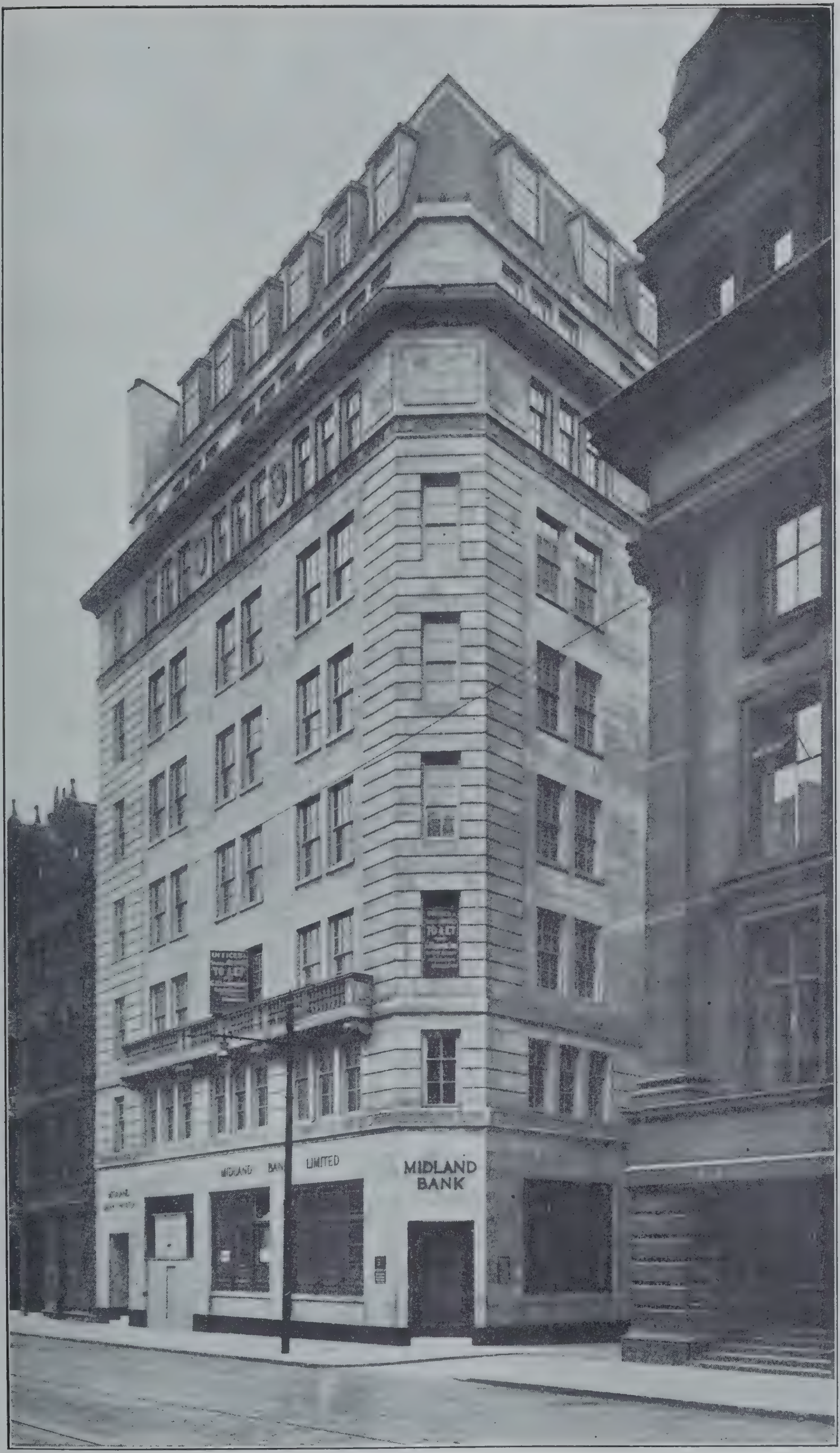

TORTWORTH HOUSE, MANCHESTER. HALF-INCH DETAIL PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.
DRAWING No. 901.
N.B. THE PLANS OF SECOND & THIRD FLOORS ARE EXACTLY SIMILAR TO THIS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A REDUCTION IN THE SIZE OF SOME OF THE COLUMNS.
N.B. LAVATORY DIVISIONS WILL BE DETERMINED LATER.
LAVATORY
LIFT WELL
AREA
LANDING
LAVATORY
ALTERNATE COURSES
N.B. INTERNAL BEAMS ARE IN ALL CASES PARALLEL OR AT RIGHT ANGLES TO MARKET ST.
OFFICES
PALL MALL
MARKET STREET
STEEL BAY WINDOW
Halliday Paterson & Agate
Architects
14 John Dalton Street
Manchester

TORTWORTH HOUSE, MANCHESTER.
Messrs. Halliday, Paterson & Agate, Architects.

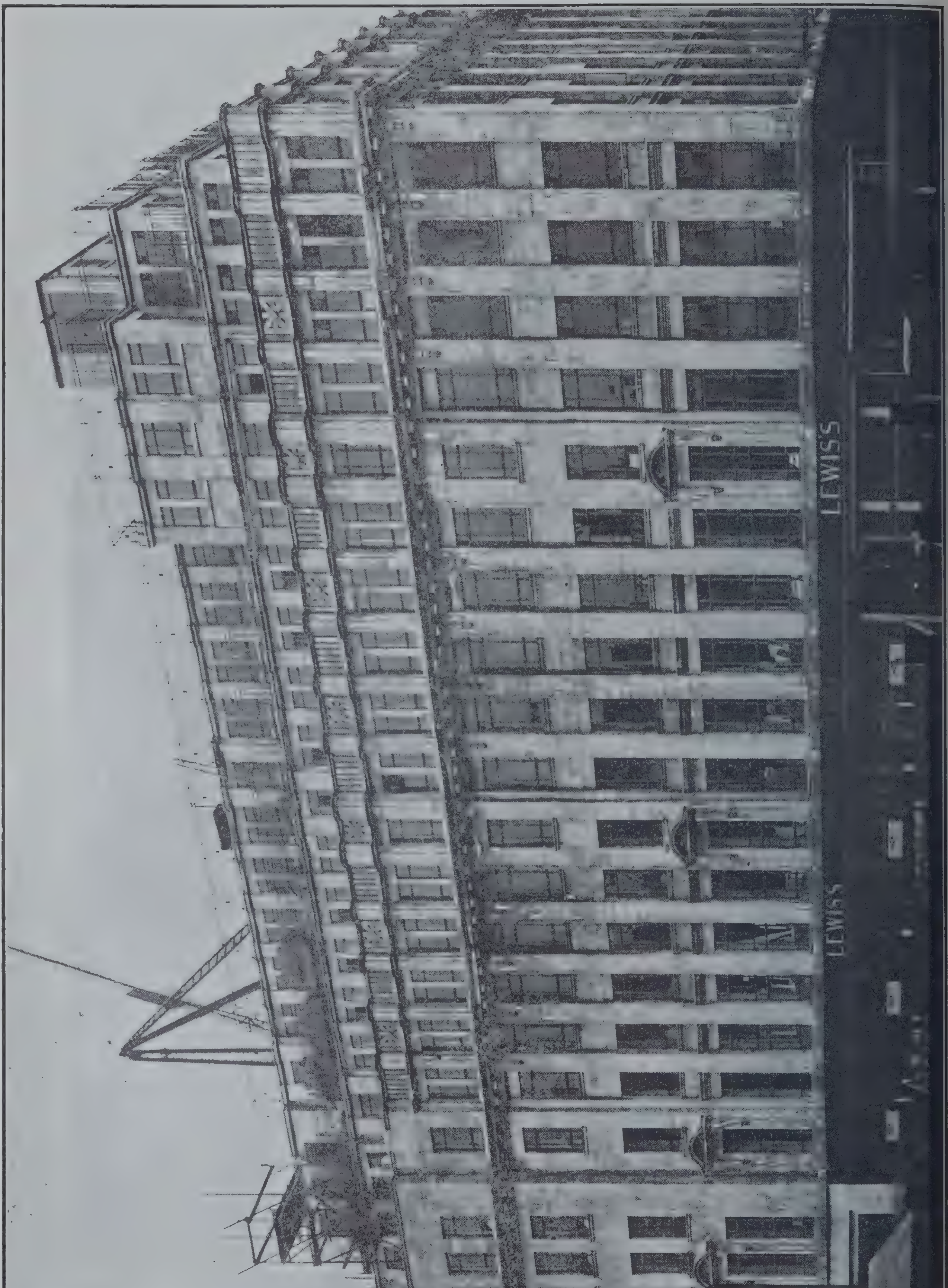
This system of planning, which comes from America, is especially suitable for the great retail store, for it is an extremely convenient arrangement for the shopkeeper to have at his disposal an immense unencumbered floor space which he can dispose of in any manner he chooses. The merchandise can be placed in stalls approached by long corridors, themselves constituting miniature arcades, while, of course, the task of supervision is greatly facilitated by the absence of partition walls. In the case of Messrs. Lewis's establishment, on the ground floor no less than seven entrances are provided, from Fountain Street, Market Street and West Mosley Street, while on the Marble Street frontage there is a commodious arcade providing covered space for two rows of vehicles which discharge immediately upon receiving and dispatch platforms. There are seven floors open to the public, and a sub-basement and a smaller top floor for administrative purposes. Cloak rooms and lavatories are provided for the staff on each floor, and there are a large staff dining room, rest room, and welfare rooms. Nineteen new passenger lifts, each capable of carrying 30 people, have been installed in the centre of the building, while there are escalators from the ground to the third floor. A special feature of the building is the large concert hall in the fourth storey, which has marble walls and a spring dancing floor capable of being made rigid when not used for dancing. The accompanying illustration shows a fine vaulted chamber, of which the coffered saucer dome, pierced by a large eye, is the most conspicuous feature. Externally the building cannot be said to possess a highly distinguished appearance. The surface of the façade appears to be too much broken, and owing to the multiplicity of small rectangular windows set very close together, the plane of the wall has been insufficiently established. The main cornice is surmounted by no less than three attics, of which the two uppermost are marked by very flimsy iron balustrades which are far too insignificant to form an effectual crowning feature to such an important building. It must be confessed that while the planning and general equipment of the structure are quite excellent, as far as the elevations are concerned, a great architectural opportunity has been missed.

Another prominent commercial building is Tortworth House, Market Street, designed by Messrs. Halliday, Paterson & Agate. This is a conveniently planned structure, of which the ground floor is devoted to shops, while the storeys above are utilised for offices, to which access is obtained from pavement level by a side door leading to a staircase hall lit from a small area. Here again there is displayed the same tendency to provide unencumbered floor space which can be sub-divided in accordance with the needs of the several tenants. The elevations show a heavy stone frontage apparently superimposed upon a ground floor storey of glass. It is quite possible that the client insisted upon every square foot of external wall surface in the ground floor storey being devoted to window for the display of merchandise, and so perhaps the architects are not themselves responsible for the lack of homogeneity between the base of the building and its superstructure, but nevertheless the disparity of treatment is a noticeable blemish for which any virtues attaching to the composition and detail of the upper part of the building provide inadequate compensation.

Midland Bank House, Cross Street, Manchester, by Messrs. J. C. Prestwich & Sons, another important



MIDLAND BANK HOUSE, MANCHESTER.
MESSRS. J. C. PRESTWICH & SONS, Architects.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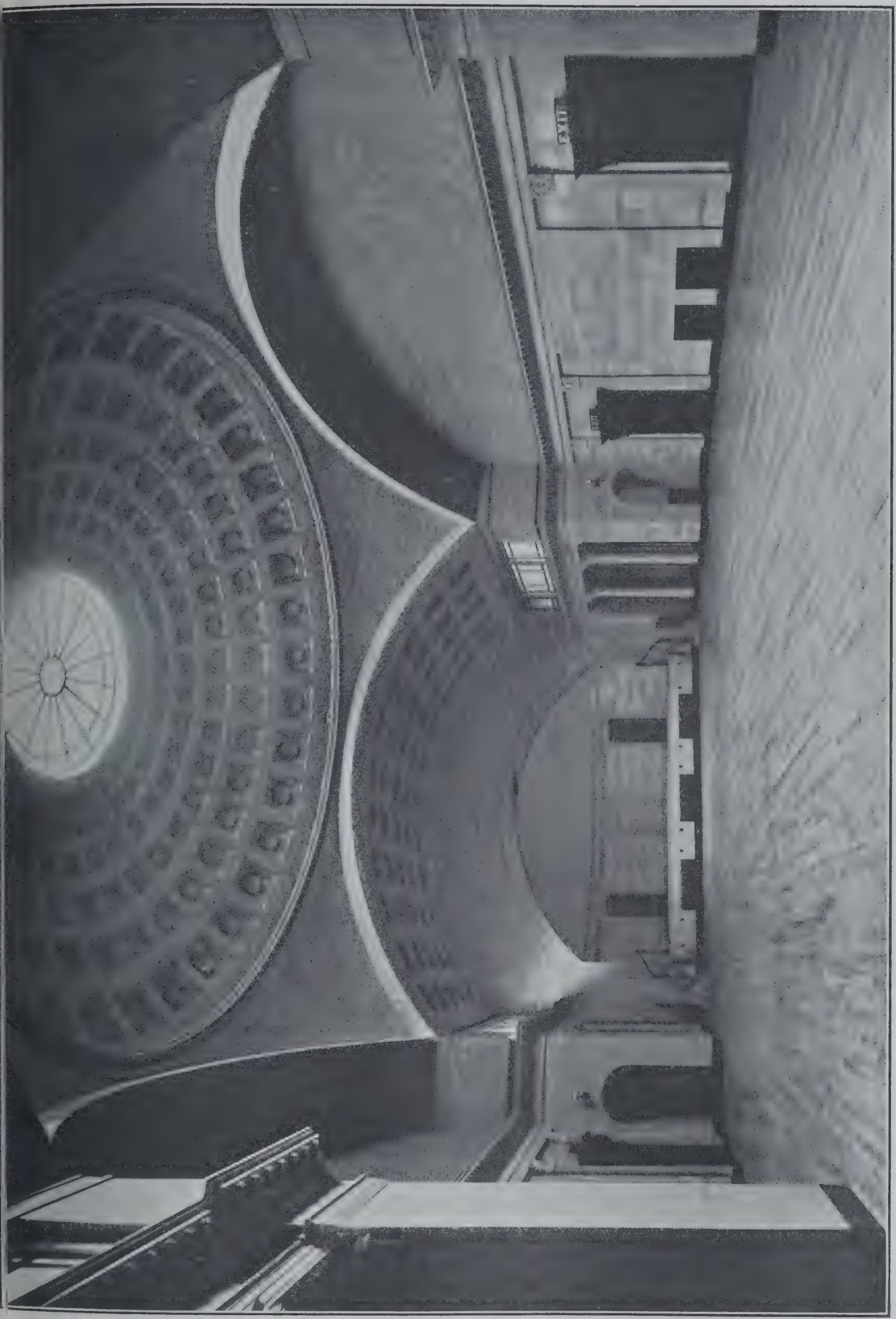
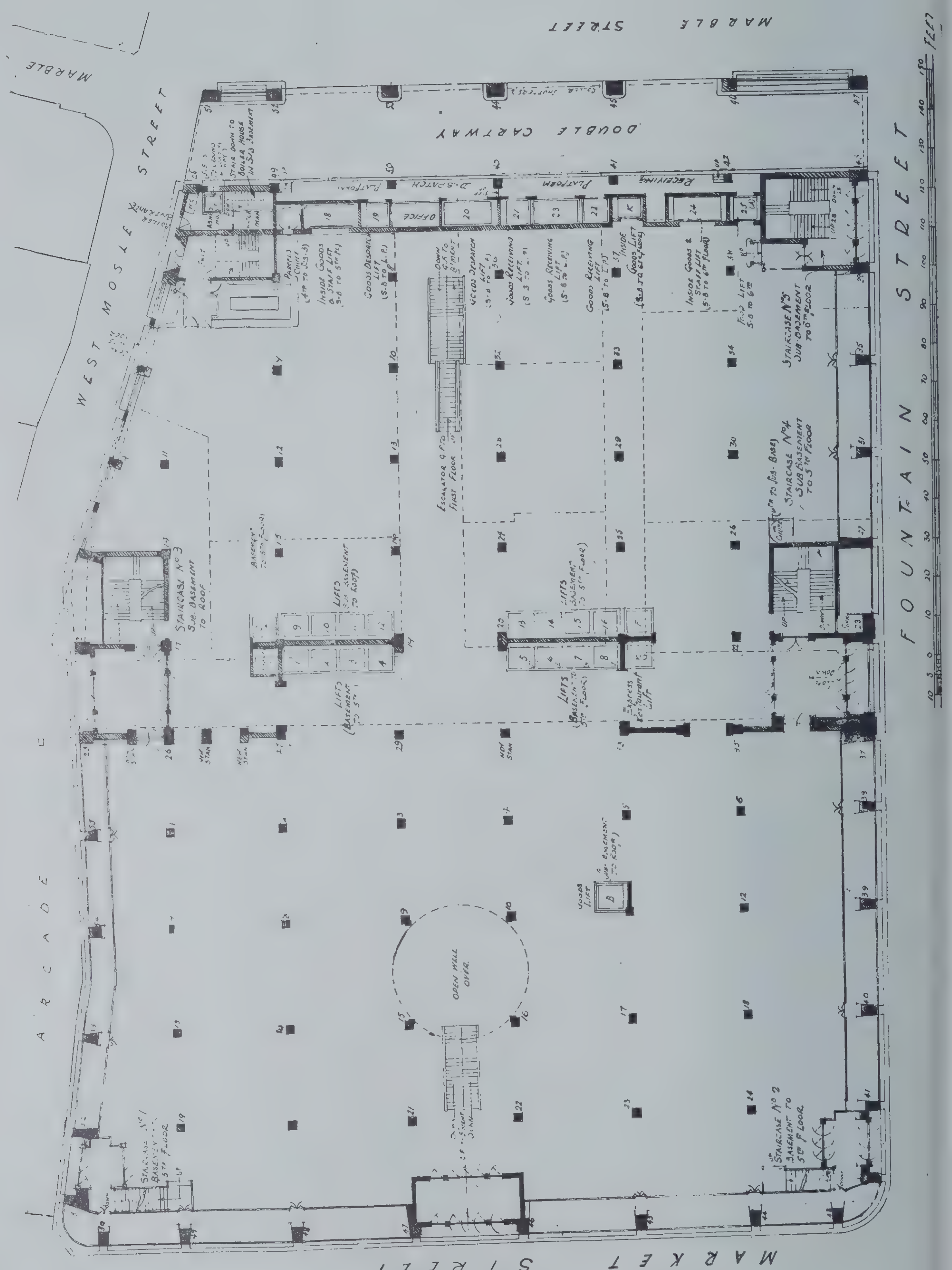
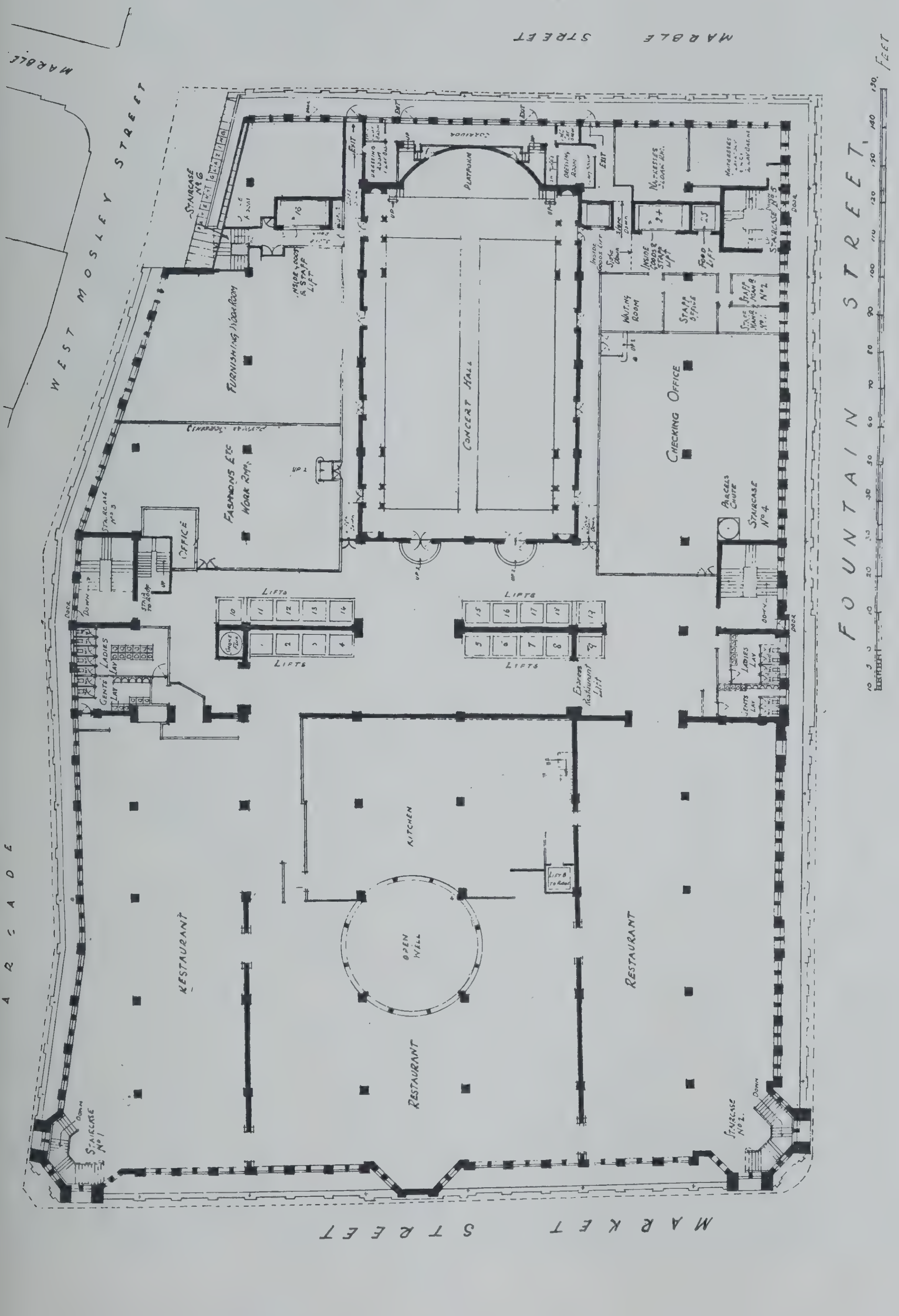
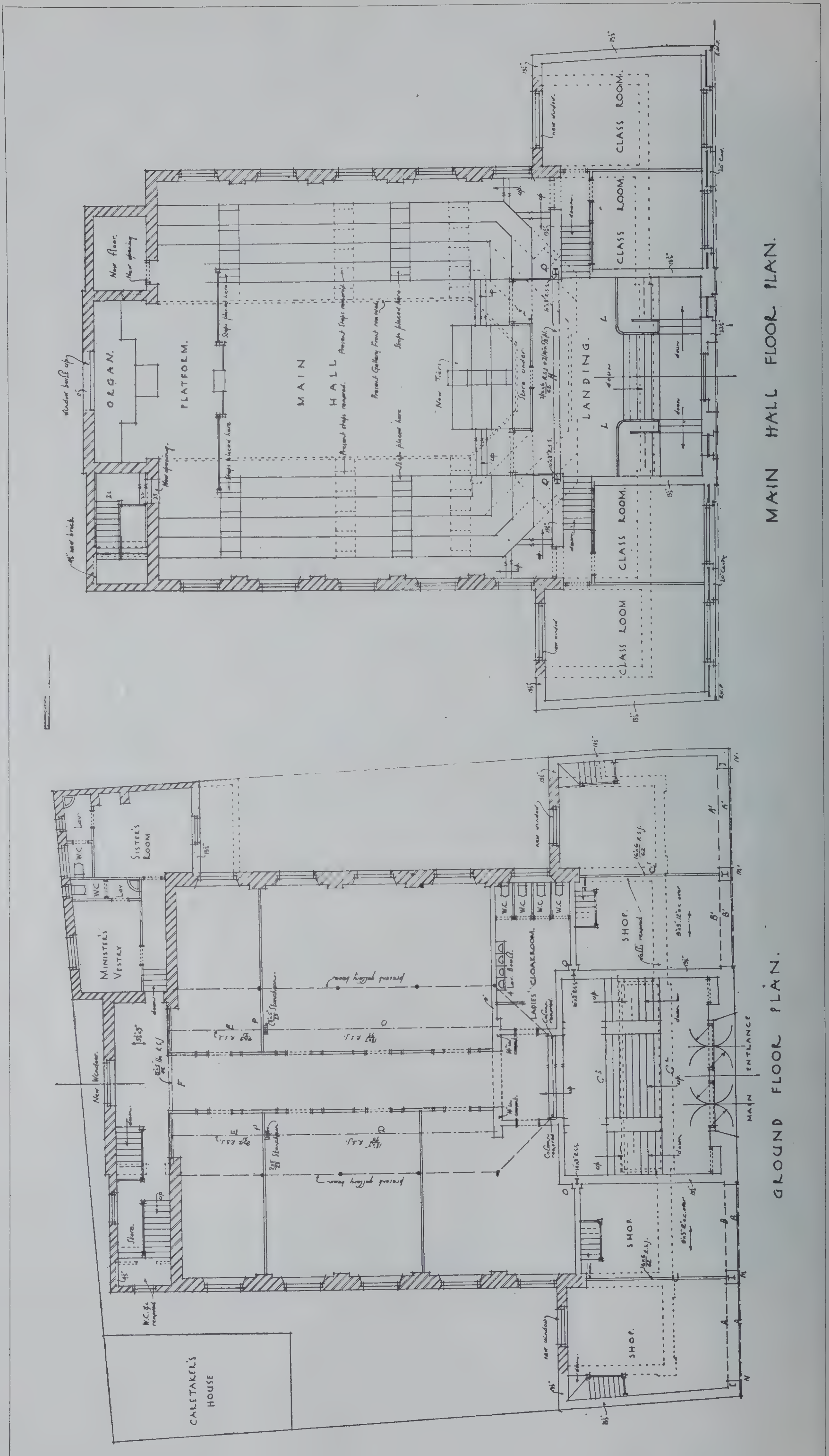


NEW PREMISES FOR MESSRS. LEWIS'S, LTD., MANCHESTER: THE CONCERT HALL.
MESSRS. J. W. BEAUMONT & SONS, Architects.

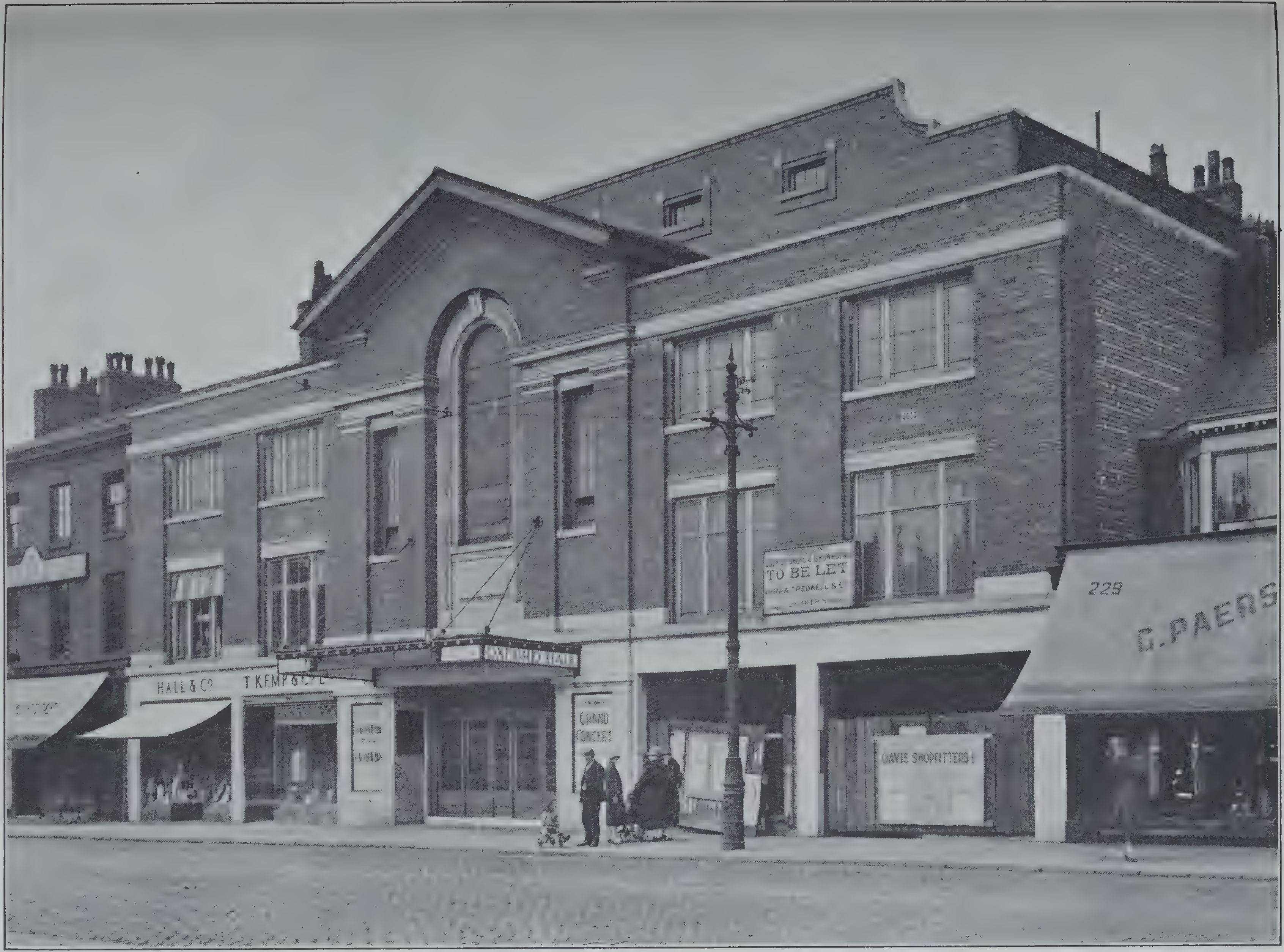

MARBLE STREET
DOUBLE CARTWAY
RECEIVING PLATFORM
DESPATCH PLATFORM
OFFICE
WEST MOSLEY STREET
MARBLE
FOUNTAIN STREET
MARKET STREET
ARCADE
STAIRCASE No 1 BASEMENT TO 5th FLOOR
STAIRCASE No 2 BASEMENT TO 5th FLOOR
STAIRCASE No 3 SUB BASEMENT TO ROOF
STAIRCASE No 4 SUB BASEMENT TO 5th FLOOR
STAIRCASE No 5 SUB BASEMENT TO 6th FLOOR
LIFTS
GOODS LIFT
ESCALATOR G.F. TO FIRST FLOOR
OPEN WELL OVER
FEET



NEW PREMISES FOR MESSRS. LEWIS'S, LTD., MANCHESTER: FIFTH FLOOR PLAN.
Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, Architects.



OXFORD HALL, MANCHESTER.
MESSRS. HALLIDAY & AGATE, Architects.



OXFORD HALL, MANCHESTER.
MESSRS. HALLIDAY & AGATE, Architects.

commercial building, is no less than 127 feet high with a basement and a special sub-basement. Two-thirds of the ground floor, and half of the basement are occupied by the Midland Bank, while the remainder is sublet for office accommodation, each floor consisting of one spacious apartment with windows on three sides. If necessary, the floor area on each storey could be subdivided by partitions, for the short space of corridor between staircase and lifts has been provided with three separate doorways. It is clear that the very maximum of value has been obtained by this economical planning. The façades are designed in a straightforward manner without fuss or affectation. The basement is provided with a tall plinth, which helps to give it considerable solidity in spite of its large window apertures, while the handsome cornice surmounted by attic with steep roof forms a satisfactory terminal feature to the building.

Oxford Hall is a building of less imposing scale than those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. It has been erected on a site of the old Oxford Road Chapel which had been in existence for a hundred years. As, however, its congregation had moved out to the suburbs the chapel has been reconstructed, the gallery being floored over so as to form a spacious Mission Hall and the space below turned into Class Rooms. As the building is situated in a rapidly developing shopping district the façade facing the street has been entirely reconstructed, the ground floor storey being devoted to shops and show rooms except for the spacious central entrance giving access to the main staircase which leads to the Mission Hall premises. The architects, Messrs. Halliday & Agate, are to be congratulated upon a highly satisfactory piece of work. The building in its quiet Georgian style accords admirably with its architectural neighbours, while the fine arched window under the central low pitched gable gives just the right note of importance to the Mission Hall. The building already looks as if it had been in the locality for years, and it shows that the art of designing an urbane street façade is not extinct.

The general contractors for Messrs. Lewis's, Ltd., were Messrs. R. Carlyle & Co., Ltd. The sub-contractors include the following: Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd. (constructional steelwork); Mr. C. J. Townsend (constructional erector); Messrs. Mather & Platt, Ltd. (sprinkler installation and sliding armoured door); Messrs. John Morris & Sons, Ltd. ("Ajax" Combination fire main and swinging hose cradles); Messrs. Waygood-Otis, Ltd. (electric and hydraulic lifts); Messrs. Galloways, Ltd. (heating boilers); Messrs. Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd. (temporary heating installation); Messrs. George Mills & Co., Ltd. (temporary fire escape staircase); Messrs. Dod Brothers (vacuum cleaning installation); Messrs. Sutcliffe Bros. & Bryce (insulation of boiler-room ceiling); Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd. (heating installation); Messrs. Thomas Matthews, Ltd. (bore holes and steel tubes for hydraulic lifts); Messrs. George Marsden & Sons (steel covering below escalators); Messrs. John Stubbs & Sons (the whole of the marble decoration to Concert Hall, Appalachian marble pavements, soda fountain, and marble casings to fireproof shutters); Messrs. Lamson Pneumatic Tube Co. (pneumatic tube service); Messrs. F. Sage & Co., Ltd. (shop fronts, doors, etc.); Messrs. Lancs. Brunswick Rock Asphalt Co., Ltd. (asphalting); Messrs. Milner's Safe Co., Ltd. (fire resisting shutters); Messrs. George Kent, Ltd. (Chrystopal wall tiling); Messrs. Fram Reinforced Concrete Co. (cork and lino flooring); Messrs. J. & H. Patteson (marble work, including staircases, floors, and wall linings, lavatories executed in Patent Reconstructed Marble; granite work to exterior of building and Hopton Wood Stone to doorways); Messrs. W. Bailey & Co., Ltd. (drainage); Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co. (steel windows); Messrs. The Luxfer Co. (pavement and stallboard lights and electro glazing to doors and windows); Messrs. Earp, Hobbs & Miller (carving and stonework); Messrs. John Faulkner, Ltd. (lightning conductors); Messrs. A. M. MacDougall & Son (wood block flooring); Messrs. George Wragge, Ltd. (balustrades to staircases); Messrs. Laidlaw & Thomson (ironmongery); Messrs. W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd. (patent glazing); Messrs. Shanks & Co., Ltd. (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Hutchison & Co. ("Bimol" block partitions); Messrs. J. Jaffrey & Co. (plumbing, glazing and gas lighting); Messrs. J. & S. Howarth (plastering and painting); Messrs. C. E. Harwood, Ltd. (plastering and painting); Mr. J. Lenegan (fibrous plaster, including the Concert Hall); Messrs. Hindshaw & Co. (fibrous plaster); Messrs. Robert Walker & Son, Ltd. (steel doors to coke chute); Messrs. The Buckley Polish Co. (polishing wood block floors); Messrs. Francis Morton, Junior & Co. supplied their patent "Valtor" Spring Installation, with locking gear, to the floor of the Grand Hall.

The general contractors for Midland Bank House were Messrs. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd. The sub-contractors include the following: Messrs. Nuttall, Whitefield (masonry); W. Pickup (plastering); Messrs. Bailey & Co., Ltd. (sanitary engineering); Messrs. Saunders & Taylor, Ltd. (heating and hot water supply); Messrs. Hindshaw & Co. (fibrous plaster); Messrs. Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd. (wrought iron railing and steel casements); Messrs. J. & H. Patteson (tiling and terrazzo and marble work); Messrs. W. & R. Leggotts, Ltd. (ironmongery); Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd. (lifts); Messrs. Duro Flooring Co., Ltd. (composition flooring to offices); Messrs. G. H. Scholes & Co., Ltd. (electric lighting for offices); Messrs. Heywood & Co. (electric lighting for bank); Messrs. Christie Patent Stone Co. (patent stone cornice); Messrs. Simpson Bros. & Co. (concrete staircase); The Turk System Drying Co., Ltd. (patent drying); Messrs. Medway's, Ltd. (electric bullion hoist); Messrs. Nicholson & Sons, Ltd. (bank fittings); Messrs. Haskins & Bros., Ltd. (bronze covered windows); Messrs. The General Electric Co., Ltd. (electric fittings for bank); Messrs. Stubbs, Ltd. (marble paving to bank interior).

The general contractors for Tortworth House were Messrs. G. & W. Smith. The sub-contractors include: Messrs. Moore Bros. (masonry); Messrs. G. Dobson & Sons (joinery); Messrs. John Booth & Sons (steelwork); Messrs. Conway & Co. (tiling); Messrs. Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd. (lifts); Messrs. Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd. (wrought ironwork); Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd. (steel windows); Messrs. F. Sage & Co., Ltd. (shop fronts); Messrs. Christie Patent Stone Co. (artificial stone cresting); Messrs. G. H. Scholes & Co., Ltd. (electric lighting); Messrs. Earp, Hobbs & Miller (carving); Messrs. J. & H. Patteson (main circular marble staircase).

The general contractors for Oxford Hall were Messrs. G. Macfarlane & Son. The sub-contractors include: Messrs. G. & W. Smith (bricklayers); Christie Patent Stone Co., Ltd. (artificial stone); Messrs. Davis Shopfitters, Ltd. (shop fronts); Messrs. Saunders & Taylor, Ltd. (heating); Messrs. G. F. Holding, Ltd. (decorating); Messrs. Conway & Co. (tiling); Messrs. Laidlaw & Thompson, Ltd. (ironmongery); Messrs. George Wragge, Ltd. (hood over entrance); Messrs. Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd. (metal casements); Messrs. A. Quilligotti & Co. (composition flooring); Messrs. James Lenegan (decorative plaster); Messrs. E. M. Evans & Son, Ltd. (electric lighting); Messrs. John Booth and Sons (steelwork); Messrs. Norres, Ltd. (chairs); Messrs. Stuarts Granolithic (staircase); Messrs. John Turton (plumbing).

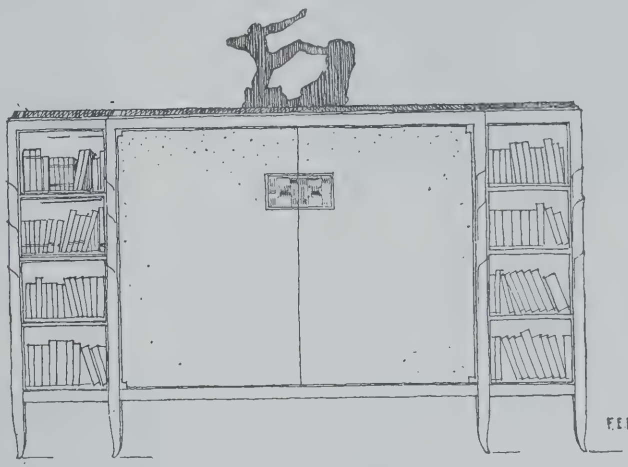
MODERN PRACTICE

III.—Painting Asbestos Cement Products

With the rapidly growing use of asbestos cement products, difficulty is being experienced in the painting of this material, in that most paints tend to peel off within a week or so of their application.

Asbestos cement sheeting, which may be taken as a typical asbestos cement product, is merely Portland cement reinforced with asbestos, and in common with Portland cement surfaces it is strongly alkaline, due to the presence of lime which is liberated during the setting of the cement. This alkalinity, which is at its maximum when the sheets are new and is especially active in the presence of moisture, attacks the linseed oil used as a vehicle for the paint, with consequent disintegration of the paint film under atmospheric influences. The same difficulty is met with in Portland cement, hence the usual practice of leaving a new Portland cement surface to the action of the atmosphere for at least nine months before paint is applied, or the alternative course of using a paint which has been specially prepared for application to cement surfaces.

Exposure to the air will slowly reduce the alkalinity of asbestos cement sheeting in just the same way as that of a Portland cement surface, but where the immediate decoration of new asbestos cement sheeting is imperative some preliminary treatment becomes necessary before the paint is applied.



MODERN BOOKCASE BY J. RUHLMANN AND R SUBES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1927.

The " keyless " surface which is produced in the course of its manufacture also increases the difficulty of painting this material, for the face of asbestos cement sheeting is covered with smooth patches which afford very little grip for ordinary paint. It is upon these patches that the perishing of the paint is first noticed, and in contrast, on the back of the sheets, where the surface is not so smooth, the peeling of the paint is not so pronounced. If the face of the sheet can therefore be roughened by some means, part of the trouble regarding the successful adherence of the paint film would be overcome. There is, however, no simple means of doing this, although a certain amount of roughening can be produced by the application of a mechanical wire brush or by the use of " steel wool." This latter material is obtainable in several grades, ranging from coarse to fine, and of these the very coarest grade is recommended. In practice it will be found that the " bite " is improved by dipping the rubbing pad in turpentine.

A suitable medium for neutralising the alkalinity of the sheets can be prepared by dissolving 2 lbs. of sulphate of iron (green copperas) in a gallon of boiling water. This solution is applied when cold, and should be thoroughly worked into the surface of the sheets with a worn-out distemper brush. By this means the hydrate of lime present is changed to sulphate of lime, whilst at the same time oxide of iron is produced by the chemical reaction involved, imparting a rusty appearance to the surface of the sheets.

One coat of this neutralising medium is generally sufficient for all ordinary purposes, provided the surface has been brushed to remove dirt and then washed with clean water prior to the application of the copperas. If the rusty appearance produced as a result of this treatment is not uniform it indicates that a further application of copperas is desirable, following which the surface of the asbestos cement should be washed with clean water and allowed to become thoroughly dry before the painting is commenced.

Where the rusty appearance due to the use of copperas might impair the use of a light-coloured paint, sulphate of zinc (white vitrol) may be used in place of sulphate of iron. In this case the surface remains white owing to the formation of zinc oxide, which helps in giving that opacity which is desirable in the groundwork. Zinc sulphate, however, is a poisonous product and reasonable care should therefore be exercised regarding its use.

In spite of the precautions taken it does not necessarily follow that any paint can be applied. Paints mixed with Chinese wood oil are more satisfactory than those in which linseed oil is used as the vehicle, in that the former oil does not readily react in the presence of alkali. Flat oil paints which are now obtainable in a variety of colours generally have Chinese wood oil as one of their constituents, but there are also certain proprietary paint products on the market which are recommended for use on asbestos cement products.

Cold water paints, thinned down with petrifying liquid (silicate of soda), however, generally prove to be satisfactory as a first coating. These paints have no ingredients which react with the lime at the surface of the asbestos cement, and they have, moreover, a certain degree of absorptive properties which enables them to take any exudation of moisture without losing their grip. At the same time, as primers they produce a good foundation for subsequent coats of white lead paint. Where proprietary products of this type are employed it is always advisable to use them in conjunction with their own particular petrifying liquid, which is prepared at the most suitable concentration for general use in this connection.

The Athenæum Club, London, has been closed for about four months for the carrying out of alterations and redecorations. The alterations comprise the conversion of staffrooms on the top floor into bedrooms for members, the formation of a large dining-room on the ground floor, and the reconstruction of the kitchen quarters. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., has furnished a scheme for these changes which will avoid any alteration of the façades; but the supervision of all the work will be in the hands of Messrs. Colcutt & Hamp.

* * *

Excavations for a motor garage at Witherby, in Leicestershire, have disclosed a large quantity of Roman pottery of the first and second centuries. The site is adjacent to the Roman Watling Street and close to the position of the Roman Camp of Manduessedum.

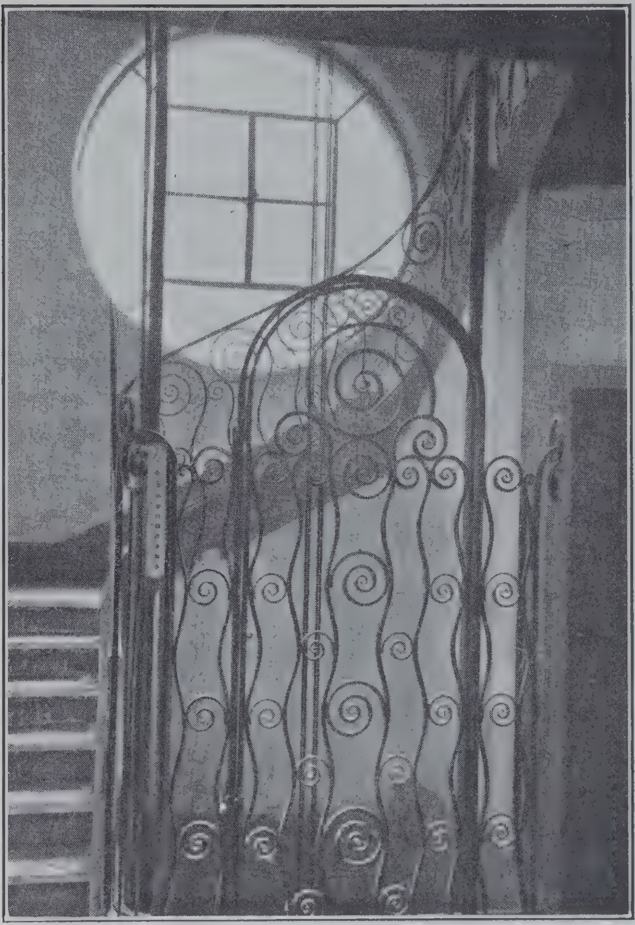


Fig. 2.—THE LIFT ENCLOSURE TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE IN LYON.

Out of the extravagances of the Paris Exhibition there was bound to develop, as was evident to anyone who in 1925 was willing to see the exhibition in its true perspective, a saner art of decorative craftsmanship. The exhibition was used, and rightly so, as a forcing ground for new ideas and experiment in both design and the treatment of materials; its temporary nature was seized upon as the unique opportunity of at least a decade for the testing of new theories, for discovering and discussing new ideas. The narrow criticism of its actual accomplishments in architecture and the decorative arts which immediately was meted out to its extravagances and impracticabilities seemed far too often to ignore the future, and in this country particularly, too great attention was paid to superficial mannerisms in design, and not enough was learned from the lessons of craft development which lay in the successful application of modern craftsmanship to modern buildings.

Successful collaboration was the keynote of the principal successes. Not merely collaboration in assembling in one unit of building examples of the work of varied crafts, but collaboration in maintaining in each element of the design, from the broad surface treatments down to the minutiae of fittings, the same outlook in design and a governing harmony in expression. To strike the same note throughout the mass and minor details of a design in the so-called modern manner is one of the most searching tests of the architect's capacity, for, apart from his own design, he must ensure a response to the general feeling of the building on the part of all collaborators. It is so easy, in this free expression, in which departures from accepted forms are so readily conceived in mass, to change in mood and feeling in the detailing from base to coping. One often sees reflected, in the lesser elements of even the most successful buildings of the modern school, the development of the

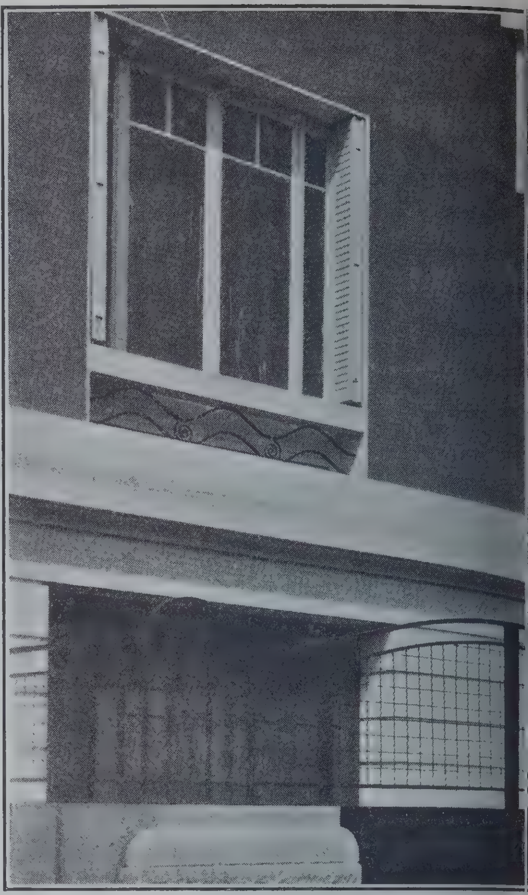


Fig. 1.—A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE TR

SOME MODE

By Howard Robertson, F.R.

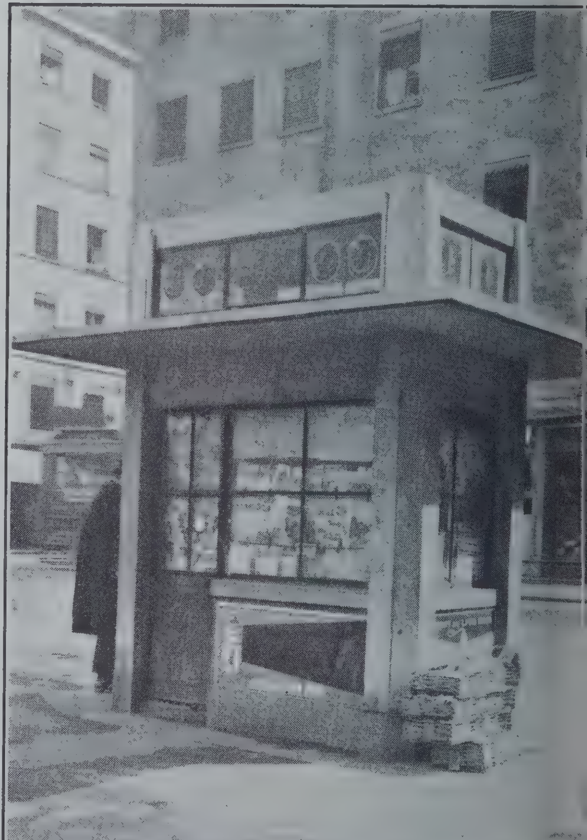
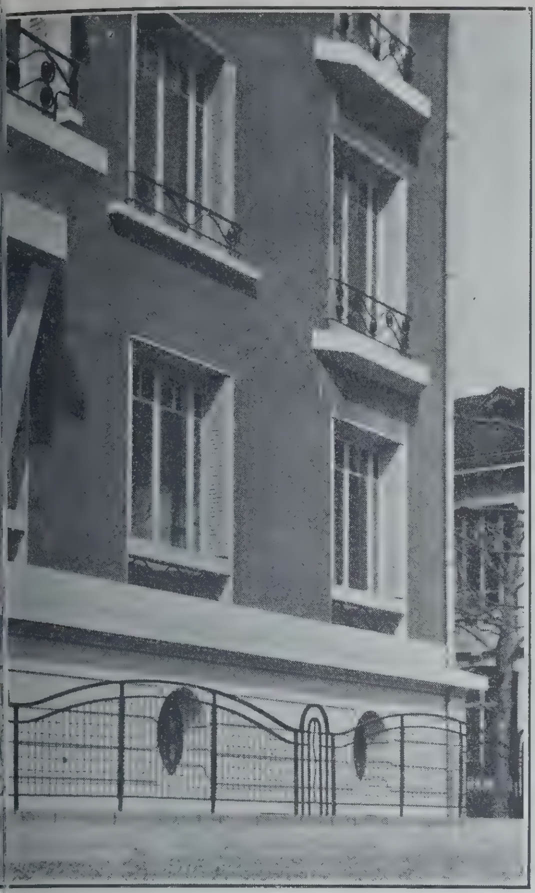


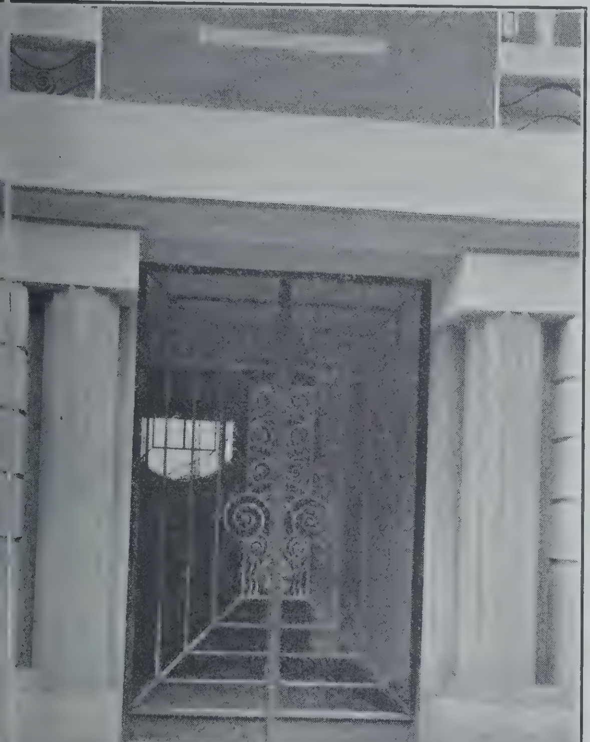
Fig. 4—A CONCRETE KIOSK AT LYON, WITH CLERESTO
LIGHTING ABOVE THE PROJECTING CORNICE.



TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE IN LYON.

CH DETAILS

hotographs by F. R. Yerbury.



5.—A DOORWAY TO A BLOCK OF FLATS IN LYON, WING TYPICAL MODERN FRENCH TREATMENT OF IRONWORK.

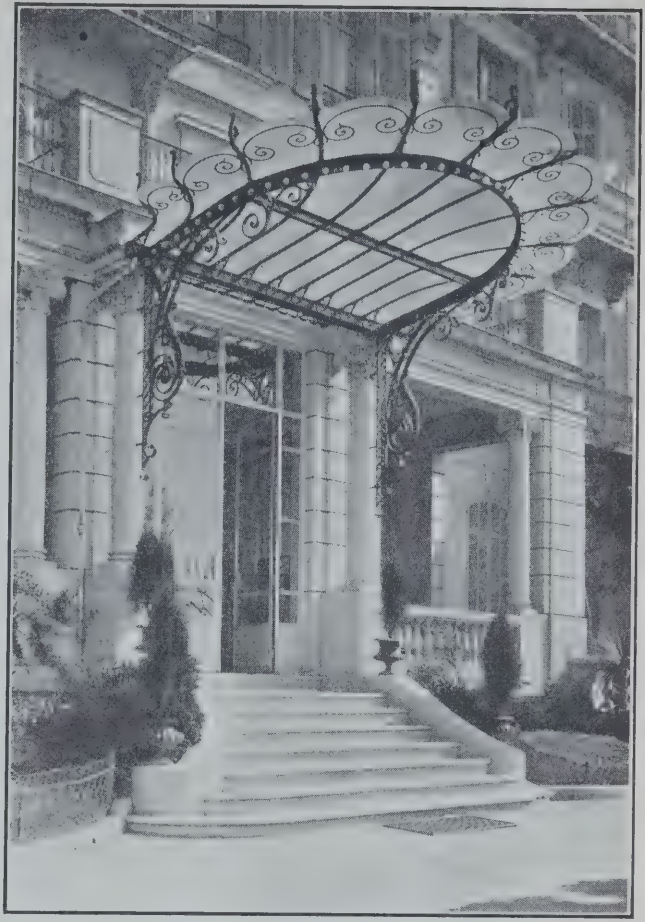


Fig. 3.—A MODERN MARQUISE OF LIGHT AND EFFECTIVE DESIGN AT ST. RAPHAEL.

designer's style, the change of heart occurring as some fresh and attractive trick of detail offers itself for incorporation with an appearance of deceptive ease. The work, completed, lacks in general cohesion of idea, and the stamp of unity which comes from the inspiration of a tried and tested period style is lacking.

The architect is not, however, entirely to blame. It is too much to expect him to carry the whole burden of his detail, and where he fails it is often through the failure of his collaborators to sense the feeling with which he is trying to imbue his building. One wonders why, with so many skilled young draughtsmen from the schools available, a greater effort is not taken to ensure that the architect receives support in the sense of his design as well as in the solutioning of his practical details. There appear to be at present only a few firms in London whose design capacity is within measurable distance of their powers in craftsmanship.

In the matter of workmanship there is still no country which produces to a higher standard than does England, and if the craftsmen of this country could only study sufficient of design to enable them to put themselves in sympathy with work which departs a little from the orthodox, there is no saying what fine new traditions in English craftsmanship might not arise. But for this to be realised there must be cultivated a keen perception, accompanied by knowledge of what is happening in the crafts in other countries. It is remarkable to what extent the design of even the simplest and most utilitarian details is being cared for in those European countries which have felt the force of the modern movement. France is no exception, for Frenchmen are pre-eminent in their capacity for rapid understanding and the ability to grasp the general note of a design and re-echo it in the smaller details.

Even in the everyday commercial work a good deal of spirit is shown in the smaller accessories, so that each item of the design has its intrinsic interest. It is quite customary to find excellent examples of sculptural detail, for instance, in some of the newer French apartment houses, while as regards ironwork there is nearly always something of interest to be seen.

The example which we show in Fig. 1 is typical of the simpler type of treatment. The house is a rather modern one, finished in grey and white cement, with architectural forms kept rather severe and angular. By the treatment of the ironwork is supplied the necessary relief. The lines of the balconies are flowing and rhythmic. Emphasis is given not by any applied ornamental feature, but in the volutes of the bars. The treatment is effective, and reasonably economical.

The same remarks hold good as regards the railings, which are very modern in feeling and rather ingenious. The most noticeable feature about them is the very slight waved bars of the square network pattern, for they are little thicker in section than stout wire, and yet are sufficiently strong to appear as pattern and not merely mesh. Apart from this infilling, the railings are interesting in their flowing lines and the way in which they are punctuated by semicircular headed ironwork panels, in which most effective use is made of a single curved bar. Simple as it appears to be, this scheme of fencing has obviously been very carefully designed, and is an excellent example of the employment of rhythm and pattern as the design *motif* for ironwork, a typically modern substitute for the more ornamental enrichments of traditional metal work.

In the same general feeling is the ironwork to the entrance doors in Fig. 5. Here there is not much ornament; probably cost would have precluded it in any case. But what enrichment there is is cleverly concentrated into a pattern recalling the *motifs* of the balconies and railing, and the panel which this forms is framed by a simple scheme of radiation which very well accentuates the proportions of the masonry opening. It cannot be said that the general design is particularly graceful or that it suggests any especial research. But it is in harmony with the character of its surroundings, is neat and well studied, and carried out with spirit.

Less rigid, and quite original also, is the metal work to the balustrade and lift enclosure of this same building. The staircase itself is gracefully planned, with its large oeil-de-bœuf lighting the hall, and the pattern of the ironwork looks extremely well against the light. The amount of careful (and capable) thought put into these details of finishing is superior to what one generally finds in a building of similar class in London.

Of a more conventional type, but very well handled in a light and spirited way, is the marquise shown in Fig. 3. There is a minimum of heavy metal structure, and considering its very deep projection, the design is very successful in avoiding over-emphasis. There is a great deal of imagination required for the design of a shelter of this kind; and one feels that the French craftsman had not only this but technical skill besides.

In the design of details of what may be called street furnishings—lamp standards, tramway and 'bus shelters, kiosks and street signs—there is endless scope for interest, and in this respect London is beginning, with its telephone booths and post office direction boards, to show the way to other cities. France, however, occasionally makes an interesting contribution, and in Lyon are some well-designed kiosks which are good examples of what can be done in concrete on economic lines. The newspaper stand shown in Fig. 4 is both practical and effective, offering good opportunities for advertising in its top and bottom panels, providing such shelter as is necessary, and in addition its smooth concrete finish requires a minimum of upkeep.

No doubt the design could be improved upon, but it provides suggestion for a standard type of units of this kind; and like so many details of modern French work, it is stimulating not so much from what has been accomplished as from the standpoint of pioneer work in the modern feeling, free from exaggeration and affectation, and indicating the possibilities of the very interesting results which might be attained on similar lines of approach with ampler means.

Professional Societies

The Architectural Association

Owing to the delay in the rebuilding of the premises it has been decided to postpone the re-opening of the School till Monday, October 10. The terms for the session of 1927-28 will be as follows:—

Winter Term.—Monday, October 10, to Friday, December 16 (10 weeks).

Spring Term.—Monday, January 2, to Wednesday, March 28 (12½ weeks).

Summer Term.—Monday, April 23, to Friday, July 13 (12 weeks).

It will be seen from the above that the enforced re-arrangement has only the effect of making the Summer Term 12 weeks and the Winter Term 10 weeks, and that the number of weeks in the school session has not been interfered with.

R.I.B.A. Notes

The following are Notes from the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on July 25.

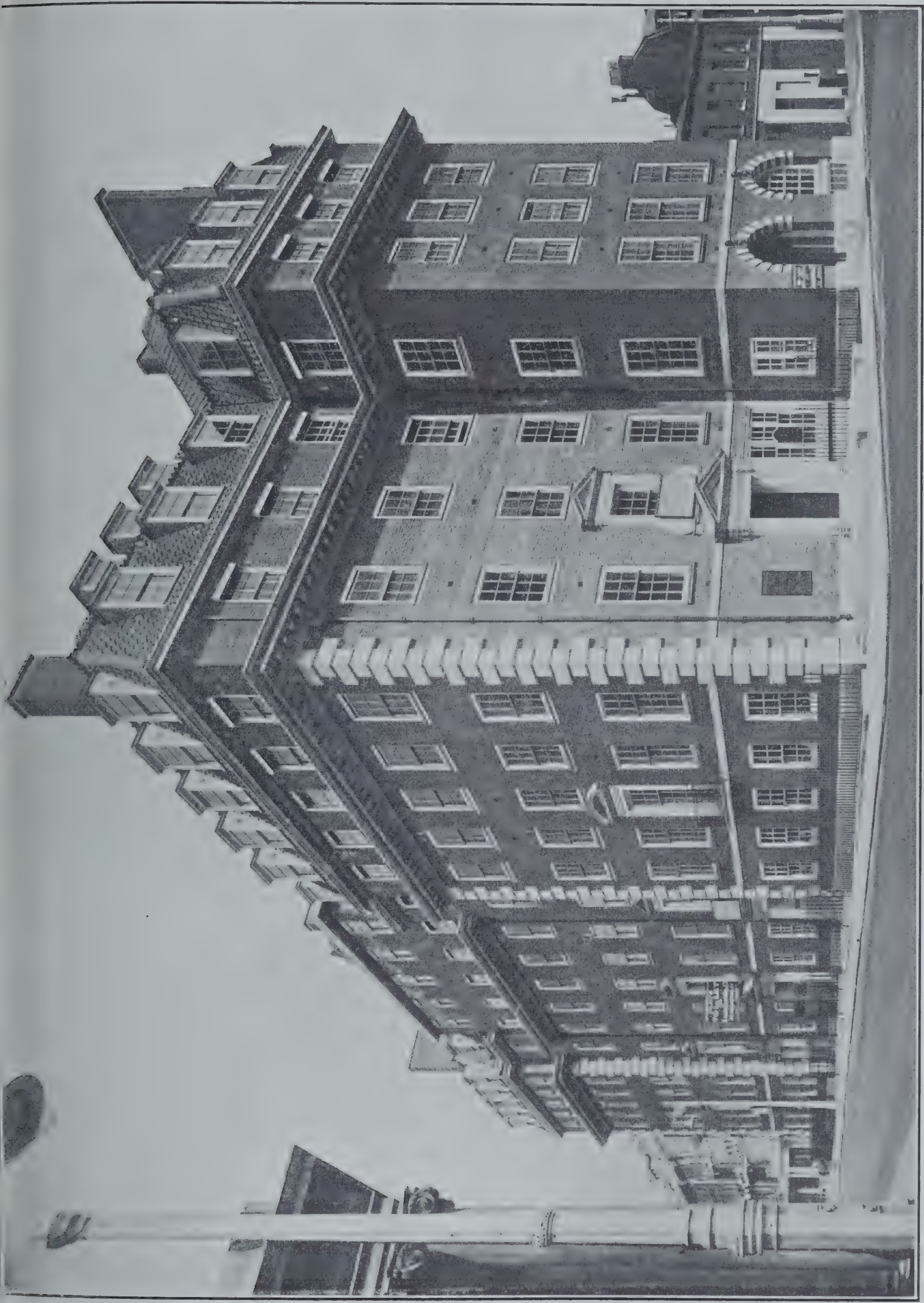
Comité Permanent International des Architectes.—The British Section of the C.P.I.A. was reconstituted as follows: Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Hon.D.Litt., 1, New Court, Temple, E.C.4; Sir John J. Burnet, R.A., R.S.A., Hon.LL.D., 1 Montague Place, W.C.1; Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, O.B.E., 6 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1; Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., 1 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4; Mr. H. M. Fletcher, M.A., 2, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1; Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary, R.I.B.A.; Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, Liverpool; Mr. Howard Robertson, 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1; Sir John W. Simpson, K.B.E., 3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., R.A., 19 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

Conference of Public Lighting Engineers at Brighton.—Mr. J. L. Denman (A.) was appointed as the R.I.B.A. delegate at the Fourth Annual Meeting and Conference of the Institution of Public Lighting Engineers to be held at Brighton from September 12 to 15.

Competition for League of Nations Building at Geneva.—It was decided to make arrangements for holding an exhibition at the R.I.B.A. of the designs submitted by British competitors for the League of Nations Building at Geneva.

Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.—It was decided to make arrangements for holding an exhibition at the R.I.B.A. of the designs submitted for the Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.

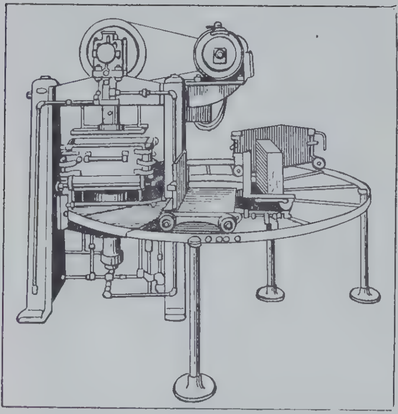
A preliminary conference, between representatives of the Senate of London University and of the London County Council, has taken place in regard to the planning and development of the new University Headquarters site in Bloomsbury, and with reference to the closing of certain streets in connection therewith.



NEW FLATS, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON.
Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

New Ways and Means

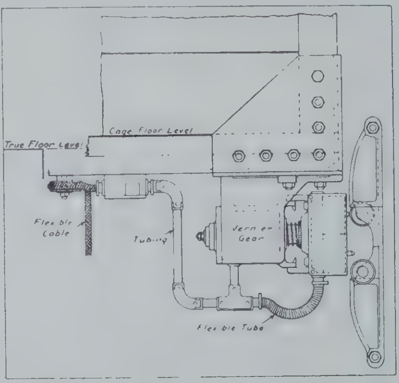
The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Enticknap" Concrete Block Machine. (Zimbo Products, Ltd.)

A New Concrete Block-making Machine

A new concrete block-making machine, in which speed of output is obtained by the use of a circular track for feeding the moulding-boxes beneath the tamp plate, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Zimbo Products, Ltd., of 91 Drummond Street, London, N.W.1. In this machine the contents of the mould-boxes are consolidated by a tamper acting at the rate of 700 blows a minute, while the mould-boxes are lifted up to the tamper by hydraulic power. The mould-boxes are filled, preferably, from an automatic overhead bin. They are then pushed along the track by hand in the direction of the tamper, that is, anti-clockwise. As they near the tamper an arm on the mould-box actuates a control which lowers the plate on which the moulds are tamped to the level of the track, so that the mould-boxes, which are wheeled, may pass on to it. As the mould-box is pushed exactly in position on the plate the projecting arm actuates another control, which, by hydraulic power, raises the plate containing the mould-box until it reaches the tamper. The distance the mould-box is raised is controlled according to the thickness of the block or slab to be made. After the first mould-box has been tamped for the desired period, the second mould-box (which has been filled while the first is being tamped) is pushed along the track towards the tamper. When the arm on the second mould-box comes in contact with the first control, the mould-box under the tamper is automatically lowered, and is then pushed along the track. This leaves the plate clear to receive the second mould-box, which is pushed on to the plate and automatically raised to the tamper as it is pushed over the second control. This cycle of operations continues without interruption, the raising and lowering of the mould-boxes for tamping being automatically carried out as the following mould-box passes over the controls. After tamping, the mould-box is pulled along the track clear of the tamper, and by one lift of a handle it is turned on its side and the ends and top opened out on hinges. The block is then removed on plain wooden pallets inserted in the side of the mould-box before filling. The mould-box is then closed and pushed along, ready for filling beneath the charging bin. When operating at full speed, four mould-boxes are used: while one is being filled another is being tamped, the third is being opened and the block removed, while the fourth is being closed and made ready to receive another charge of concrete. The power required for operating the machine is 1½ h.p., and from 30 to 35 blocks can be made in five minutes by four men. Except for the carrying away of the blocks the whole of the operations are automatic, a circular track being adopted in order to spread out the operations, so that the workmen are not in each other's way. The idea of turning the mould-box on its side to remove the blocks is also an interesting feature, in that it allows blocks to be made face down with the use of one face-pallet only, the tamping received being sufficient to consolidate the concrete to such an extent that the blocks will stand up on edge and may be removed without damage.



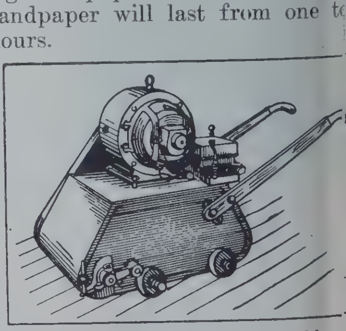
The "Levelectric" Vernier Gear for Lifts. (Marryat & Scott, Ltd.)

An Automatic Floor Levelling Gear for Lifts

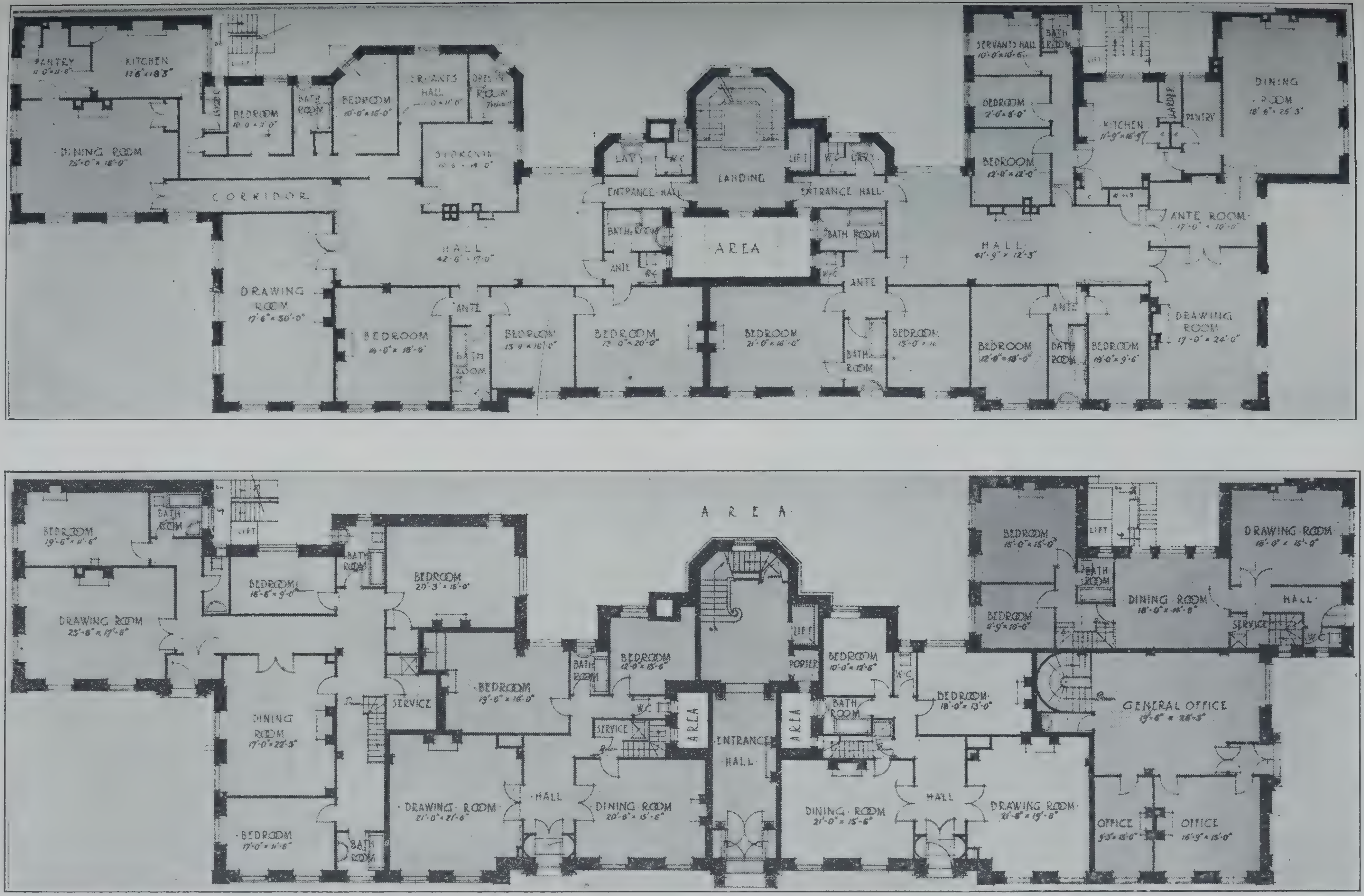
A new device applicable to passenger lifts and goods lifts, ensuring the accurate registration of floor levels between the lift car and the respective landings, has just been introduced by Messrs. Marryat & Scott, Ltd., of 57 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. The main components of this device, which has been registered as the Marryat-Scott "Levelectric" Vernier Gear, consist of a special switch and ramp (shown in our illustration) and a small pilot controller which causes the lift gear proper to be driven at a "creeping" speed when the lift car is within what the makers term the "zoning limits." Using the ordinary type of control handle, when the lift car is stopped two or three inches below the level of the landing it comes to rest momentarily and then creeps on until the floor of the car is absolutely level with the landing. (In a series of tests which we conducted, the margin of error varied from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch maximum.) The same thing happens when the lift is stopped two to three inches above the landing
making the downward journey. Er
of judgment on the part of the op
tor are thus automatically correcte
this gear within a zoning limit of
either side of the landing, irrespe
of whether the car is stopped b
or above the landing on either up
or downward journey. When
remember that many ordinary lifts
operated with the floor levels s
times as much as two inches ou
registration, the extra convenience
tained by the use of this new
must be obvious. The same degre
accuracy is obtainable when the li
operated by the push button sys
but in this case the preliminary e
is, of course, much smaller, as
variable factor is the car load it
It must also be mentioned that
floor levelling gear is operative w
the lift gates are open, when the
control itself is out of action. In
way automatic compensation is
tained for any "sag" caused by
ing the lift car to its maximum c
city, for as soon as the floor level
put out of registration by wheeli
or removing a heavily loaded tr
the "Levelectric" gear comes
operation and brings the floor
into accurate registration again.

A New Floor Surfacin Machine

Our illustration shows a new
of floor surfacing machine
has been placed on the marke
Messrs. H. W. Cowley & Co., Lt
Bella Street, Daubhill, Bolton.
machine, which is electrically d
will surface from 50 to 100 squar
per hour, according to the con
of the floor. It comprises a ru
covered roller, 8 ins. diameter,
carries a band of abrasive p
driven at a speed of 1,000 r.p.
chain drive from the electric
which is mounted on the upper
of the carriage. Being of the cush
type, this roller never become
and is therefore superior to a
The roller spindle is hollow at
end for fitting an extension roller
which to negotiate the corners o
room. A small fan, driven direct
the shaft of the motor, is also
vided for drawing the wood dus
a receptacle fitted at the back o
machine. "Garnet" paper is use
roughly surfacing the boards,
"glass" paper for finishing them
sandpaper will last from one t
hours.



Patent Floor Surfacing Machine. (H. W. Cowley & Co., Ltd.)



NEW FLATS, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON.
Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—VIII

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

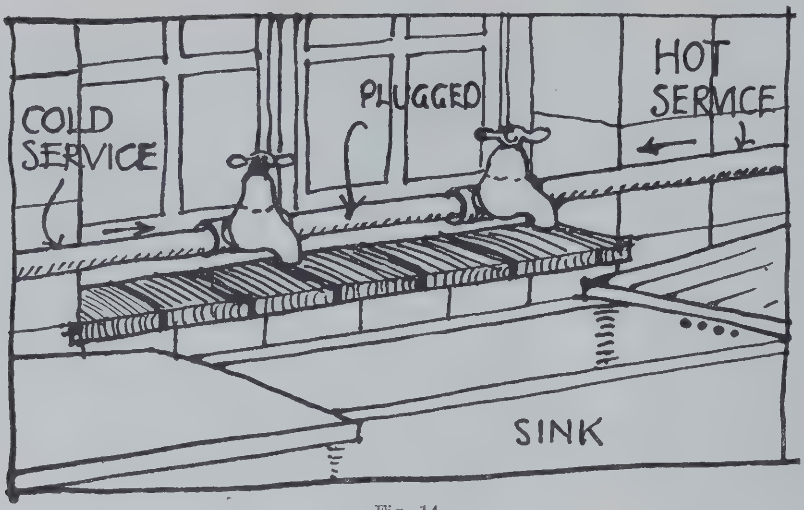


Fig. 14.

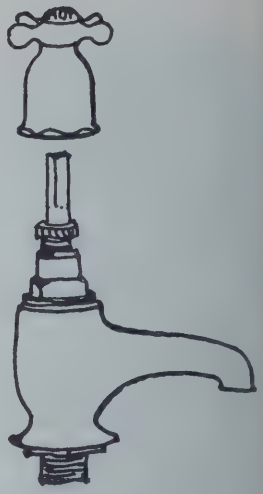


Fig. 15.

Hot Water.—The coke boiler and the gas geyser are now accepted as commonplace, but there are constantly multiplying alternatives which offer themselves, and which it is the duty of every architect to know.

It becomes a pleasure, as well as a duty, to discover practicable alternatives to the ordinary type of geyser —which looks fairly inoffensive when seen unconnected and bright in a large showroom, but becomes painfully obtrusive when installed, with its untidy connections and exposed gadgets, in a small bathroom; and after a few months' use it is generally tending to shabbiness or discoloration. Where an ordinary geyser is adopted the expedient shown at the Gas Exhibit at Wembley, of enclosing it in a lattice cupboard, is one which might be more often followed. The Califont or Clarkhill water-heaters allow the actual gas-heater to be banished from the bathroom to some position where the heat and roar of its operation are less unwelcome, and the risk of asphyxiation absent; and it is often worth consideration whether this type of water-heating is not the best for a particular case.

The Potterton gas-heated boiler (also made in combination with a coke boiler) is another valuable alternative, and, since it requires no attention, is worth remembering as a useful provision to supply heat to such places as a range of lock-up garages for letting. In the house, this appliance is used in conjunction with the usual apparatus of circulation and storage, whereas the gas water-heaters dispense with both and depend on instant response in place of maintenance of reserves. There are, however, relative newcomers in the Ruud and " Everhot " automatic water-heaters which appear to merit consideration. These embody an insulated storage cylinder and a burner mechanism comprising pilot light, thermostat and semi-bunsen heater. Effort appears to have been made in the design of the " Everhot " to avoid needless untidiness and to provide for a continuance of its original seemly appearance. The makers claim that with gas at 9d. per therm the medium-sized appliance, suitable to the average small house, can be maintained hot at 1¾d. per day, with a supplementary cost of 1¼d. for each hot bath. This apparatus costs about £20.

As to electric water-heating, one is frequently told that this is quite out of the question on the score of cost. There are occasions, however, when such a neat, compact and simple little appliance as the " Santon " electric geyser is very useful. With overall dimensions of 17 in. long by 5¼ in. high by 6 in. front to back (including enclosed switch), and at a price of about £5, this geyser will yield pure boiling water in 25 seconds and continue to produce at the rate 1 gallon in 6 minutes, consuming ½ unit of curren

Taps of the form known as " Easy clean " are no universally used, but not every tap so described h all the merits. Every tap on ordinary lines en bodies two working parts which need to be accessib for repair or replacement—the actual valve with i washer, and the stuffing nut through which the spind passes. The addition to the old-type tap which co stituted the easy-cleaning type was a hollow bell cov threaded over the spindle, and screwed over t stuffing nut and valve body. To get this on or o the cross-head had to be separate from the spindle, which it was secured by a thread and setscrew—li the only too familiar but obsolete doorknob of o youth. Alternatively, the spindle might be short, which case to raise the bell so that the nuts becan accessible the cross-head must be removed; or it mig be long so as to allow latitude of movement for adju ment of nuts. Incidentally, after some period in u it is generally found when the occasion arises that t " Easy Clean " bell cannot be unscrewed without t application of force, which damages it. One mak at least, now makes the bell to rest loosely on seating. The latest type, known as the " Si plicitas," has a combined cover and cross-top wh completely encloses the spindle (Fig. 15).

While on the subject of taps, the usual methods fixing these above sinks and suchlike fittings is wor a passing criticism; in connection with baths a lavatories the matter does not arise, since their fo and orderly fixing are provided for in the design modern fittings. The domestic sink, however, scor to acknowledge the needs of hot and cold water s vices, which are left to the ingenuity of the plumb The hot tap is usually secured to iron barrel, whi if well held by holderbats, affords a firm fixing; b in most districts the cold tap from the main is off lead service-pipe and is liable to become loose or d torted in use. A plan which I have found both n and serviceable (I owe it originally to an intellige plumber) is to arrange the services as in Fig. 14 fr a length of barrel which appears to be continuous b is, in fact, completely separated by blocking the c tral length either with a screw plug or by ceme the cold and hot services approaching from oppos sides. This method is additionally useful where t sink stands below a window of which the cill is inc veniently low in relation thereto, as the horizon pipe may cross the opening, appearing as a sort guard rail, having sufficient stiffness in itself to sp from jamb to jamb if well secured.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

The Kahn System

THE NEW GRANDSTAND FOR THE SCARBOROUGH CRICKET CLUB.
Architect: G. H. Fawcett, A.R.I.B.A. *Contractors:* Geo. Horsfall & Son.

Erected on the Kahn system of reinforced concrete.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IT IS PERMANENT AND FIREPROOF, & IT ELIMINATES MAINTENANCE CHARGES

With reinforced concrete structures the first cost is the last cost. There is no maintenance. Concrete does not require painting. It does not rust, dry rot, or perish. Its strength increases with age.

A large percentage of the labour required for reinforced concrete construction is semi-skilled and the necessary equipment comparatively simple—points having a considerable bearing on the total outlay.

The Kahn System includes the Kahn engineering service, which is expressly organised to provide the practical research and inquiry work architects expect to receive from the engineers they employ.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

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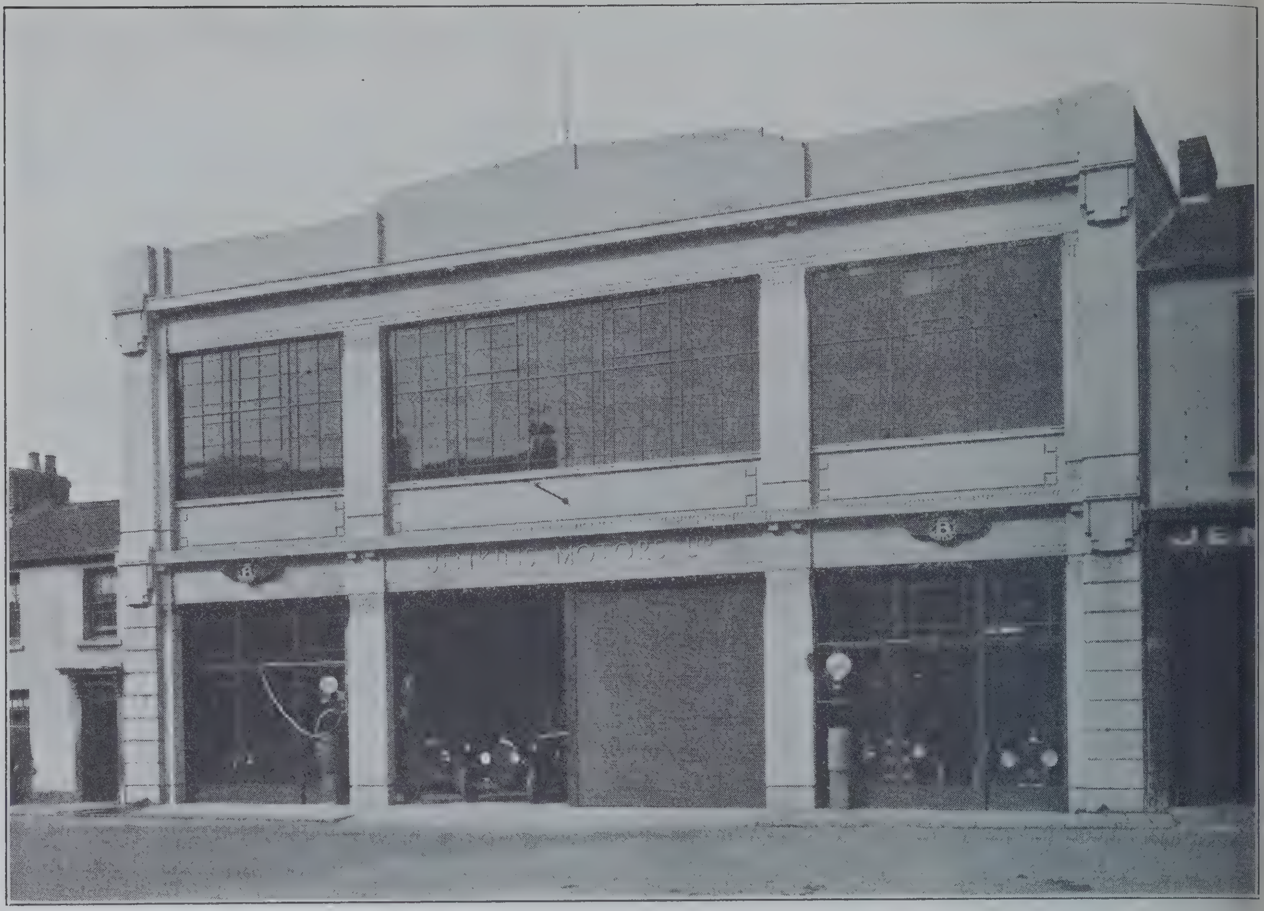
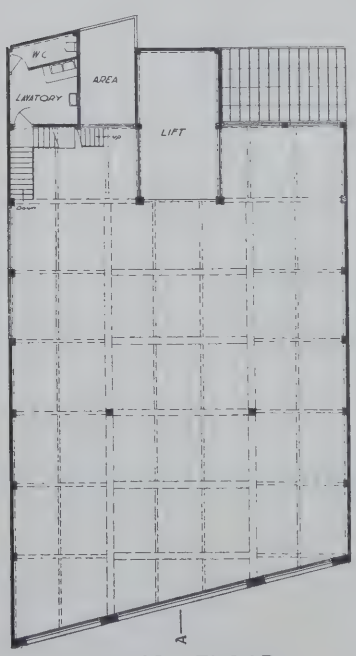


NEW CONCRETE GARAGE, SWANSEA.
Messrs. G. R. Hubert Rogers & Ward, Architects.

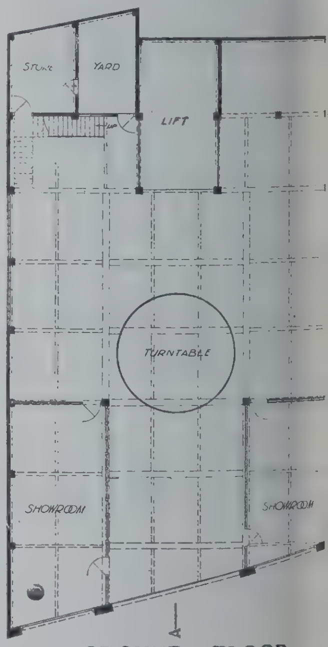
A CONCRETE GARAGE AT SWANSEA

This new garage building, erected in Swansea from the designs of Messrs. G. R. Hubert Rogers and Ward, of Swansea, has several points of interest. It appears that the decorative features of the building have in all cases been cast direct from timber moulds fixed into the inside of the ordinary shuttering, thus producing an excellent permanent surface, and one which is far more economical to construct than plaster work or artificial stone facing. This system of casting ornament direct from the main shuttering is a novel one, and the example should influence ferro-concrete design of the future. It is worth recording that the total extra cost for casting the ornament in a slightly richer mixture of concrete than ordinary, planing, sizing and oiling the shuttering, supplying and fixing in the shuttering, and the necessary inverted moulds, was only £32 14s., to which the additional sum of £11 must be added for cleaning and rubbing down with Carborundum on completion.

The main elevation here illustrated is a straightforward design, in which the maximum amount o window space is displayed. The wide centra opening admits of easy access for the car to the unencumbered floor space behind. A lif enables cars to be taken to the first floor, which i lit from three large apertures, unfortunately so clos a repetition of those below them that the unity o the façade is somewhat compromised. Whether th vertical dimension of these upper windows migh have been reduced while still keeping the two storey of equal height is an interesting problem of design. Apart from this, the detail is interesting, and appears to express an attempt to evolve a type of decoration easily constructed in concrete. The parapet, which emphasises the central division of the façade, is a welcome terminal feature to the building.



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

The new Town Hall at Dulverton, Somerset, which was opened last week, has been erected at a cost of £2,000. Messrs. Richardson & Gill are the architects.

The Application of Craftsmanship

To **Government Buildings**

The New Admiralty.

The New Admiralty, Whitehall.
Installation by Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd.

To those with vision there is equally a wealth of romance in the present and future of British Sea Power, expressed by the New Admiralty—as in the glories of the past, typified by the Old Admiralty (illustrated in our last week's announcement).

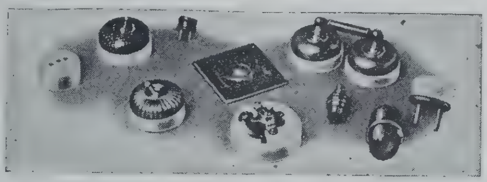
* * * * *

The New Admiralty represents no breaking away from tradition, but rather a grafting on of the "ultra modern" in Naval administration to the ripened experience of the past.

* * * * *

Both buildings represent a united idea of British Sea Power—past, present and future. Both are typically British in design. Both have been fitted throughout with the products of—

"Craftsmen in Electrical Switches"



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'or the Midland Bank Building, Cross St., Manchester
(see page 339)

SWINTON, MANCHESTER

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London Building Notes

Baker Street. — A contract has been placed for the erection of the large block of property adjoining Baker Street Station, W., which will involve £750,000, and provide for a large block of flats, restaurant, shopping arcade, bank, etc. The builders are to be Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. Over 5,000 tons of steelwork will be fabricated by Messrs. Lambourn & Co., Ltd., Victoria Steelworks, Openshaw, Manchester. Plans by Mr. C. W. Clarke, A.R.I.B.A., of the Metropolitan Railway Co.

Barking.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: Shop and house, Sherwood Gardens, for Mr. C. Gray; two steel-framed buildings, River Road, for Messrs. The British Anti-Fouling Co., Ltd.; garage, shop and offices, St. Paul's Road; layout of three streets on the Faircross estate; factory, River Road, for Mr. R. Orrock.

Brentford.—Heavy foundations are being constructed at Brentford Dock by Messrs. A. Jackaman & Son, Ltd., Mackenzie Street, Slough, where a large warehouse of four floors and 200 ft. long by 48 ft. wide, is to be built for the Great Western Railway. Plans prepared by the company's engineers at Paddington Station, W.2.

Chelsea.—Arrangements are being made for the demolition of Nos. 43-44-45 Cheyne Walk, S.W.3, and for the erection of new premises on the site, which has a frontage of 104 ft. and a depth of 364 ft.

Copenhagen Street. — Messrs. Limpus & Son, 7 Kingston Hill, Kingston-on-Thames, are rebuilding the "Golden Lion" public-house in Copenhagen Street, N.1. Plans prepared by Messrs. Whitbread & Co.'s architect's department at Chiswell Street, E.C.1.

Croydon. — A new Elementary School is to be erected upon a site in Long Lane, for 384 scholars. Plans by Mr. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

Croydon.—Work has commenced upon the proposed extension of the East Croydon G.P.O. Sorting Office, which is to be carried out under the direction of H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1 (chief architect, Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.). The builders are Messrs. M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Mordaunt Road, Harlesden, N.W., whilst the steelwork is being erected by Messrs. Measures Bros. (1911), Ltd., Southwark Street, S.E.1.

Croydon.—Work has commenced upon the foundations of the large hotel to be built at the Waddon Aerodrome by Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd., Southwark, S.E.1, at a cost of about £50,000. The contractor is Mr. E. H. Smith, 48 Wellesley Road, Croydon.

Ealing.—A further section of a large housing scheme is being put in hand by Messrs. Haymills, Ltd., builders, by the erection of 108 houses in Audley Road and Corringway, W. The residences have been designed by the company's architect.

East Ham.—The business premises at Nos. 46-48 High Street North, E., are being rebuilt, the contractor being Mr. H. V. Clogg, 159 Hanbury Street, Whitechapel, E.1. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Hollis & Welch, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Finsbury.—A large block of offices and warehouses is to be erected at the corner of Chiswell Street and Lamb's Passage, E.C.2, for Messrs. Marks & Spencer, Ltd. The building will be of five floors, and has been designed by Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11-13 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

Gray's Inn Road.—The L.C.C. have approved plans for the erection of new premises at Nos. 322-326 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. The architect is Mr. Henry Branch, F.R.I.B.A., 25 Cheapside, E.C.2.

Greenwich.—Building work is in progress in connection with the erection of new quarters for nurses and new casual wards and offices at the Greenwich and Deptford Institution, Greenwich Road, S.E. The work, which will cost about £13,000, is in the hands of Mr. T. D. Leng, High Street, Deptford. The architect is Mr. A. Roberts, 92 London Street, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Hammersmith.—A large site in Queen Street and Fulham Palace Road has been acquired by the Walpole Cinema, Ealing, W.3, and it is proposed to build a new picture theatre. The new cinema will probably provide accommodation for 3,000 persons, but no details are yet settled.

Hayes.—It is proposed by the Middlesex E.C. to enlarge the Townfield School at a cost of about £12,000. Plans for the new classrooms, etc., have been prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Hornsey. — Mr. Lovegrove is the architect of extensions to the Hornsey, Wood Green and Finchley Isolation Hospital, Muswell Hill.

India Street.—Plans have been prepared for the utilisation of the site of No. 8 India Street, E.C., which was recently disposed of by the City Corporation. The architect, Mr. D. Andrew, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has designed a new block of office premises.

Kensington.—The foundations have been laid for the new Nurses' Home, which is to be erected by the B.G. to plans prepared by Mr. A. J. Hodgman, architect.

Lewisham.—Foundations are being constructed for a further new Elementary School upon the L.C.C. Downham housing estate. The new building will accommodate 800 children, and will cost £40,000. The builders are Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., 258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. The architect is Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

Manchester Square. — Messrs. Hoare & Co., Ltd., Red Lion Brewery, S.E.1, have in view the rebuilding and enlarging of the "Devonshire Arms" public-house. Plans have been pared by the Brewery architect.

North Kensington.—A site i Quintin's Avenue is to be utilise the erection of a number of high residences. The builder is Mr. A S. Franklin, Highlever Road, W.

Northwood.—The Governors o Mount Vernon General Hospital decided to appeal for funds to e them to enlarge their building adding new paying patients' w etc. The cost is estimated at £2 and plans by Mr. Frederick Wh architect, 3 Staple Inn, Hol W.C., have been approved.

Poplar.—Plans are under consi tion for the enlargement of the sc of St. Mary and St. Joseph further 240 places. The archit Mr. T. H. B. Scott, 11-12 Fin Square, E.C.2.

Putney.—Messrs. North, Rob Wilsdon, architects, are to buil shops in High Street.

St. John's Wood.—A large of self-contained flats is to be upon a piece of land at the juncti Grove End Road with Circus The work will be carried out b Central London Building Co., 4 cus Road, St. John's Wood N.W owners of the land.

Smithfield.—Work is to be hand at once upon the large su block and operating theatres Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1. particulars in our issue of M 1927.)

Southwark.—A large garag stores are being erected in Long and Southall Place for Messrs son's, Ltd., 8 Great Dover S.E.1. The builder is Mr. L. H. 48 Wellesley Road, Croydon. architect is Mr. J. H. Wilso Trinity Square, S.E.1.

Southwark.—Foundations are constructed for the erection of a "super" cinema in Tower Road, S.E.1, which is to provi commodation for about 3,000 p Plans by Messrs. Lovegrove & worth, 374 Old Street, E.C.2, whose direction the work is bein ried out by the building owne Smart.

Wimbledon.—Plans for a ne Nursery, estimated to cost £6,70 been approved by the B.C. Pl Mr. Joseph Bowen, M.I.M.G.E., Hall, Wimbledon, who is also ing plans for new Swimming estimated to cost £25,000.

Trade Publication

We have received from Mess National Radiator Co., Ltd., o an illustrated leaflet showing examples of how oil-burning ment can be applied to "Ideal tional Boilers. When these boil ordered specially for use with the sections can be cast withou bars, but where it is desired to existing boilers, firebricks may on the grate bars.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT

Drawn by W. M. Keesey, A.R.C.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Historical data by George Bankart.

CHARLES WILLIAMS came from Longleat to model the Giants' Chamber at Hardwick Old Hall, Derbyshire, in 1567-90. This Hall was never completed but dismantled to build the present Hall, 1590-97.

Mediæval plasterwork was employed chiefly for its decorative value. Walls were generally of a thickness that, to-day, would be extravagant. Thin walls are perfectly weatherproof and the external stucco is of the utmost durability when it is formed with Portland cement mortar with the addition of

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'PUDLO' is the registered Trade Brand of Kerner-Greenwood & Co. Ltd., by whom all articles bearing that Brand are manufactured or guaranteed.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. fo Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for Count Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for whic we cannot be responsible, are made.

Barnet.—Herts E.C. have asked the County Surveyor to prepare plans, in conjunction with the Chief Education Officer, for the erection of a Practical Instruction Centre at East Barnet Valley.

Basford.—Notts E.C. have acquired a site of six acres off Brooklyn Road for the erection of a secondary school. The R.D.C. have prepared a town planning scheme for the parish of Gedling.

Bedworth.—Warwickshire E.C. are to provide new classrooms at Leicester Road School, at a cost of about £4,345.

Birmingham.—The old Presbyterian Chapel in Broad Street is to be converted into branch bank premises. Plans by Mr. W. H. D. Caple, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

Blackpool.—Plans have been approved for 18 houses in Barclay Avenue, for Messrs. J. Gregson & Sons; 30 houses, Woodstock Gardens, for Messrs. Gardner & Smith; six houses, North Drive, for Mr. W. Spencer.

Bournemouth.—The Borough Engineer has prepared sketch plans for the erection of a chapel in the North Cemetery.

Bradford.—The Postmaster-General is to erect a Telephone Exchange in Heaton Road.

Cape Town.—The Corporation are to erect baths on the quarry site in Strand Street. The Church of England authorities propose to erect a church in Upper Mill Street.

Dewsbury.—A children's ward is to erected at the Dewsbury and District Infirmary.

Dover.—William Beeston & Son, architects, 15 Castle Street, Dover, have prepared plans for the extensions to the St. James's Church of England Boys' School.

Dunchurch. — The Boughton Trust have obtained the sanction of the B.E. to the erection of a new school, to replace the present boys' and girls' schools.

Durham. — The C.C. are acquiring premises in Old Elvet for conversion into headquarters for the County Library scheme.

Edinburgh.—An important building is to be erected at the Edinburgh University in order to house the newly-formed Department of Zoology. A large bequest has been made to defray the cost of the building, which has been designed by Messrs. Lorimer & Matthew, 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh.

Gravesend.—Mr. Pettman is to build 20 houses in a new road off Cross Lane.

Guildford. — The Surrey Public-house Trust Co., Ltd., propose to build a large hotel on the site of The Firs. Mr. Henry Redfern, F.R.I.B.A., Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1, is preparing plans.

Hastings.—The Governors of the Royal East Sussex Hospital propose to enlarge their premises by adding an orthopædic department and nurses' hostel. Plans by Mr. Percy H. Oxley, 29 Havelock Road, Hastings.

Hastings.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. Ward & Son, architects, for extension to the Buchanan Hospital at Springfield Road.

Hawksworth (Leeds).—The E.C. propose to erect the first section of a new Elementary School.

Heaton Moor (nr. Stockport).—The Parochial Council of St. Paul's Church propose to extend their edifice. Plans by Mr. Robert Martin, Diocesan Architect, 90 Deansgate, Manchester.

Ilkley.—A large site in Railway Road is to be used for the building of a new picture house, café, and palais de danse. The cost will be about £20,000. The architects are Messrs. Chadwick, Watson & Co., 9 Albion Street, Leeds.

Leeds.—The Corporation have passed plans submitted by Mr. F. B. Atkinson for the lay out of an estate at Cross Gates.

Leeds.—Representatives of the University of Leeds are discussing with the Corporation the lay out plan in connection with extensions at the University.

Manchester.—Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd., have acquired a L.M. & S.R. warehouse at the Midland Goods Station, Ancoats, which they propose to adapt for storage and a distributing centre. Plans are being prepared in the Architects' Department, Midland Railway Offices, Derby.

Mitcham.—Surrey E.C. have acquired a site in the Manor Road district for the erection of a school.

Paisley.—The Lorne Cinema is to be enlarged to plans by Messrs. Garner & Tyler, St. Vincent's Street, Glasgow.

Pendleton (Manchester).—Mr. J. Binns, builder, Park Road, Pendleton, is to erect an assembly hall, shop premises and housing accommodation on a site at Victoria Road, Eccles Old Road.

Penzance.—Messrs. Storrar & Hunt are to reconstruct the Castle Hotel, Market Jew Street.

Plymouth. — The E.C. have asked the Borough Engineer to prepare plans and specifications for laboratories and workshops, and alterations to the main buildings, of the Junior Technical School in Durnford Street.

Prestwich.—The U.D.C. surveyor has prepared plans for a further 62 houses on the Langley Estate.

Rochdale. — The Phœnix Brewery, Ltd., Heywood, propose to make improvements to the "Woolpack Inn," Halifax Road. Plans by Mr. H. H. Clough, architect and surveyor, Newgate Chambers, Rochdale.

Shipston-on-Stour.—Extensions are to be carried out at the Ellen Badger Hospital to plans prepared by Mr. Edward Adams, A.R.I.B.A., West Street, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcs.

Skegby.—Notts E.C. have pu a three acre site for the erectio elementary school.

Smethwick.—The National cial Bank, Ltd., have acquired at the corner of High Street Paul's Road, where it is prop build a new branch bank. The architect is Mr. F. C. R. F.R.I.B.A.

Sparkwell.—Plymouth Corp are to erect a Smallpox Hospi

Southport. — Messrs. Bri Thornely have prepared plans extensions to the Pavilion Hot

Tranent.—A new Infants' S to be erected at Tranent at a mated cost of £15,521. Plans Hardie, Education Offices, H ton.

Upminster.—It is proposed build the "Mason's Arms" house in St. Mary's Lane. Th tect is Mr. George Tapley, 142 Gardens, Kensington, W.14.

Uxbridge.—The Uxbridge a trict Joint Hospital Board pro build a new diphtheria block hospital. The Board's architec W. C. Eve, 54 High Street, U

Vange.—The C.W.S. Ar department are planning butchery and dry goods stores Co-operative Society.

Wakefield.—The Corporati authorised the architect to with the erection of 20 houses Snapethorpe estate.

Wakefield.—The Corporati pose to erect 350 houses on the thorpe Estate. Mr. Percy Town Hall, Wakefield, architec

Walton.—It is proposed to large block of property in th Street, including a picture café, and shops. Plans by Mr. ley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101 Street, W.1.

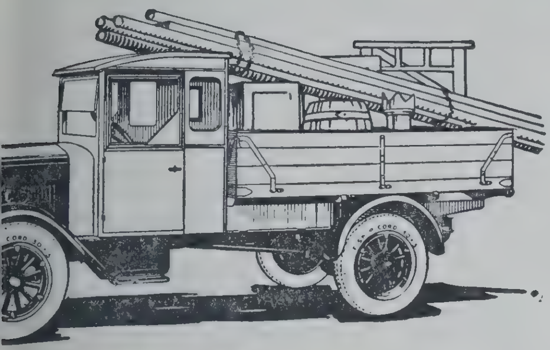
Warwickshire.—The E.C. to make additions to Baddesley School, at a cost of £5,500; in-Arden School, £2,250; Heath School, £3,000; and ex to Wyken Grange School, Plans prepared by the County tect, Mr. A. C. Bunch.

West Bridgford.—The U.D. prepared a preliminary town p scheme.

Woking.—The U.D.C. are to invite tenders for the erectio new fire station. Mr. Wooldridge, Council Offices, is the architect.

Worksop.—A large Parish to be erected in connection Anne's Church, to provide accommodation for about 400 Plans by Mr. B. D. Thompson, Street, Worksop.

York.—The M.H. has appr the lay-out and house plans houses under the City of York Street Improvement Scheme) 1925.



, LORRY THAT SENDS
PROFITS BY KEEPING
UPKEEP DOWN

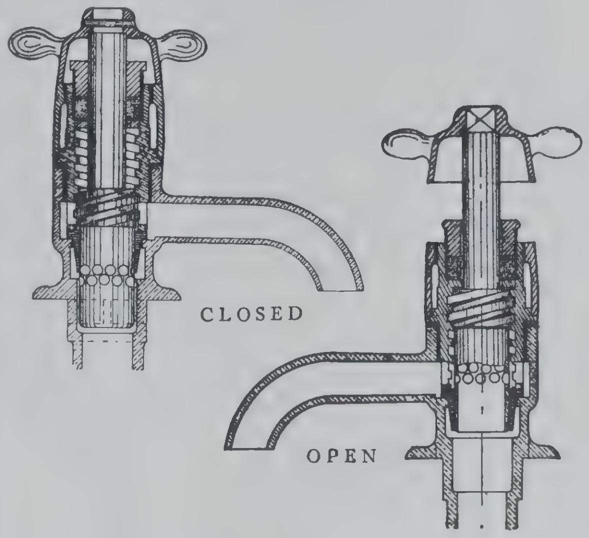
25 cwt. Overland works day in,
out—revels in overloads, enjoys
usage. It is always on the job, and
y far the most economical lorry
the loads it will carry. Built of
cial steel, its chassis strength
pares favourably with that of a
nner (in fact, the most experi-
ed truck users who examine the
rland Chassis think it is designed
a 2 ton load). Its pulling and
rying capacities far exceed those
ny other lorry at its price. The
vier the work and the hillier the
rict—the more essential an
rland. You will want more
ils of this 365-days-a-year lorry.
st card will bring them, together
name of nearest Agent.

. Chassis £195 Lorry (with drop sides) £240

25 cwt.
verland

"KEEPS
UPKEEP
DOWN"

TAPS THAT
CANNOT
LEAK



HERE is a tap which has no washers or seatings to leak. The Washerless Anti-Splash Dripless Tap completely eliminates the irritation caused by waste of water, unsightly baths and bowls, also the jarring of pipes.

These taps are guaranteed against leakage for seven years, and in use prove practically everlasting. There is no expense of maintenance, and the improved Washerless tap costs little more than the old leaky kind.

The design is modern and pleasing. These Washerless taps are obtainable in all the usual patterns, and every tap is tested at an hydraulic pressure of 450 lbs. per sq. in. It is acceptable to the British Waterworks Association.

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taps

Agents wanted in all Towns
Write for particulars of attractive offer

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2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.1
Phone: Central 3206
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Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ABERGELE.—September 10.—For the construction of pipe sewer and drain from High Street to the site of the proposed Children's Hospital, and pipe drain connection to the existing drain from the present hospital. Particulars from the City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £3 3s.

ADDLESTONE (CHERTSEY).—September 9.—For the erection of 50 cottages (25 pairs), formation of drainage, fences, etc., on the housing estate at Green Lane and Prairie Road. Particulars, Mr. Ernest J. Castle, Council Offices. Deposit £1 1s.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—August 31.—Erection on the Pelham Street housing estate of eight houses, non-parlour type (semi-detached). Particulars, Mr. J. Rowbottom, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—August 29.—Erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BOGNOR.—September 5.—For the construction of 30 houses on the Collyer housing site. Particulars, Mr. J. Draper, A.M.Inst.C.E., Camden House, High Street, Bognor. Deposit £2 2s.

BOURNEMOUTH.—September 20.—For the erection of three blocks of semi-detached houses on the Southill estate, Ripon Road. Particulars, Mr. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I., Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

CHESSINGTON. — August 29.—Erection of 12 cottages and the construction of road, fencing, etc., at Fair Oak Lane. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

CHESTERFIELD. — September 1.—For the erection of 32 A3 type houses on the Highfield Hall estate. Particulars, Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, architects, Saltergate, Chesterfield. Deposit £1 1s.

CHESTERFIELD. — September 1.—For the erection of 43 houses on the St. Augustine's housing estate. Particulars, Messrs. Clayton & Rignall, architects, Corporation Street, Chesterfield.

CLAUDY, IRELAND.—August 30.—Erection of a new Public Elementary School. Particulars from the Employment Exchange, Londonderry, and at 15 Donegall Square West, Belfast (Room 35).

CORSHAM (CHIPPENHAM). — August 29.—Erection of new stores. Particulars, Mr. L. Gardner, surveyor, Hastings Road, Corsham. Deposit £1 1s.

DUNSANY, IRELAND. — August 29.—New National School. Particulars, the Architect's Office, 4 Grafton Street, Dublin.

EDLINGTON, YORKS. — August 29.—For all trades in the erection of Junior Mining Centre. Particulars, Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

HITCHIN.—September 5.—For the erection of a new Elementary School, to accommodate 562 scholars. Particulars from Lt.-Col. A. Ernest Prescott, County Surveyor and Architect, Hatfield. Deposit £1 1s.

LETCHWORTH. — For alterations and additions to "Briar Patch." Particulars, Mr. A. E. Passingham, 5 Bancrofts, Hitchin.

LUTON.—September 22.—For the erection of a new modern School for Girls at Luton. Particulars, Mr. S. C. Parrott, architect, 9 George Street West, Luton. Deposit £2 2s.

LYDBURY NORTH (SALOP).—September 1.—For the erection of a Village Hall. Particulars, Mr. H. D. Lynes, Lydbury North, Shropshire.

MARCH.—September 5.—For the erection of 50 houses on Upwell Road housing site. Particulars, Mr. W. Fovargue, The Causeway, March. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWPORT, I.o.W.—September 5.—For (a) erection of Corn Exchange, offices and lavatories; (b) erection of roofs to cattle pens. Particulars, Mr. E. A. Slater, Borough Surveyor.

NEWTOWN.—For the erection of a house and shop. Particulars, Messrs. Holdsworth & Co., Newtown, Hatfield.

OFFALY, TULLAMORE.—August 31.—Erection of nine houses. Particulars, Messrs. T. F. McNamara & Sons, architects, 5 Dawson Street, Dublin.

OXFORD.—August 31.—Erection of 92 parlour-type houses in three separate contracts: London Road, 28 houses; Gipsy Lane, 48 houses; and Shotover Road, 16 houses. Particulars, Mr. J. F. Richardson, City Engineer, Town Hall, Oxford. Deposit £5.

PATELEY BRIDGE.—August 31.—For the erection of four houses on the Railway Road housing site. Particulars, Mr. E. Moorhouse, Council Offices, Pateley Bridge. Deposit £1.

PRESTWICH.—September 6.—For the erection of ten "B" type, 32 "A" type, and 20 "A1" type brick houses. Particulars, Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor to the Council, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

RAINSOUGH (PRESTWICH). — September 6.—For the erection of nine "A2" type brick houses on the Flashfield estate. Particulars, Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor to the Council, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

REIGATE.—September 14.—Erection of 13 pairs of parlour houses in Smoke Lane. Particulars, Mr. F. T. Clayton, Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £3 3s.

ROWLEY REGIS.—September 6.—(1) For alterations and additions to the Public Offices, Dudley Road, Twidale, Staffs; and (2) for relaying storm-water drain, sewer and connections in Waggon Stre part of Elbow Street, Old H the U.D.C. Particulars, M Wright, Council House, Ol Staffs.

ST. AUSTELL.—August 3 the erection of new vestries verdyn Church. Particulars, Cowell, Drewitt & V A.R.I.B.A., Mansion House, T

SALFORD.—September 1 the erection of Public Ele School. Particulars from the S for Education, Education Offi ford. Deposit £1 1s.

SCARBOROUGH.—Septem For the erection of a club ho the North Cliff golf course. lars, Mr. H. W. Smith, Borou gineer, Town Hall, Scarboroug posit £2 2s.

SILKSTONE.—September 1 the erection of a school. Pa from the Education Depa County Hall, Wakefield.

TONYREFAIL. — Septem For the erection of 14 houses ticulars, Messrs. Thomas & & Partners, 23 Gelliwastad Pontypridd. Deposit £5.

UPMINSTER.—August 29. tion of a Telephone Exchang ticulars, The Contracts Branc Office of Works, King Charles London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1

UPPER WARLINGHAM.— 30.—For the erection of 26 lour houses. Particulars, Mr Evershed, A.R.I.B.A., Lloyd Chambers, Oxted. Deposit £3

Building Tende

ABRAM. — The U.D.C. cepted a revised tender of Darbyshire & Jackson, 15 Ken Wigan, for the erection of 5 at Bamfurlong at £429 10s. pe

ALTRINCHAM.—The cont the additions to the Public Lib been secured by Messrs. Marti & Son, builders, Greenwood The architect is Mr. T. Har A.R.I.B.A., 19 Kingsway.

BASINGSTOKE. — The c of the Park Prewett Mental have accepted the tender of Chapman, Lowry & Puttick mere, £16,666, for the erecti Nurses' Home at the Park Mental Hospital.

BOLTON.—For the erecti new cinema and café at Ch Mr. G. E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Buildings, Hill Street, Southp Mr. Felix Holt, A.R.I.B.A., Street, Liverpool, are the a Contract placed with Messrs Atlett & Son, Sovereign Road,

BOURNEMOUTH. — The of Messrs. J. J. Allen, Ltd., a extended, and the site has bee for the new portion. Messrs Fussell have secured the Messrs. Reynolds & L.R.I.B.A., are the architec steelwork has been supplied b Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd.; ing installation will be carrie Mr. G. M. Haden & Sons, Lt quetry and wood block flo Messrs. Mosaic Marble and

(Continued on page 36

Medusa Waterproofing Compound

PERCOLATION TESTS

❡ We have carried out very careful laboratory tests on our Compound and can prove it will satisfactorily resist high water pressure.

❡ A concrete sample examined was found to be water-tight under a pressure of 20 lbs. per sq. inch in a test over 35 days. This figure is never likely to be met with in ordinary practice.

❡ For leaky cellars and underground work, always add MEDUSA WATERPROOFING COMPOUND.

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G. & T. EARLE (1925) LTD.

Cement Manufacturers,

Hull

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
¾-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
¾in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/–	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/–	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/–	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	590/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	208/–	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/–	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d*.	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10%or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

	Prices.		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per ya d
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/–	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/–	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 3 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	3 10 6	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Wel-
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4,

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6
Scotch glue	60/–

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/–	Per foot cub dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto Japanese	15/–	
Ditto American	14/–	
Ditto English	12/–	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/–	
Ditto Cuban	26/–	
Teak Eng.	10/–	
Ditto Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—										
Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Owt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List)

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d*.	5½*d*.	6¾*d*.	9½*d*.	1/1	1/6½
Elbows square (each)	10*d*.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11*d*.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d*.	6*d*.	7*d*.	9*d*.	1/–	1/4

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—28¾%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9½	2/1½	2/6	2/10½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¼	1/11½	2/3½	2/8	3/0½
Shoes (each)	10½*d*.	1/0½	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾
Bends (each)	1/0½	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/3	1/6½	1/8¾	1/11¾	2/6
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3
Single junction .. .. each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/–
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard	—	—	1/2½	1/3½	1/4½
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	10*d*.	11*d*.	1/0½
Stop ends .. .. do.	—	—	3*d*.	3*d*.	3*d*.
O.G. gutter .. per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6
Stop ends .. .. do.	—	—	4*d*.	4*d*.	4*d*.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bun
Metal lathing	1/–	Per Ya
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per to
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/–	Per to
Ditto White	120/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard s
Chalk lime	59/9	Per to
Hair	43/–	Per cw
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 3/6	Per yard s
White Portland cement	300/–	Per to
Lath nails	31/–	Per cw

ARSON'S PURE PAINTS
Distempers,
Enamels &
Varnishes

Super General rative Paint. In e and Light Stone
The Celebrated White Undercoating. One coat transforms Black into White
Dries with a Hard Glossy surface in about 8 hours. In 30 shades
Patterns and full particulars on application to
LTER CARSON & SONS, Battersea, London, S.W.11

"SALONIT"
sbestos-cement Slates
In Grey, Blue, Red, Brown and Green Colour
COLOURED THROUGHOUT
Any quantity supplied promptly from London Stores
Telephone Nos.: Central 4428/9
Telegraphic Address: Spalatosa, Cannon, London
Manufacturers:
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ABERDEEN
&
SCANDINAVIAN
Polished & Fine Axed
BROOKES LTD
Quarry Owners.
65 Victoria Street,
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Fireclay Works.
Halifax, Yorks.
GLAZED BRICKS

ARDENBRITE"
(Registered Trade Mark)
HE PERFECT DECORATIVE MEDIUM FOR
RADIATORS
be used in a Spraying Machine, without disconnecting Radiator,
ne quarter of the time as compared with Brush Painting.
As used at Africa House, Kingsway.
Made in 12 Artistic Metallic Colours, dries hard in half an hour, stands heat, will not tarnish, can be washed.
Prices and Colour Card from
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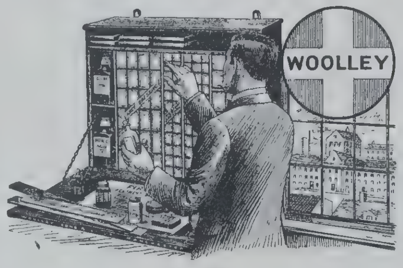
BOXES & CABINETS for every Purpose.



The "VICTORIA" CABINETS, made of Baywood, polished and well finished, are designed to comply with the Workmen's Compensation Act (1923), The Building Regulations (1926), and The First Aid Order in Quarries and Mines (1924).
Write for Catalogues.
JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO.
76 Deansgate, MANCHESTER LIMITED

ILLETT & JOHNSTON (THE CROYDON BELL FOUNDRY LIMITED)
CROYDON, SURREY
BELLS
Founders of the world's two greatest Carillons:
W YORK 53 bells, bass bell 9¼ tons. OTTAWA 53 bells, bass bell 10 tons.
nt contracts include the recasting of the bells for MANCHESTER and COVENTRY Cathedrals, and the restoration of numerous ringing peals throughout the country.
TOWER CLOCKS
WEIGHT DRIVEN AND ELECTRIC.
13,000 have been supplied throughout the world, including those at the
Courts, London
Exchange, London
Manchester Town Hall, and
Bradford Town Hall.
SYNCHRONISED ELECTRIC CLOCKS
As fitted to County Hall, London (800 clocks) and numerous Hospitals and Institutions ALL OVER THE WORLD.
No Winding. No Cleaning. Silence. Accurate Timekeeping.
LONDON AGENTS:
A. LYON & CO., 82 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Telephone: Royal 1177-1178.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	32/6	33/-	36/-

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0½	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
¼ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
¼ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
¼ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to in quantities of 10 upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	White 7½d.		
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	10
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/0½	1/11	2/8½	3/1	3/2	3/4	3/1
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/11	3/-	3/11	4/4	4/6	4/9	6/1

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sh
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	47/6	Cwt
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/-	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	56/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(Continued).

Ltd.; steel windows by Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co.; "Macasfelt" flat roofing, Messrs. D. Anderson & Son. The premises of Messrs. Edwin Jones & Co., Ltd., are to be reconstructed, the work having just started. The architect is Mr. Lionel Youngman, L.R.I.B.A., and the contractors are Messrs. Griffiths & Co., Ltd. Messrs. Seal & Hardy, L. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, have just completed a new Baptist Chapel, the contract having been carried out by Messrs. Marshall & Bower. The extensions to Messrs. Bobby & Co., Ltd.'s tea lounge in The Square are reaching their final stage. The architects are Messrs. Reynolds & Tomlins, L.R.I.B.A., the contractor being Messrs. Hayward & Son. The shop fittings and shop fronts are being carried out by Messrs. Courtney & Pope & Co., Ltd. Messrs. H. E. Hawker & Partners, architects, St. Peter's Chambers, St. Peter's Street, are supervising the extensions to the premises of Messrs. J. E. Beale, Ltd. The steelwork is being carried out by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd.; the ornamental ironwork is by Messrs. Walter Macfarlane; the terra cotta facing is being executed by Messrs. Doulton & Co.; the sprinklers are by Messrs. Mather & Platt; while the general contractors are Messrs. Hayward & Sons. Messrs. Pearson & Burrell, L.R.I.B.A., are the architects for the Christadelphian Hall in Holmhurst Road. The contractor is Mr. R. J. Bishop, of Parkstone.

BROADGREEN (LIVERPOOL).—Mr. G. H. Bellis, contractor, Eccleston Street, St. Helens, has secured the contract for the erection of a new R.C. Church. Mr. W. Ellis, 9 Hardshaw Street, St. Helens, Lancs., is the architect.

CHARMINSTER (BOURNEMOUTH).—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Hawkins Bros., £16,557 17s. 7d., for the erection of an Elementary School.

COPSEWOOD. — Warwickshire E.C. have accepted the tender, £1,619, of Messrs. Humphreys, for extensions at the Elementary School.

GLOSSOP. — Messrs. Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., Salford, propose to make improvements to the "Market Vaults" public-house, High Street. Plans prepared in the firm's architect's department. The contract has been placed with Mr. D. Sidebottom, builder, Pike's Lane, Glossop.

HAMPTON LUCY (STRATFORD-ON-AVON).—For the erection of eight houses. Contract let to Messrs. Universal Housing Co., £2,240.

HEXHAM-ON-TYNE.—A new R.C. Elementary School is to be built. Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been engaged to prepare the necessary plans.

HOLLINGWOOD.—Messrs. Charles Vallance & Sons, builders, Clumber Street, Mansfield, have secured the building contract for the erection of the new Ringwood Hotel. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Rignall, architects, Corporation Street, Chesterfield.

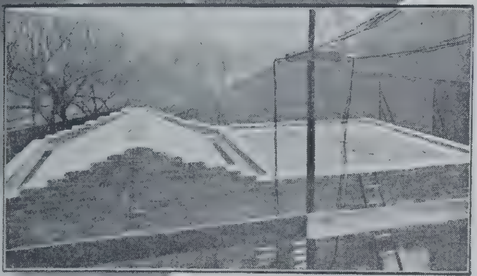
ILFORD.—The contractor for
United Methodist Church at the c
of Eastern Avenue and The Dri
Mr. A. E. Symes, Stratford,
£13,767. Messrs. Geo. Baines &
FF.R.I.B.A., 121 Victoria S
S.W.1, are the architects.

STOKE D'ABERNON. — Fo
erection of 12 cottages for the E
R.D.C. the tender of Messrs.
H. F. Rolls, of Cobham, at £
has been accepted.

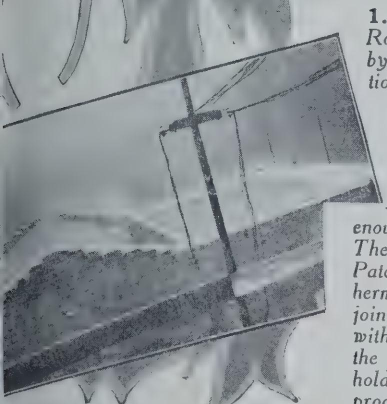
Trade Note

The sub-contract for the sluice
and accessories for the new Ba
on the Nile, at Nag Hammadi, has
placed with Messrs. Ransomes
Rapier, Ltd., of Waterside W
Ipswich. This project, it will b
membered, forms the next step i
irrigation of the Nile, which
menced in 1899 with the constru
of the famous Assouan Dam, fol
by the Esna Barrage, built in
and the Sennar Dam, opene
January of last year. This ba
will have 100 openings on the
portion of the dam and six ope
on the irrigation canal, and ea
these openings is to be provided
two gates of about 20 ft. span,
ning in parellel grooves, which
permit of their being lifted out s
ately if desired. Two power-c
machines travelling on rails on t
the barrage will be provided for
ating the gates to regulate the fl
water through the openings, a
smaller machine will work on the
head. The contract price is app
mately £170,000.

FIRE!



and VULCANITE Covered Roofs



1. *Slated and Vulcanite Roofs before official test by British Fire Prevention Committee.*

2. *After 60 minutes' test—showing Slated Roof entirely consumed and Vulcanite Roof intact and sound enough to be walked upon. The reason being that Patent Vulcanite Roofing hermetically seals the joints of the boarding, and without a current of air the flames cannot catch hold—only a charring process being possible on the underneath side.*

Fire risks are therefore reduced to a minimum when your roof is covered with Patent Vulcanite Roofing finished with 2" of either gravel or concrete. Vulcanite is a fire-resisting Roofing of the very highest order. Alternatively it can be finished with tarmacadam.

During the past 30 years it has been used on the biggest and best jobs, at home and abroad, because it offers the maximum protection at the lowest possible cost.

ULCANITE
LAT ROOFING

lies with London Building Act & Building Bye-Laws of
orough and Urban District Councils requiring an incom-
ble exterior roof covering; accepted by all leading Fire
Insurance Companies as a full Tariff Roof.

There is a VULCANITE Dampcourse for every type of Building. ALL VULCANITE DAMPCOURSES are easily laid, will not fracture or rot and will give to settlement.

ve send you our Catalogue? Estimates willingly submitted.

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is supplied and fixed only by

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LIMITED.
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UR ROAD, OLD FORD, LONDON, E.3.
nt Works, Wigan. Stranmillis, Belfast.
Yate Street, Glasgow.

DURESCO WASHABLE WATER PAINT

The F*IRST in the Field. The* F*OREMOST ever since.*

FIFTY Years' Experience has stamped

DURESCO

as being the PREMIER Water Paint

Sole Manufacturers: The Silicate Paint Co. J. B. ORR & Co. Ltd.
CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

As permanent as the Pyramids.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London A
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charge

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	¼%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/9	11/6	20/-
Ditto. for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar ..	620/-	830/-	1060/-
„ „ cement mortar ..	635/-	845/-	1075/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	¼*d*.	¼*d*. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	¼*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
	Stairs	
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-

	To Elev genera
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/
Bath stone ditto	10/

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square Countess
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	28/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3
Add for copper nails	2/3

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails .. ..
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails .. ..
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails .. ..
Add for vertical work .. ..
Add for circular on face in elevation .. ..
Add for circular on plan, according to radius .. .. ..
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per s
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Di
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Di
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Di
Green Randoms No. 2	..	115/-	Di
Grey-Green Randoms	..	98/6	Di
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	..	87/6	Di

	Per Foot
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per doze

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super .. ..
Centering to beams, per yard super .. ..
Centres to arches, per foot super .. ..

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	T
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-	

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super .. ..

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/-	45/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

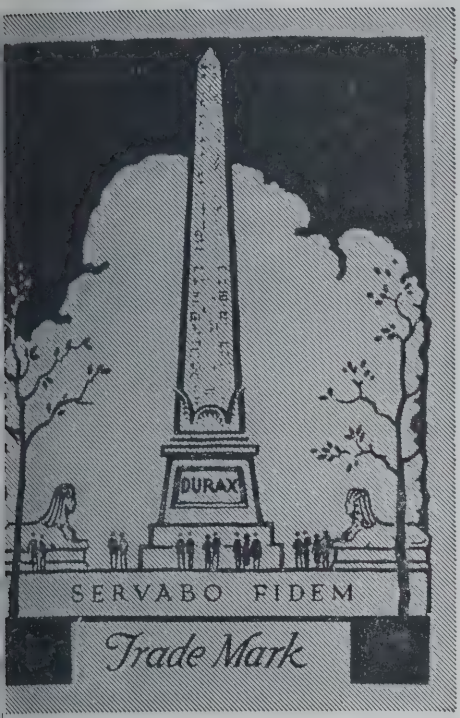
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6

	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel
Doors, per foot super			
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/-	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded ..	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times a exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super .. ..
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super .. ..
Housing steps to strings each .. ..

DURAX" TRACING PAPER



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A SUGGESTION

MAY we suggest that before purchasing Fireplace Suites or Sanitary Appliances you and your Clients should visit our recently re-arranged Showrooms at 17 & 18 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

The range of Fireplace Suites offered for inspection is a very wide one. A special feature is the number of beautiful Period Designs, many of which we owe to our own craftsmen of a century ago.

The Register Grate illustrated is in Armour Bright finish and fitted with the Hot Hearth Fire. It is particularly suitable for office or country house use.

O'BRIEN THOMAS & CO.

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LONDON."

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area: 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d	10½d	11½d.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.: Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run: 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.: Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run: Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each: Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/-	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3 2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1 4	1/8	1/11	2 2	2 9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Bossed ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10 6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	13/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/2

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot Run: 2 in.	4 in
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run: Gas ½ in.	Gas ¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super: 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super: Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/8	4/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass: 21oz.	Sheet Glass: 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass: $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	Cast Glass: ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super: Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper
In common colours	0/2½	0/5	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1

If on Moulded Work	Add per Yard Super for the following: If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on: Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	200%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats: 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/3	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames each ..	0/3	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/6	0/3	0/10
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¾	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	6d.

	Per Foot Super: Wax
Polishing	6d.

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece: Lining
On walls	1/5
On stairs	1/10
On ceilings	1/7

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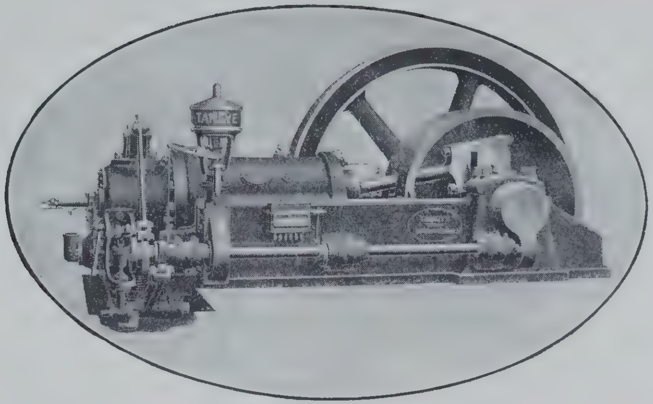

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47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/1

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of t marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separ at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; pain 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s.

This is an abridged list; the Gradings of other towns may be had on application to the Editorial Office of this Pa

Aberdare ....A
Abingdon B1
Accrington ....A
Aldershot B3
Alton C1
Altrincham ....A
Andover B3
Anglesey B2
Arundel B3
Ascot ....B
Ashford (Kent).....B3
Ashstead A3
Ashton-under-Lyne .A
Ashton-in-Makerfield..A
Aylesbury B3

Bagshot..........B3
Banbury B3
Bangor B2
Barnsley ....A
Barnstaple B1
Barrow-in-Furness .A
Barry..........A
Basingstoke B3
Bath ....B
Beaconsfield ....B
Beccles B3
Bedford ....B
Berkhamsted B3
Berwick..........A2
Bettws-y-Coed B1
Bexhill B2
Bideford B1
Birmingham ....A
Bishops Auckland ..A
Bishops Stortford ..B3
Blackburn..........A
Blackheath ....A
Blackpool..........A
Bognor B3
Bolton ....A
Bordon C1
Boston..........A3
Bournemouth .....B
Boxford..........C1
Bradford ....A
*Bradford-on-Avon B3
Braintree B1
Brecon..........B
Brentwood A3
Bridnorth B2
Bridgwater B2
Brighton ....B
Bristol ....A
Broadstairs..........B3
Bromsgrove A2
Buckingham B3
*Budleigh Salterton B2
Burgess Hill B3
Burnley ....A
Burslem ....A
Burstow B3
Burton-on-Trent ...A
Bury ....A
Bury St. Edmunds..B3
Buxton A1
Byfleet B1

Calder Valley ......A
Cambridge ....B
Canterbury B3
Cardiff ....A
Carlisle ....A
Carmarthen ....B
Carnarvon..........B2
Caterham A3
Chalfonts ....B
Chatham B1
*Cheddar B3
Chelmsford B1

Cheltenham ....B
Chepstow A2
Chertsey A3
Chester ....A
Chichester B3
*Chippenham B3
Chipping Norton ...B3
*Cirencester B2
Cleethorpes..........A
Clacton B1
Coalville ....A
Cobham..........A3
Cockermouth B2
Colchester B1
Colne Valley..........A
Colwyn Bay B1
Conway B1
Coventry ....A
Cranbrook..........C1
Crawley B3
Crewe A3
Cromer B3
Crowborough B2

Darlington ....A
*Dartmouth A2
Daventry B3
Deal B3
Denbigh B1
Derby ....A
*Devizes B3
Dewsbury ....A
Didcot ....B
Doncaster ....A
*Dorchester B3
Dorking..........B1
Dover B3
Dovercourt B2
Droitwich A3
Dudley A1
Dunstable B3
Durham ....A

Eastbourne ....B
East Dereham C
East Glam and Mon Valley ....
East Grinstead.....B2
Eastwood ....A
Ebbw Vale..........A
Eccles ....A
Edenbridge B3
Egremont A3
Ely..........B3
Evesham B2
*Exeter A2
Exmouth B2

Fairford (Glos).....C
Falmouth B2
Fareham B2
Farnborough C1
Farnham B3
Faversham B3
Felixstowe ....B
Filey A3
Fleetwood ....A
Flint A3
Folkestone B3
Frinton and Walton B1
Frodsham ....A
Frome B3

Gainsborough A3
Gateshead ....A
Gerrards Cross.....B
Gillingham B1
Glastonbury and Street..B3
*Gloucester..........B

*Gloucester (West of the Severn).......B2
Godalming B2
Goole A2
Gorleston B1
Gosport ....B
Grantham A3
Gravesend..........A1
Great Yarmouth...B1
Grimsby ....A
Guildford B1
Guilsborough B2

Hadleigh C1
Hailsham B3
Halifax ....A
Halton Park . B2
Hanley ....A
Harpenden B1
Harrogate ....A
Hartlepools..........A
Hartley Wintney ..C1
Harwich B2
Hastings B3
Hatfield..........B1
Havant C1
Hawkhurst C1
Hayling Island.....C1
Haywards Heath...B3
Heathfield..........B3
Hemel Hempstead..A3
Henley ....B
*Hereford ....B
Herne Bay..........B3
Hertford B1
Heywood ....A
Hitchin B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)C
Holyhead B1
Horley (Kent).....B3
Hornsea A3
Horsham B2
Horwich ....A
Huddersfield..........A
Hull ....A
Hunstanton B3
Huntingdon B2
Hythe (Kent)......B3

Ilfracombe B2
Ilkeston..........A
Ilkley..........A
Immingham ....A
Ipswich ....B
Isle of Wight..........C
Ivy Bridge C

Jarrow..........A
Jesmond ....A

Keighley ....A
Kendal B2
Kenilworth ....A
Keswick B2
Kettering ....B
Kidderminster A2
Kings Lynn B2
Kirkby Stephen....B3
Knutsford A3

Lambourne B3
Lancaster ....A
Langley Park ......A
Langport..........C
Laverstock B3
Leamington A3
Leatherhead A3
Leeds ....A
Leek ....A
Leicester ....A
Leigh (Lancs)......A

Leigh-on-Sea B1
Leighton Buzzard ..B3
Letchworth..........B1
Leyland..........A
Lewes B3
Lichfield A3
Lincoln ....A
Lingfield B3
Liskeard B3
Liss C1
Littlehampton B2
Llandudno B1
Llanelly..........A
Loughborough .....A
Louth A3
Lowestoft B1
Luton ....B
Macclesfield A1
Maidenhead ....B
Maidstone B1
Malvern..........A3
Manchester ....A
Mansfield ....A
Margate..........B3
Market Harborough A3
*Marlborough......B3
Matlock A3
Melton Constable...C1
Melton Mowbray ...A2
Merionethshire B2
Merthyr Tydfil.....A
Middlesbrough ...A
Middlewich A3
Midhurst B3
Milford Haven .....B
Milton-under Wychwood B3
Minehead C
Monmouth B2
Morecambe A1
Morpeth ....A

Nantwich A3
Newark A3
Newburn-on-Tyne .A
Newbury B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne .A
Newcastle-under-Lyne ....A
New Forest B2
Newmarket..........B2
Newport (Mon.) ....A
Newport Pagnell ...B3
Newquay B3
Normanton ....A
Northallerton B3
Northampton A2
Northfleet A1
North Shields .....A
Northwich A3
Norwich ....B
Nottingham ....A
Nuneaton ....A

Oakham B1
Oldbury ....A
Oldham ....A
Ongar ....B
Ormskirk ....A
Oswestry A3
Oundle B1
Oxford..........B

Paignton A2
Pangbourne B3
Penrith B2
Penzance..........B3
Peterborough A3
Petersfield..........C1
Petworth..........B3

*Plymouth ....A
Pontefract ....A
Pontypridd ....A
Poole ....B
Porthcawl ....A
Portsmouth ....B
Port Talbot..........A
Preston ....A
Prestwich ....A
Princetown B1
Pudsey ....A
Pulborough..........B3

Queensferry ....A

Ramsgate B3
Raunds B1
Rawtenstall ....A
Reading ....B
Redcar ....A
Redditch A2
Redhill B1
Redruth and Camborne B3
Reigate B1
Rhondda Valley ...A
Rhyl B1
Rhymney Valley ...A
Ripon A3
Rochdale..........A
Rochester B1
Romney C1
*Ross-on-Wye .....B
Rotherham ....A
Ruabon A1
Rugby ....A
Rugeley..........A3
Runcorn ....A
Rushden B1

Saffron Walden C1
St. Albans..........A3
St. Annes ....A
St. Helens ....A
St. Ives (Cornwall) .B3
Salford ....A
Saltburn ....A
Sandgate..........B3
Scarborough A1
Seaford C1
Seaham Harbour ...A
Selby ....A
Sevenoaks B1
Sheerness B3
Sheffield ....A
Shepton Mallett ...C
Sheringham B3
Shipley ....A
Shrewsbury A3
Sirhowy Valley ....A
Sittingbourne B3
Skegness A3
Skipton A2
Slough ....B
Soham C1
Southampton ....B
Southend-on-Sea ...B1
Southport ....A
South Shields .....A
Southwell A3
Sowerby Bridge ...A
Spalding B2
Spen Valley ....A
Stafford A2
*Stalbridge C
Staines ....B
Stamford..........A3
Stockbridge C1
Stockport ....A
Stockton-on-Tees...A

Stoke-on-Trent ..
Stoney Stratford .
Stourport ......
Stowmarket .....
Stratford-on-Avon
*Stroud ......
Sunderland .....
Sutton Coldfield..
*Swanage ......
Swansea Valley ..
Swanwick ......
Swansea ......
*Swindon ......

Tamworth......
Taunton ......
*Tavistock (Town)
Teeside District .
Tenterden .....
Thame ......
Thetford ......
Thirsk ......
Thornton ......
Tonbridge .....
Torquay ......
*Totnes ......
Towcester .....
Tring ......
*Trowbridge ....
Tunbridge Wells .

Uckfield ......
Uttoxeter ......

Wakefield ......
Wallsend-on-Tyne
Walmer ......
Walsall ......
Wantage ......
Ware ......
Warrington.....
Watton ......
Warwick ......
Wednesbury ....
Wellingborough .
Wells (Somerset) .
Welwyn......
Welwyn Garden City..
Wendover ......
West Bromwich .
Westcliffe-on-Sea
Westgate ......
Westerham .....
West Hartlepool .
Weston-super-Ma
Weybridge ......
*Weymouth .....
Whitby ......
Whitechurch ....
Whitehaven .....
Whitstable .....
Widnes ......
Wigan ......
Wimborne......
Winchester .....
Windsor ......
Wisbech ......
Witney ......
Woking ......
Wolverhampton..
Woodstock .....
Worcester .....
Worksop ......
Worthing ......
Wycombe ......

Yeadon ......
*Yeovil ......
York ......

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton..	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham ...	1	3½
Cirencester.....	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough ...	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye...	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage.......	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)..	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge		
Westbury......		
Weymouth		
Yeovil.........		

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen ....A
Abernethy A2
Annan A2
Anstruther ....B
Arbroath A2
Ayr ....A
Ayton A2

Ballantrae..........A
Balmore ....A
Bankhead ....A
Banknock ....A
Bannockburn .....A
Barrhead..........A
Berwick..........A2
Blairadam..........A
Blair Athol A2

Blantyre. ....A
Bothwell ....A
Brechin A2
Bridge of Allan ....A

Calder ....A
Caldwell ....A
Carnoustie A2
Carronbridge A2
Carstairs ....A
Castletown A2
Clydebank ....A
Coatbridge ....A
Coldstream A2
Craithes A2
Crieff A2
Culross ....A

Dalmuir ....A
Dalrymple ....A
Douglas ....A
Drumclog ....A
Dumbarton..........A
Dumfries A2
Dunblane and District ....A
Dundee ....A
Dunfermline ......A
Dunoon and District ....A

East Lothian ......A
Ecclefechan A2
Edinburgh and District ....A

Falkirk ....A
Forfar A2

Galashiels A2
Glamis A2
Glasgow and District ....A
Greenlaw..........A2
Greenock..........A

Hawick A2

Inverness:..........B

Jamestown ....A
Jedburgh..........A2

Kelso A2
Killiecrankie..........A2
Kilmarnock ....A
Kilpatrick ....A
Kirkcaldy ....A
Kirkpatrick A2

Lanark ....A
Leith ....A
Lockerbie A2

Melrose A2
Midlothian ....A
Montrose A2
Muirkirk ....A

Newport ....A

Paisley ......
Peebles ......
Perth and District
Peterhead and District..
Port Glasgow ....

St. Andrews ....
Selkirk......
Stirling ......
Strathaven ....

Troon ......

West Lothian. .

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

September 2, 1927

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

at the walls of the houses which collapsed in Street had no foundations was one of the sur- ıg points of evidence before the Coroner's inquest the victims; and, apparently, there are many s of similar age in London whose walls are ut the footings and concrete base which modern ice decrees as essential for the proper distribu- of the weight upon the sub-soil. Years ago, in f the Midland mining villages where building vs were not so strictly enforced as, possibly, are now, we saw bricks tipped into a w trench devoid of concrete, and merely ly squared up as a base for a house. procedure, risky enough one would think, mining district, was rendered still more dous by the fact that one end wall was separated the rest of the building on the lower floor by entry," or passage from front to back, which eature of housing in this part of the kingdom. , however, who would judge building of all ages e standard of Rivington, will realise that the builder, like the poor, is always with us. The ling core of the west front wall of Peterborough dral, the 18th century houses in Beak Street sewhere, and the 19th century speculative villa suburbs, may savour of jerry building, but should be regarded rather from the economic point than as evidences of original sin. The ions at the time of erection may seem to have ed the method adopted as reasonable, and nt to give ample strength for a long period. edral centuries old, or a house which has served rpose for 150 or 200 years, are hardly to be l, therefore, by modern standards. In rural ts one may find cottages of even more flimsy uction, which, after two or three hundred years, ll serving their original purpose of a habitation. nese survivals amid the changing and complex ions inherent in great centres of population like n, do present a problem which will become in- ıgly difficult as time goes on. In the case of Street, alterations were in progress in the build- elf. To negligence, not of a criminal character, ıring the structure while these alterations were on, the coroner's jury attributed the collapse. time, however, when these old structures are pulled down and replaced by buildings much and going much deeper into the ground, the f ensuring their safety when building on the ing site becomes an extremely onerous one.

* * *

John Simpson, in a letter to *The Times* last thinks that this question of old buildings in the streets of London a matter of anxiety, and of all the forces or strains to which they are subject to-day, he regards the most fatal as the violent and incessant vibration of heavy traffic rolling on hard roads. We have had some experience of this in a house, just over a century old, in a quiet square with little traffic, but which is within about 40 yards of a main thoroughfare carrying trams, omnibuses and heavy vehicles. Even at that distance, vibration is very pronounced with certain classes of vehicles. Trams and omnibuses do not seem to have any effect, but fire engines travelling at high speed and heavy lorries do produce very unpleasant tremors. It is not fully realised, perhaps, that many of the modern motor vehicles, especially steam waggons, run to a weight or two or three tons, and, probably, double that weight when loaded. With these heavy vehicles passing along the streets, it is not surprising that Sir John should have seen free sand from the perished mortar dribbling out of the brick joints of an old building every time a heavy vehicle passed in the adjoining street. Quite apart, therefore, from the care and precautions required in the case of alterations to such structures, or when erecting new buildings against them, this distinguished architect would have the owners of such property recognise the need for periodical surveys and watchful supervision. "Accurate plumbings should be made from time to time and registered for reference and comparison, for the life of many ancient structures has been shortened of late, and we must expect further failures." Though "it is true that buildings in distress give warnings to those whose eyes are trained to observe them," it is the danger of sudden collapse, with possible loss of life or limb, that is to be feared.

* * *

The more pregnant question, arising out of the Beak Street collapse, was the architect's duty or responsibility for seeing that old buildings were adequately shored up or secured during alterations or underpinning; and on this point various opinions were expressed. Generally the question of shoring is a matter which has rested with the builders, and, naturally, as Mr. A. R. Powys points out, the architect cannot criticise or interfere without taking a certain amount of the builder's responsibility upon his own shoulders. Mr. E. Guy Dawber also dissented from the the suggestion that the architect should dictate and supervise the shoring operations required; such a procedure would mean that "the architect's work would never be done." Generally, we think the present system has worked well, and as the architect cannot spend his whole time on the job, the contractor is, obviously, the better person to deal with any emergency or additional requirement which the carrying out of operations may disclose. The only alternative would be the employment of a competent clerk of the works to represent the architect, and upon the majority of alteration works this would be a needless and unjustifiable expense. The relations between architects and reputable firms of builders are usually such, too, that the builder will detail the measures he proposes to take to secure the building and ask the architect's advice upon them.

* * *

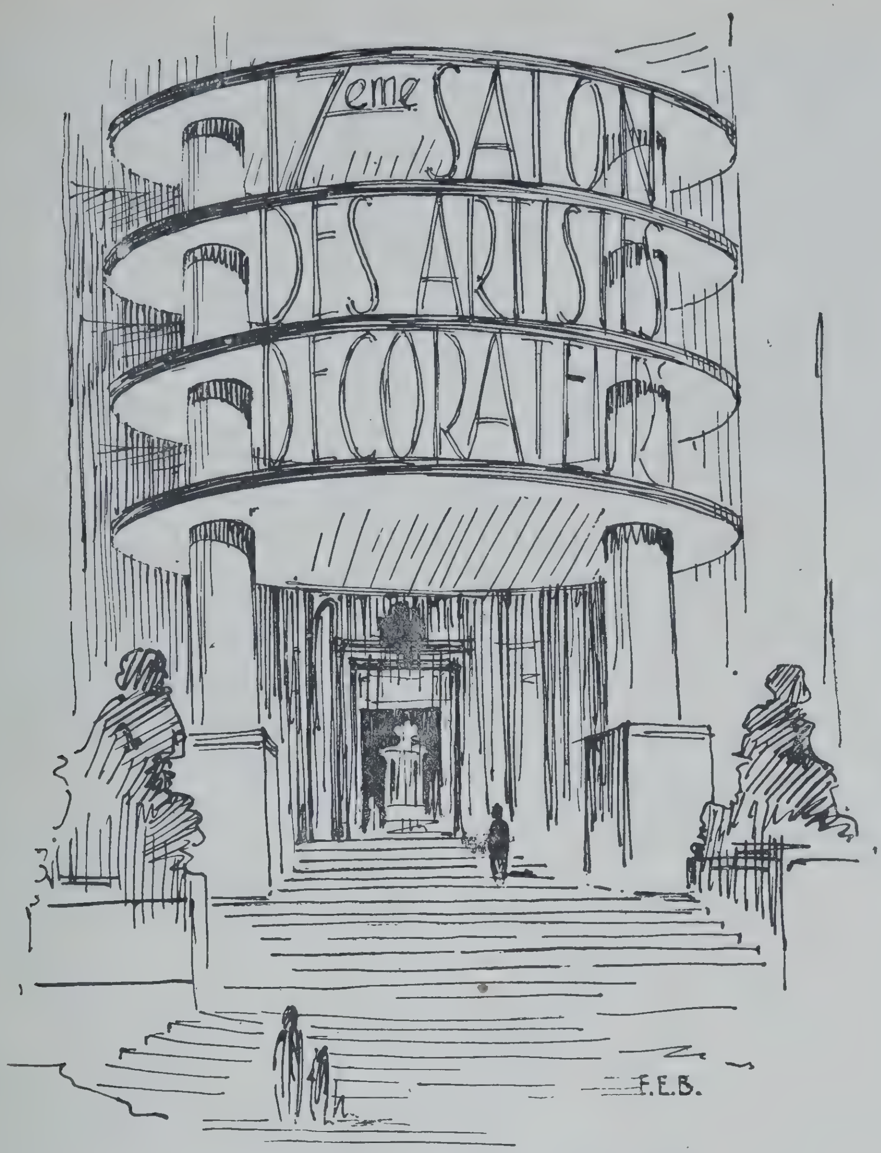
A point in this symposium, made by Mr. Osmond Catlin, the Borough Surveyor of Lambeth, was that most of the old buildings in Central London, and some of the newer residential property, were of very poor construction. As regards the old property, we may take it that it was not designed to withstand the strain of modern conditions, particularly in its advanced years; but the latter part of Mr. Catlin's dictum seems to require some explanation from someone. We can hardly imagine, with the stringent by-laws and supervision over construction now in force in the Metropolis, that poor construction is condoned or permitted. Possibly, however, he referred to the great era of suburban building of twenty or thirty years ago. On the danger of vibration, and its effect a considerable distance from the roads on which it originated, Mr. Catlin's experience tallies with our own; and he is of opinion that some cure for vibration, either by better distribution of the weight in motor vehicles, or improved methods of road construction, would have to be found. The Borough Surveyor of Southwark, Mr. Arthur Harrison, found a cause for instability in buildings in the fact that the normal level of water in London soil had been lowered by from 1½ to 2 ft. during his lifetime. To deep well sinking, which has been mentioned in this connection, Mr. Harrison does not attribute responsibility. The deep wells draw from below the London clay, and great care is exercised in boring to keep the subsoil water out. Rather does he indicate pumping in excavations under existing buildings, or for new buildings, and notes that in a number of such cases, where pumping has been resorted to, sand was brought up as well as water. This goes to confirm the suggestion we made in these notes last week.

* * *

The disintegrating effects of vibration on old buildings, to which Sir John Simpson referred, seems to be receiving ample illustration in London. Within the past week an old house in Great Windmill Street and two in Palace Street, Westminster, have developed cracks or bulges, and dangerous structure notices have been served in respect of them. The District Surveyor of the latter district states, however, that in his district alone some 30 to 40 other buildings are also considered to be in a dangerous condition, and notices have been served upon the owners. Probably many old brick buildings might also be spilling particles of perished lime mortar out of their joints, but for the fact that the owners have had the joints raked out and repointed. It is a question, however, how far this caulking operation is really effective, for while repointing may temporarily prevent the egress of the disintegrated mortar, it can hardly restore the homogeneity or rigidity of the wall. And this raises several important problems. First, the effective life of brickwork, which must depend largely on the hardness and resistance of the brick and on the continued cohesion of the mortar. And arising out of this is the very important question of the exact function which the mortar fulfils in brickwork. Years ago, the student regarded mortar as a cementitious material required to stick the individual bricks together and combine them into a homogeneous structure. Modern scientific teaching discounts this, emphasising the view that mortar is to be regarded as a bedd
taking up the inequalities of the brick. We n
confess never to have been wholly convinced by
modern view, but, however correct it may be
theory, we fancy that the increasing vibratior
city traffic must lead to some reconsideration in p
tice, probably to the use of a stronger cementit
material, like cement mortar, for the brickwork
important buildings. One cannot help feeling s
qualms about the beautiful new structures built of
brick with wide mortar joints, and wondering v
their length of life will be under modern conditior

* * *

The recent explosion of two large gasholders
Manchester gasworks leads the *Manchester Guar*
to enquire why "a quarter teeming with hu
life should be deemed the ideal spot in w
to house a potential mammoth bomb." We think
contemporary is hardly just in saying
"gasholders are put in densely congested a
partly because the well-to-do dislike ha
the amenities of their chosen district
turbed by the gross offence to eye and nose
they offer, and partly because it is an obvious econ
to carry gas as small a distance as possible." It
more obvious economy to carry coal as small a
tance as possible, and for that reason most gasw
will be found alongside, and with siding con
tion to, railways. Nor are gasholders al
absent from the more highly-rented areas of a t
We can call to mind two or three instances in Gre
London where the reverse is the case. It is prob
true to say that the well-to-do in most places a
living near railways, and for that reason the che
rented property tends to develop in the neighb
hood of the railways and, incidentally, of the
works. There is no malicious ordering of
things. The majority of the gasworks wer
place long before the houses in their vicinity.
many developing districts they are well outside
built-on area, but how long they will continue
so it is, of course, impossible to say. And as gasw
are expensive plants to put down, and cannot e
be moved whenever it suits speculators to buil
close to them, it follows that, sooner or later, they
be surrounded by house property, usually of
poorer class. We quite agree with our contempo
that gasholders are often found in "the w
place," but the remedy, as we see it, is not a
pensive pulling down of gasholders and their ere
on the outskirts of cities. It is the proper town
ning of cities and the adoption of zoning laws v
would relegate all factories to a particular zone
prevent houses from being built in such an area.
to the unsightly appearance of gasholders,
architects will be in full agreement, but we can h
subscribe to the suggestion that they should
camouflaged. It is generally conceded, we think,
the simplest solution of an engineering pro
usually turns out to be the best, æsthetically,
instances of attempts to make some engineering s
ture appear otherwise than it is, have rarely
acclaimed by people of artistic taste. Gasho
might, however, be painted in less obtrusive o
pleasant colours, or in colours that were calculat
harmonise better with their surroundings. We u
stand that the manager of the gasworks at a
known south coast resort did so far heed the a
of a well-known architect visitor that he replace
staring red paint on his gasholders by a soft
of green. The obtrusive bulk of a gasholder,
the fact that it rises and falls, rather limit the o
tunities for improving appearances, but as the
chester Guardian suggests camouflage, some ente
ing gasworks company might try a little d
painting so that, at a little distance, a gasholder
not readily be seen.



ENTRANCE TO THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE ART AT THE GRAND PALAIS - PARIS.

ESSAYS BY THE WAY

VI.—Le Pas D'Acier

By " SCRUTATOR."

me little time ago I went to see and hear (and y " hear " advisedly) a Russian ballet with the I have chosen for this article.

had no proper tale around which the chore- her built up his wonderful art—no tale, that is, h could be set out in explanatory form on the ramme—but it was a tale for all that, vastly ing, very modern and one which concerns all of ho live in " lands of progress." It is, moreover, llet of which one makes one's own interpretation, nterpretation which is open to attack and angry tation by all the other admirers of these in- table Russians, and some of them look as if they l be very angry—rather unhealthy-looking people, white puffy faces and lank dark hair, wearing eless Norfolk jackets, flannel bags of incredible hs and nice long floppy ties, complete with the itable tortoiseshell specs., and accompanied by female of the species.

I saw and heard, making my own interpretation, 'as d'Acier was the inevitable step which has to ade when an agricultural people turn to industry. irst, the ragged and debased peasants trying to stom themselves to the new conditions of urban life and factory work; very convulsive dancing this, with most horrid expressive noises, and then as they became more completely industrialised their dancing became more mechanical and regular, the spontaneity of their movements had gone, some great machine now ordered their existence and the music kept up a mechanical and insistent refrain.

Only the peasant lords rebelled, pleasant-looking young hunters in forest green, the counterpart of our young squires and squirelings, for they too must fit themselves into the new conditions or else resign their leadership; so they were also fitted, with much shrill protests of music, into offices and directorships, and the great machine began to revolve harmoniously though with a mechanical harmony composed of the strange noises of our modern urban world. Does this harmony prelude man's mastership of the machine —a time when he shall no longer be its sulky and rebellious slave, but its overlord with full powers of control?

There is a motto which states: " That the more things change, the more they are the same." Now this to me is a half truth, more puzzling than any lie, for my experience is that the more things change the more completely and entirely different they are, and that facile philosophy, which does not simplify but only complicates, leaves me stone cold when it does not make me muddled and angry.

I enjoyed the Russian ballet immensely, and I feel greatly annoyed with those superior critics who kept me away for so long by telling me the ballets were not up to their usual form. It is quite certain that if any person or persons give a fine performance on different lines to their usual, some silly ass will wag his long ears at you and say, " Very disappointing "!

I was thinking of this ballet, this " steel step " which so many of us are taking, when I passed the factory that is going up in what was Mornington Crescent. A wonderful affair at the present, with masses of timber and thin delicate rods of steel, with here and there, where the timber has been removed, some rugged cliff-like walls of rough concrete.

In the middle of the site at regular intervals are three enormous steel derricks with long movable arms bearing shallow troughs, and the purpose of these arms is to move to any portion of the timber framing that is ready, with the steel reinforcements in position, to receive the stream of fine concrete which pours down the troughs. A very modern method of building, quite as modern in its way as the Pas d'Acier, and very wonderful to watch. First an army of carpenters, then the neat fingered precisians who coax and twist those steel bars into the correct positions, and then the moving arms, the arms of the great machines which deliver the carefully-determined concrete at the requisite spots. Except for the noise of the carpenters' hammers—the noise which has accompanied all building since Adam erected the first log-hut, and now swelled into a mighty chorus—there seemed to be a minimum of noise connected with these operations. I missed the clang of the hammers against steel, the riveter's noise as he punches and pokes, and the pandemonium that accompanies with its own mocking chorus the steel erections which form so important a part of many of our modern buildings. Are we, the architects and builders, becoming masters of our machine, or do we, like the little green-clad hunters, rebel in puny squeaks against the conditions of our day?

A well-known writer on modern industrialism divides everything into paleo-technic and neo-technic. Paleo-technic being the earlier and cruder forms of industrialism—coal trains instead of electric; in a word, " coal " and what coal stands for, instead of electricity—brute force instead of brains—the brains of the neo-technician. But how is all this neo-technique, this nicely-adjusted business of ferro-concrete, going to effect the art of architecture? I see that Professor Beresford-Pite, in his evidence before the Committee that is sitting on the Registration Bill, states that: " Architecture grows out of the crafts of building—out of the building trades." I am quoting from memory, but I believe the Professor was pleading for the Craft Schools. Now I suppose that if you take a broad enough view Professor Pite is right, but the word " Schools " must mean a good deal more than the technical classes as at present conducted. Teaching well-behaved little boys to cut skew-back arches, though useful knowledge for a bricklayer, won't help architects to grapple with the intricacies of reinforced concrete. A thorough knowledge of carpentry might be a help in that direction, but it seems a long way round—rather like insisting on an analytical chemist who specialises in food tests going through a long course of manual labour with a market gardener!

It appears to me that we are getting further and further from the simple crafts.

The modern General sits in a tent, or more often a private house or office, sometimes miles from the scene of operations, surrounded with maps, telepho
and wireless, his calculations made and his comma
given on paper—everything is an affair of calculati
So with this business of reinforced concrete. If
architects wish to take, like our friends the little gr
hunters, our place in the scheme of things, then
seems to me that we have to learn how to calculat
a useful art which in a large measure we have
gotten.

In the old days men doubtless calculated the
of their timber beams and the strength of their b
walls, but when the joiners' strike in Paris led
the use of cast-iron beams and we began to erect st
framed buildings, we were content to hand over
steel-work calculations to the steel-work engineer,
we, the architects, spent our time in the filling-in
the clothing—the engineer provided the skeleton,
moulded the flesh round the bones.

And some will say, why not let him go on calcu
ing our reinforced concrete for us; we have b
getting along very pleasantly so far, why should
want to butt in and upset our little arrangement?

But, oh, indignant brother architect, I don't.
who cannot even calculate the simple sums requi
to fill in the Income Tax returns (when there is
income to return), how can I ever hope to grasp
intricacies of the much more elaborate calculati
required for ferro-concrete? I should like immen
to think that it was no concern of mine—that
engineer fellow could manage all that whilst I amu
myself in playing about with all sorts of fancy sha
which I fondly imagined would intelligently exp
the art of the reinforced. But would it? That is
disturbing question! If I have not absolute con
over my material, then how shall I shape it to
desire? I, the master, am dependent upon anot
who tells me I must do this, and that I cannot do
(the music at this juncture should be particul
strident, with a noise like the clashing of tee squ
on the O.P. side), and how can I refute the ras
A little matter of calculation! The neo-techni
must know his job, else he will become a
decorator, a man of upholstery and trimmings.
have been told that those amazing Perret Fr
made all their own calculations, with the result
theirs is one of the few valuable and original con
butions to the art of designing in reinforced conc

But someone asks: " Is a knowledge of calculat
all that is necessary? " And I hasten to rep
" Heaven forbid." Better a mere decorator tha
mere calculator; the first might perhaps give us so
thing beautiful, the latter never.

The new Town Hall at Dulverton, Somerset, w
was opened last week, has been erected at a cos
£2,000. Messrs. Richardson and Gill are the Ar
tects.

* * *

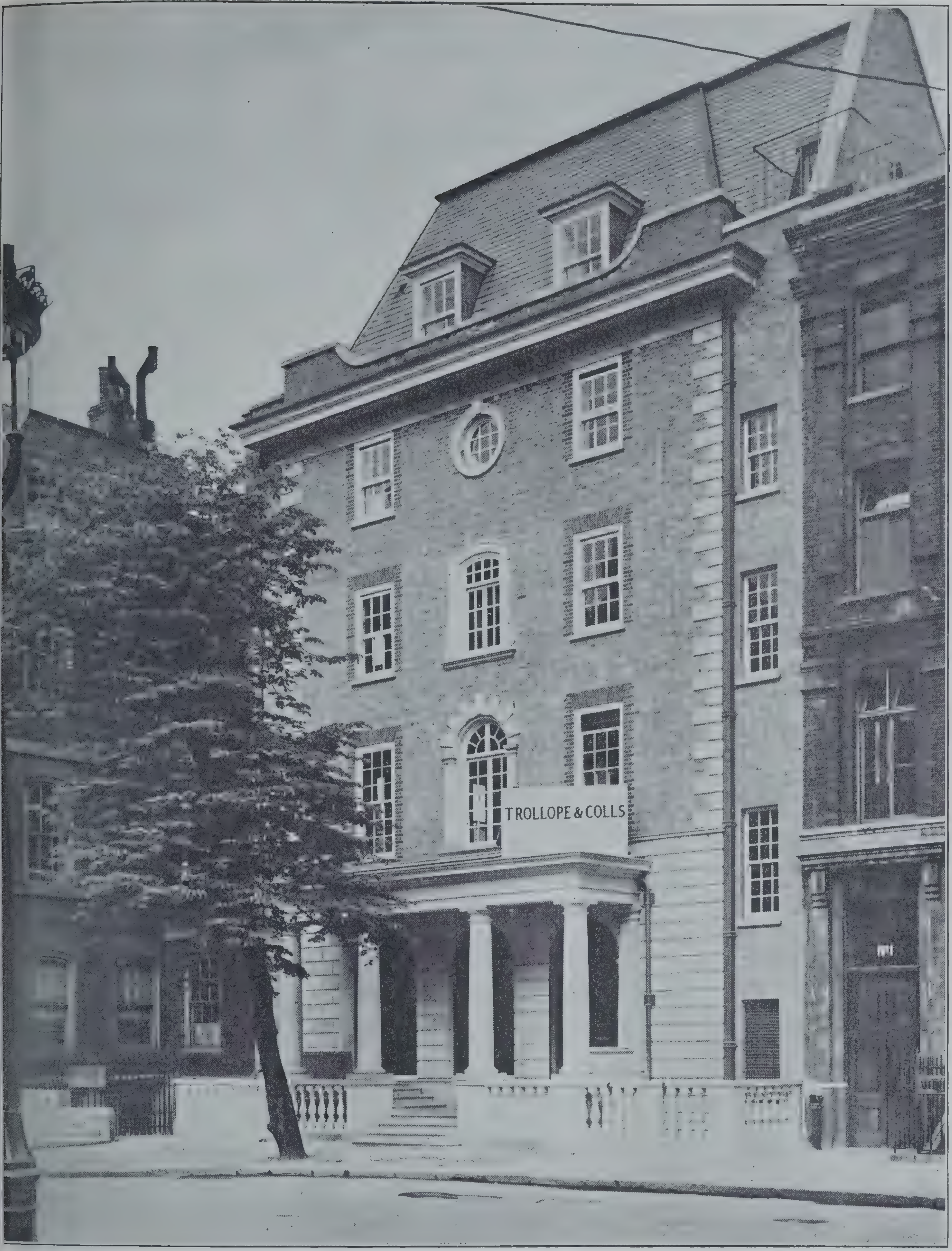
The Warrington Society have placed two tablet
the Bridge over the Mersey at Warrington
memorating the existence of a bridge at this spot s
A.D. 1304. The present structure, the sixth,
completed in 1915.

* * *

The opening recently of the new Town Hall
a new Fire Station at Lens, one of the most impor
railway junctions in the north of France, heralds
closing stages of the rebuilding of the Town, w
was destroyed in the Great War.

* * *

Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, recently ad
tised again for sale, has been purchased for pri
occupation, and will not, as feared in many quar
be divided up for development.



NO. 2, DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.
W. L. LUCAS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

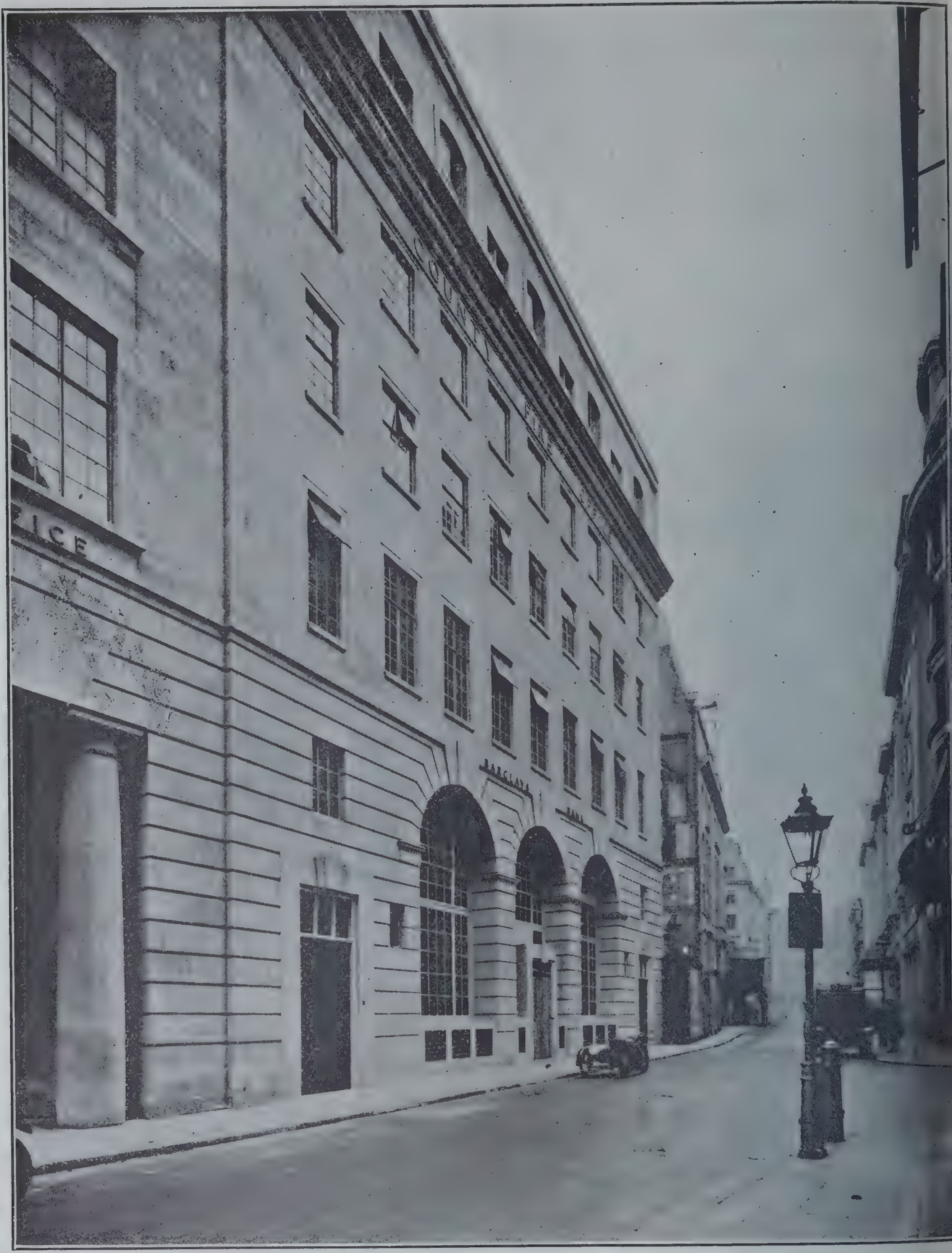
Book Review

lern Picture Theatre Electrical Equipment and Projection. By R. V. Johnson. London: Crosby Lockwood. 10s. 6d. net.

he contents of this book, which has reached its nd edition, are compiled in a form which will be ıd invaluable to the architect as a book of rence.

ı his opening remarks on the subject of the elec- ıl installation, the author calls attention to the mon practice of cutting prices to secure contracts, ı the result that picture houses often have inferior allations, resulting in a great deal of dissatisfaction and trouble. In consequence, binding and somewhat irritating rules have been formulated by the authorities concerned to counter this practice. There is no doubt that if the methods and equipment advocated by Mr. Johnson were widely adopted, a great deal more comfort and satisfaction would ensue to everybody concerned and, in time, such stringent local rules as now exist would become unnecessary.

The contents should prove particularly useful to the architect when considering his lay-out, particularly those sections dealing with control gear, dimmers, secondary lighting, motor generators and the various forms of modern projector apparatus.

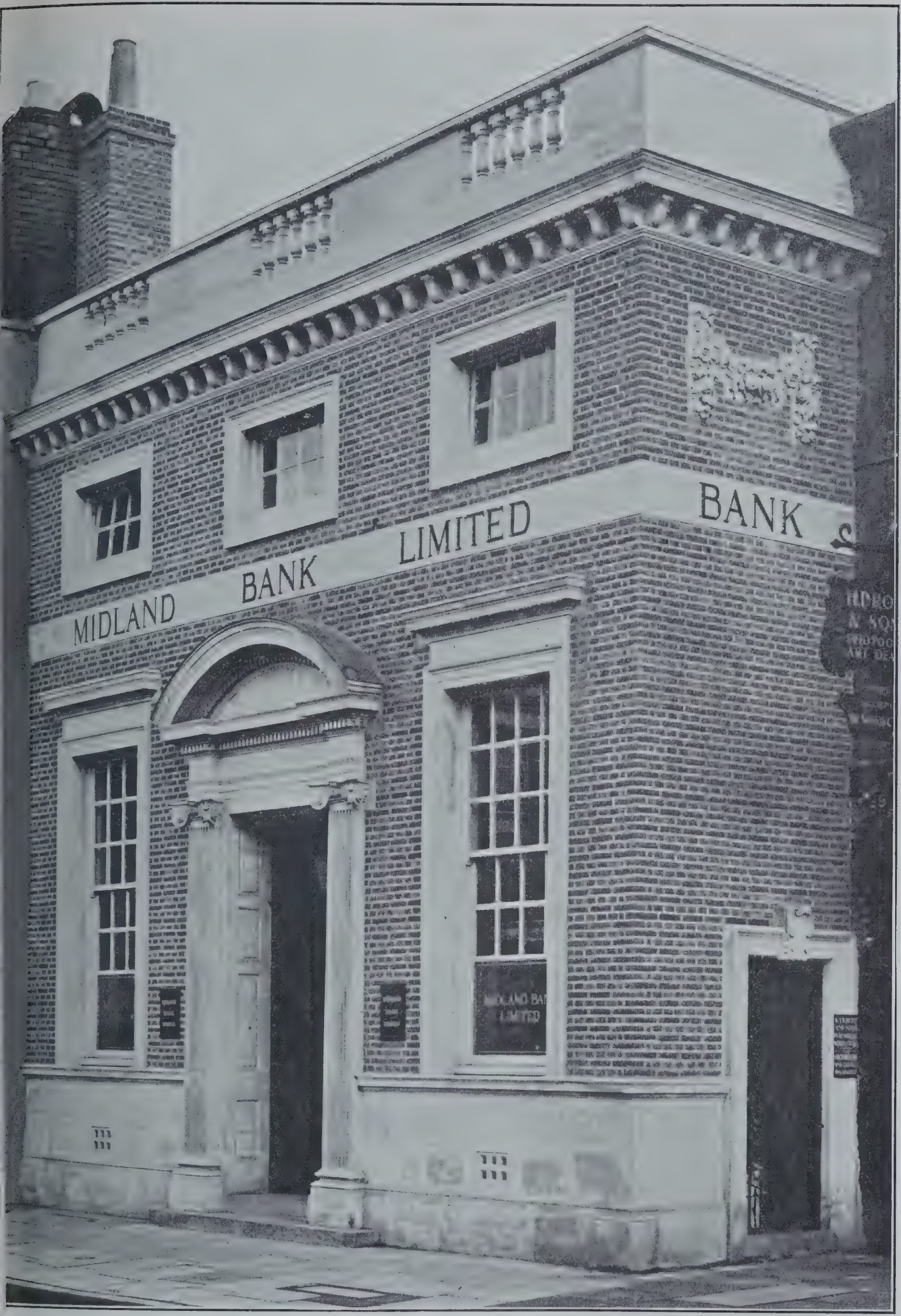


COUNTY FIRE OFFICE AND BARCLAYS BANK, GLASSHOUSE STREET, LONDON, W.
Messrs. ERNEST NEWTON & SONS, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

The author refers to the tendency to introduce effect lighting on the screen itself, and there is little doubt that this method has a great future.

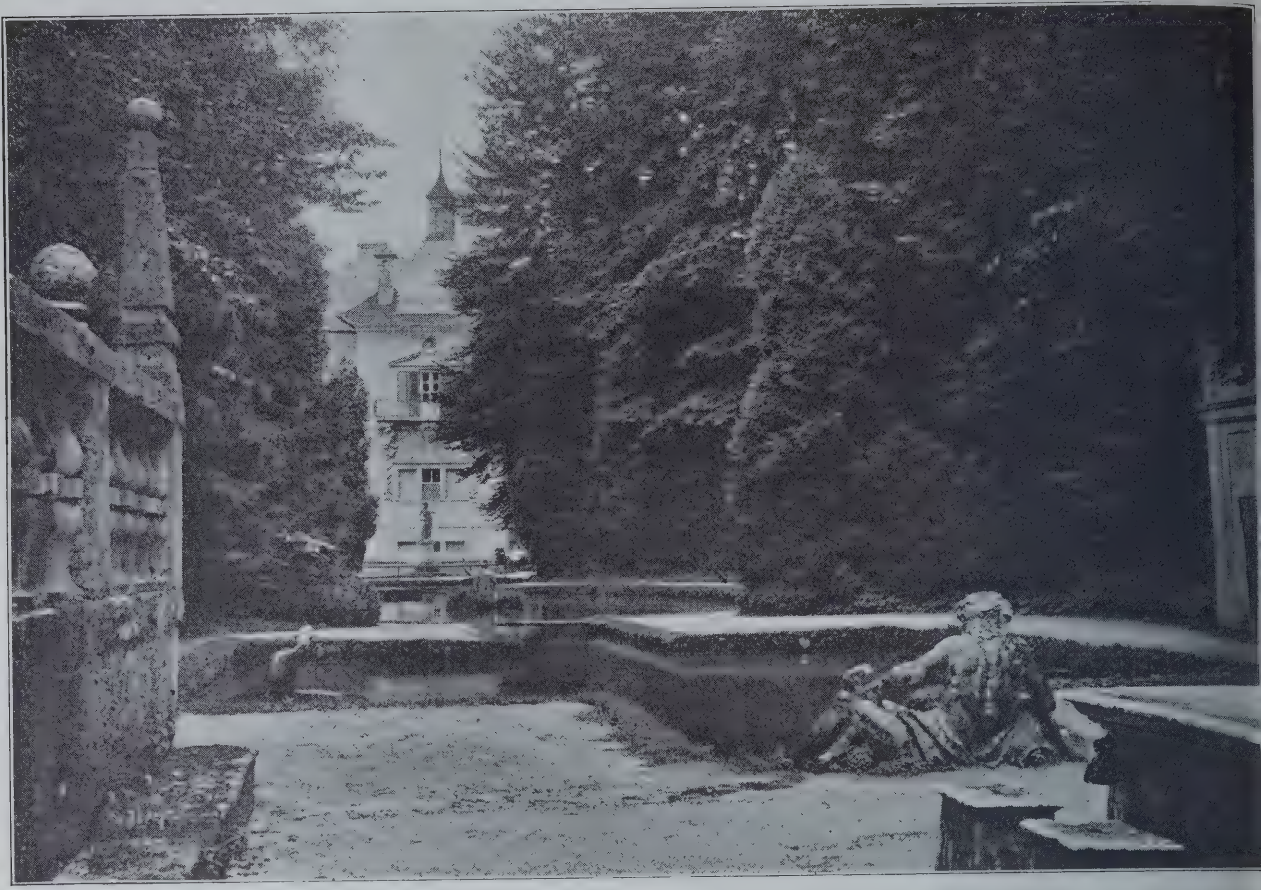
The presentation of the average film in black and white, apart from being unnatural, is apt to cause fatigue and eye-strain, particularly in the case of the titles, so that it is now becoming quite usual to flood the screen itself with coloured light so that the film floats in a mist of colour. Red, green and blue are usually used for this purpose and, in conjunction with dimmers, are capable of infinite changes, the effect of the production being considerably enhanced thereby. Coloured lighting is also being introduced extensively into the auditorium of the modern picture house, and it is now being realised that, apart f its primary purpose of subdued lighting throug show, by suitable choice of decorative treatment coloured lighting in harmony, it is possible to pletely transform the apparent design and app ance of the interior.

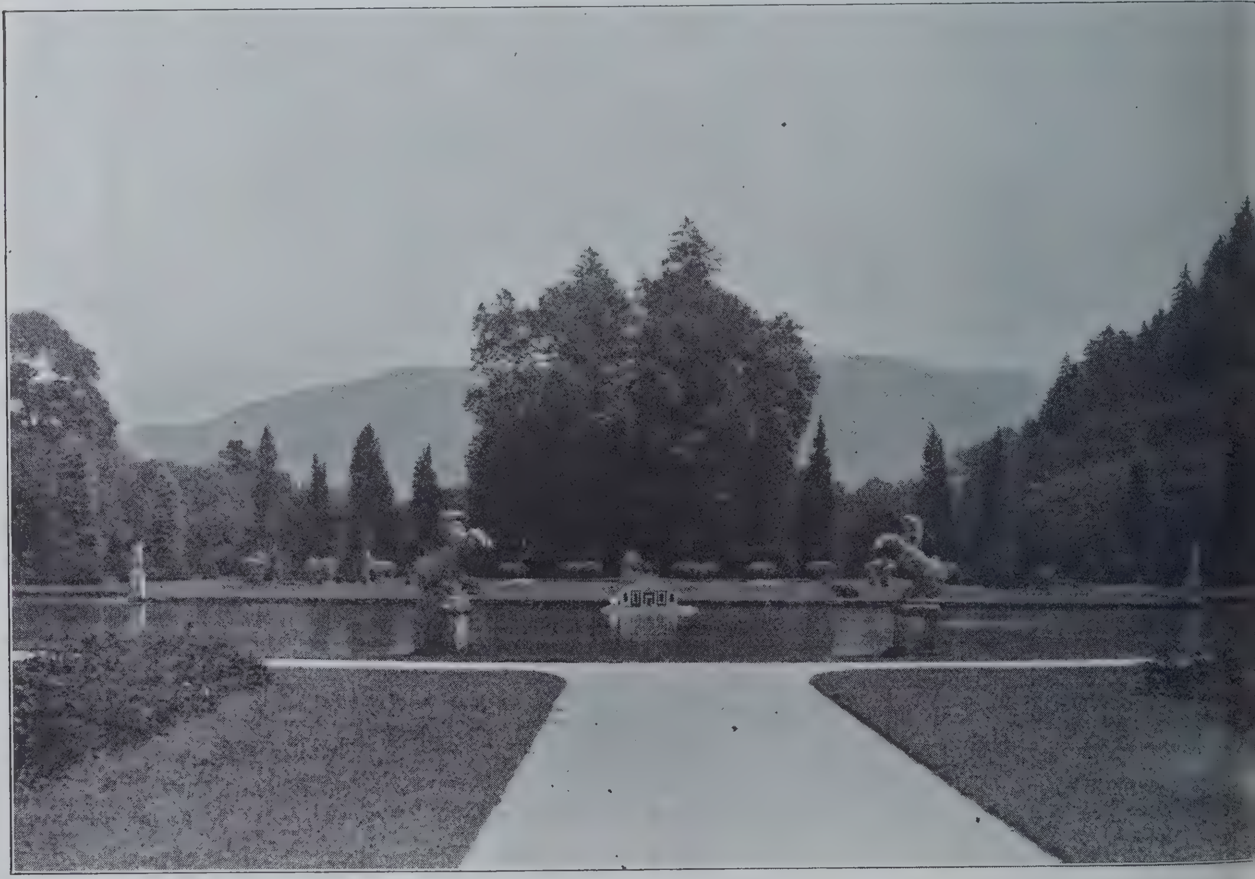
The demolition of the three projecting shops in Strand, London, which has been commenced, mar further stage in the widening scheme of this st No. 11, Adam Street, behind, is also being pu down, and the London County Council are offering site, when vacant, on a 99 years' building lease.



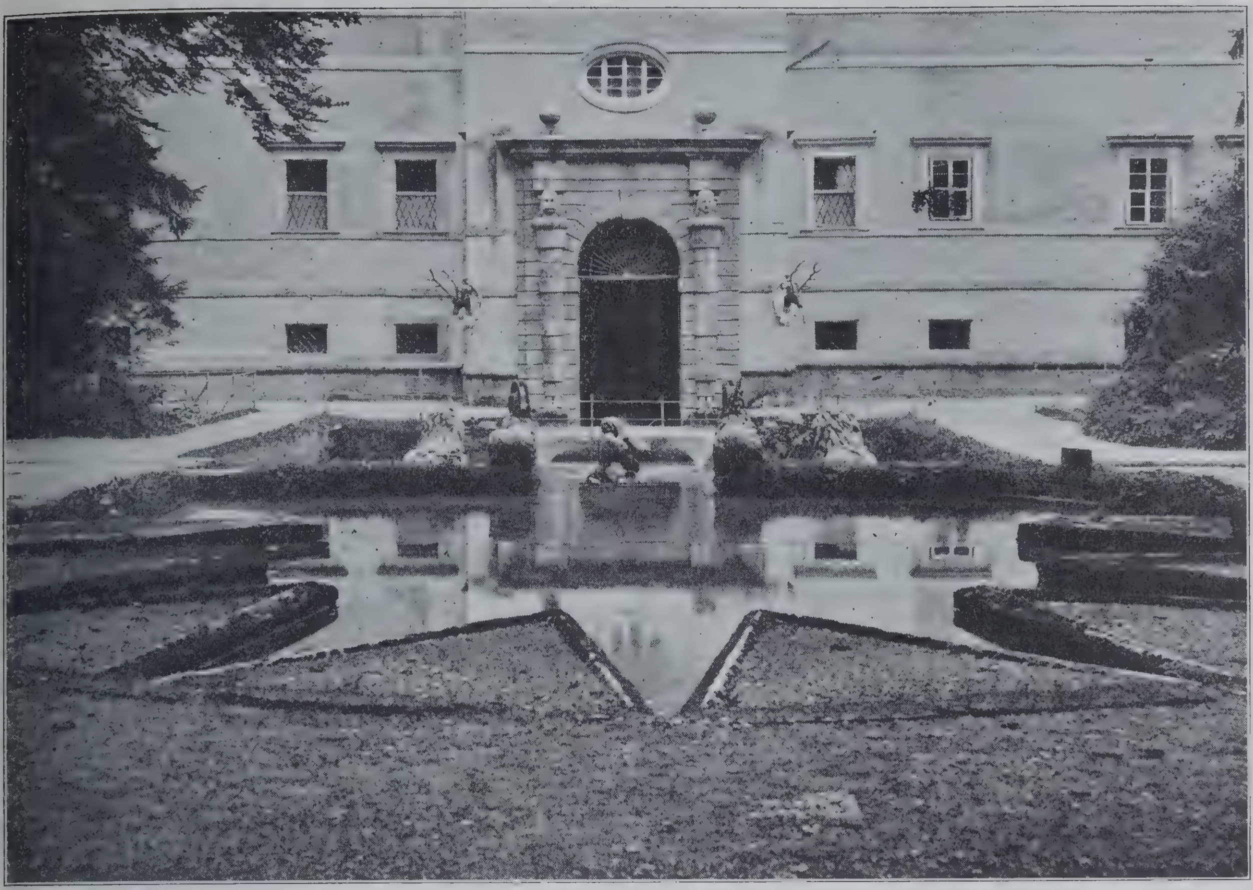
MIDLAND BANK, GUILDFORD.
Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austen Hall, Architects.

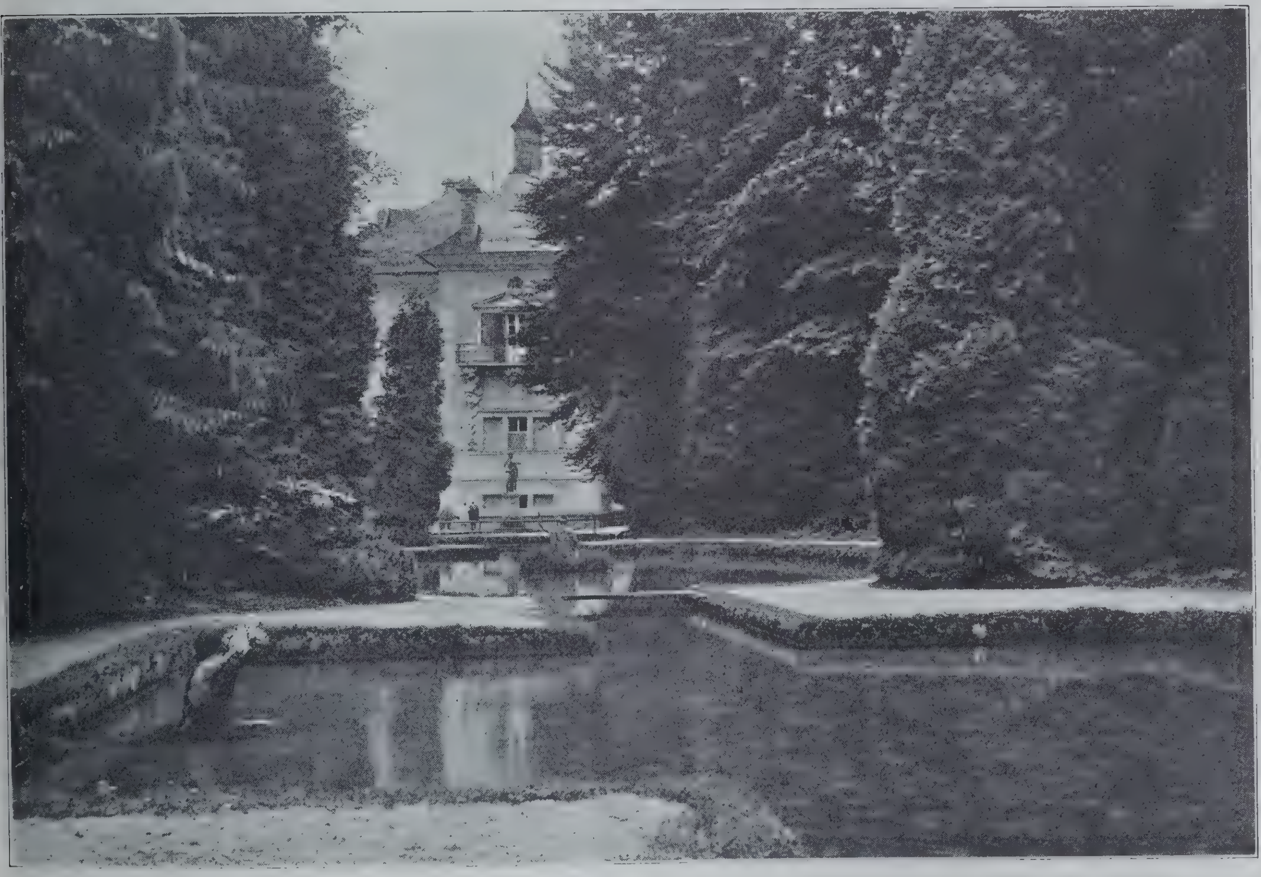
he renewing of the defective floor of a first floor n at the Treasury led to the discovery that the porting oak beams were crumbling into dust, as esult, it is believed, of the ravages of the death- ch beetle. The baneful activities of this trouble- e insect on the oak roofs of Westminster Hall and er well-known buildings are now matters of history, and its presence in the Treasury buildings has made necessary a thorough examination of the whole structure to ascertain whether any other parts are in a similarly dangerous condition. A steel joist and concrete floor is now to replace the defective floor, which is over the main corridor leading from the entrance in Whitehall.





GARDENS AT THE PALACE OF HELLBRUN,
NEAR SALZBURG





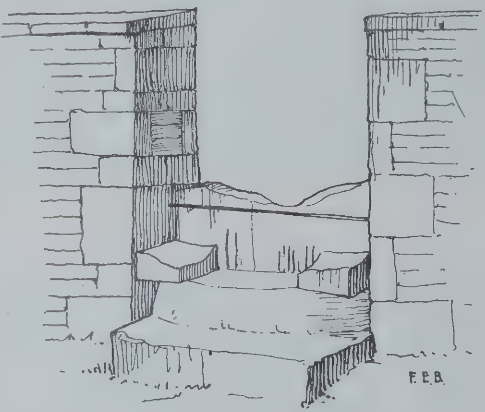
GARDENS AT THE PALACE OF HELLBRUN,
NEAR SALZBURG

MEMORANDA

V.—Plywood

In common with other constructional materials, plywood is subject to variations in quality, and, since it is now manufactured for a wide range of uses, inferior material occasionally finds its way into the market. The increased use of plywood for interior construction—panelling, flooring and ceilings—therefore calls for a consideration of the points to be observed in judging the quality of this material from sample or in the inspection of the consignment of plywood boards.

Compared with timber, the chief advantages of plywood lie in the fact that it can be obtained, free from knots and other defects, in much greater widths than solid boards, and that the technique of manufacture is capable of giving a product with a variety of "figure" which is not found in timber sawn or quartered in the usual way. The production of sheets of considerable width also increases its applicability as a constructional medium, as for instance, in the case of panelling where wide stretches are made possible with the minimum number of joints. From the constructional point of view its strength is also much greater than that of an equivalent thickness of timber, in that the "strengths" and "weaknesses" of the individual fibres of the wood are equalised in two directions by the grain of the component plies being laid at right angles to one another. At the same time these layers, of which the plywood is built up, hold the wood fibres in tension, so that any expansion and contraction is limited, thus eliminating internal stresses which would normally cause the wood to crack or split.



AN OLD STONE STEPPING STYLE THRO' A STONE WALL IN THE COTWOLD HILLS.

Where the plies have been only partially dried before being cemented together, variations in the temperature and humidity of the air will sooner or later cause the boards to warp and twist. This warping or twisting is also brought about by variations in the nature of the wood, or by an unequal thickness of the plies. Where the quality of the wood used is constant throughout, however, and the method of manufacture has been kept under rigid control, plywood should retain its flat smooth surface indefinitely, and show no tendency whatever to crack or twist under normal variations of temperature and humidity. Freedom from cracking is indeed one of the features which has prompted its application to the construction of ceilings as an alternative to plaster, which is subject to this defect.

Good quality plywood is flat and smooth and quite dry to touch, especially at the centre of the board, which unlike the edges does not have a chance to dry out so readily. Dampness at the centre of the board usually indicates that the plywood has been made with veneers which have not been subjected to any form of drying other than the heat which is applied in the cementing process. Such boards are somewhat brittle, as great heat is often applied in the attempt to drive out the moisture which is retained by the wood up to the time when it reaches the cementing press. In most cases a three-ply board made with undried veneers will give out a distinct cracking noise when it is bent, whilst a similar board made with veneers which have been properly dried can be bent backwards and forwards silently. The corner of a good quality plywood board is also capable of being bent over in either direction without snapping, and should
pliable enough to return to its original form.

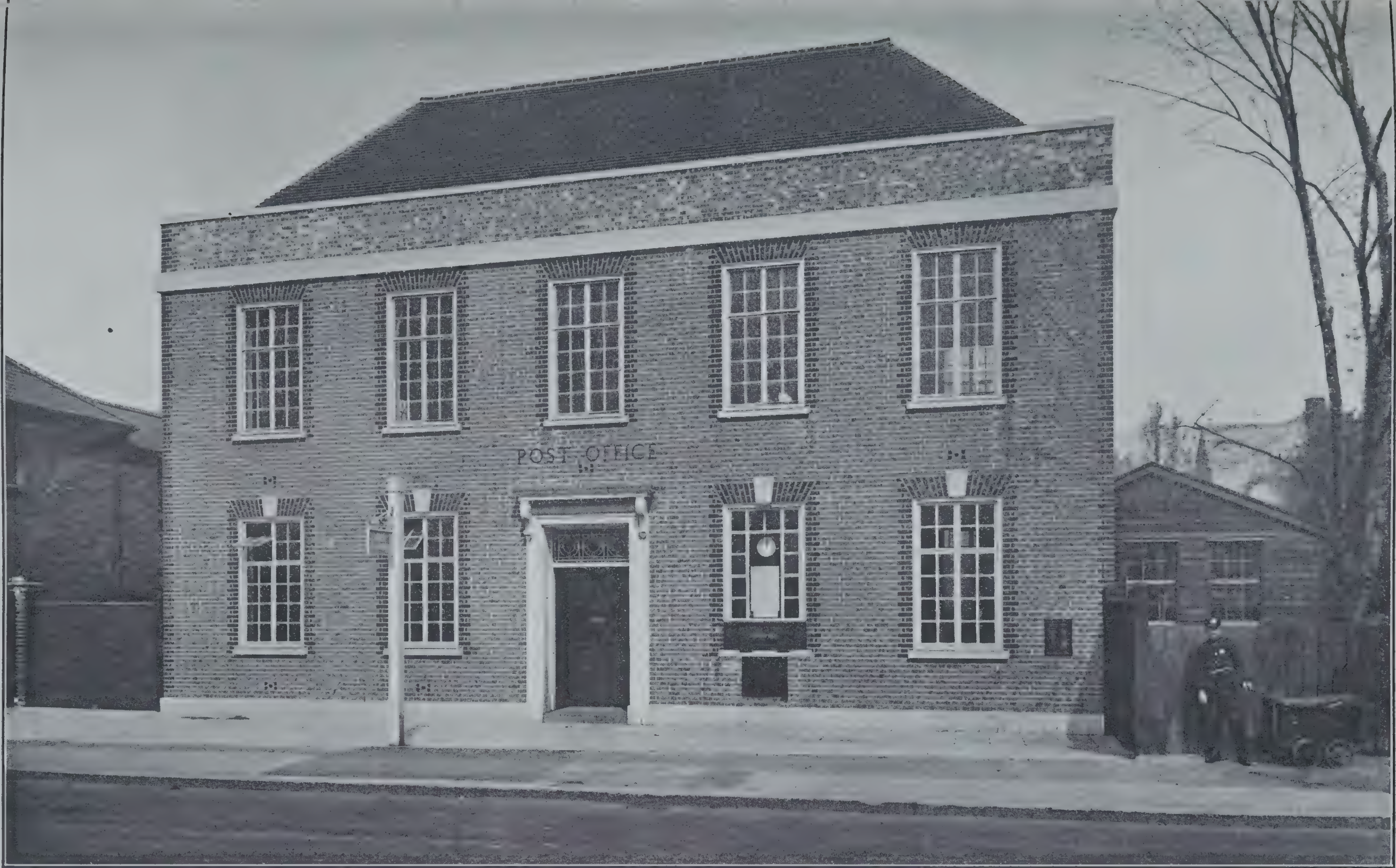
Where plywood is made without any attempt
pre-dry the veneers, bacterial action will often set
along the cement joint, giving rise to the formati
of moulds and the eventual decay of the board. T
first stages of any such decay often set in without ou
ward symptoms other than the fact that the board fe
damp. In a more or less advanced stage a slight d
coloration may be noticed, similar to that produc
by "sap" in the ordinary timbers. This discolor
tion always occurs near the middle of the boards a
very rarely at the edges, for when 20 or more boar
are bundled together the excess moisture which
present is always able to escape from the edg
whereas the centre of the board will "sweat" if t
temperature of the air is sufficiently high.

Some idea of the efficiency of the cement which h
been used can be obtained by forcing a knife bla
between the plies with the object of prising th
apart. A well-made board submitted to this test w
not "give way" readily, but when it does so it w
be the wood which "gives
rather than the cement, and sm
fragments of wood will theref
be found adhering to the cem
surface. A small piece of
board allowed to soak in wa
over night should also show
appreciable separation of the
dividual plies, more especia
after it has been allowed to
again in the open air. In this t
a slight permanent raising of
grain of the wood cannot be ta
as any indication of infe
quality.

When examining a batch of p
wood boards it should be especia
noticed whether the individ
plies in each board are of
uniform thickness along
four edges, and whether the thickness of the p
varies to any extent throughout a number of boa
This is a ready means for obtaining some idea as
constancy of quality, for a thin outer ply with a th
inner ply is an unsatisfactory combination except
the case of oak plywood, which, for technical reas
in the process of manufacture, usually differs fr
other plywoods in this respect.

Except in the case of oak and mahogany, the f
of the boards, more especially large size boards, sho
be free from joints. They should also be free fr
"gaps" and "overlaps." The former are hol
depressions in the surface caused by the use of
ferior wood in the inner plies, whilst overlaps
evidence of faulty manufacture and usually occu
slight ridges about half an inch wide running ac
the face of the board.

Too great a reliance should never be placed on
trade descriptions of quality as applied to plyw
and it should also be borne in mind that sam
three or four inches square are not a reliable inde
the bulk of a consignment, or even of one board.
the trade, plywood is graded according to its free
from defects on both sides or one side only, *and*
surface defects only. First quality plywood (
should have both sides perfectly free from defe
while second quality (A) is free from defects on
side though small knots may be present on the ot
side. Third quality (B) has small knots on both si
but one side is usually much better than the ot



NEW POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, LEIGH-ON-SEA. D. N. DYKE, A.R.I.B.A. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.

THE REPAIR OF RURAL COTTAGES—IV

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Plastered, Tiled and Weatherboarded Buildings.—The three forms of later protective skin which were applied to old cottages when leaks or draughts developed are held in little esteem in the districts where their use is traditional; and are liable to be treated with scant courtesy if repair seems necessary or demolition is threatened. Still more so is this true of the (generally later) cottages built with the initial idea of a protective skin on a fir-framed structure. Yet in many cases such houses merit our admiration as simple and lovable things, and are capable of being made better dwellings than ever they were.

The most difficult case is, of course, the cottage externally plastered on lathing or wattling on a redwood frame. In such cases a timber member of the framework here and there is liable to decay, or, more commonly, the cill immediately resting on the brick or flint pinning and the feet of all the posts and studs may be decayed. Where either condition exists there is usually slight movement of the frame which is sufficient to cause parts of the plasterwork to bulge, producing an appearance of final dilapidation. A hasty decision generally condemns the plasterwork—often that most interesting East Anglian type showing traditional pressed or scratched patterning in large panels—it is said to be “ all falling off ” and regardless alike of its toughness and beauty it is knocked off and thrown on the rubbish heap. The frame is then disclosed and found to be bad, so that in the end the old structure is either virtually reconstructed, or worse still, destroyed or rebuilt. Actually, most of the old plasterwork upon which such care and interest was bestowed is of quite extraordinary quality—so well tempered and haired that it is as tough as leather, while the laths are wrent oak or split hazel. It should be made a practice to examine the frame from inside before condemning the coating. It is often found possible to renew the cill in lengths and scarf the feet of the posts and studs without necessarily destroying what can never be replaced.

Should it be essential to re-execute any considerable portion of the external plastering, the degenerate descendant of the old-time plasterer will probably desire to line out his work to represent ashlar. The charming Suffolk cottage in Fig. 1 of my former articles has a gable end so defaced. The plasterer should be instructed to lay screeds to form panels and to plaster these out flush, with borders of faintly incised lines not too rigidly precise. It might be remarked, in passing, that the inclined and projecting weatherboards which occurred at intervals on the gable ends of plastered cottages served a definite and essential purpose in throwing off water “ by instalments ” (as it were) and so preventing cumulative saturation of the lower parts. They are often ignorantly abolished in course of repair.

In the case of cottages weather-tiled or slated, rehanging becomes periodically necessary, and is often made the occasion for a tidying-up process which is destructive of the major part of the charm. One reason why an old tile surface surpasses any new one in texture and interest is that from the irregularities due to hand punched peg holes and wavy laths the tails of the tiles do not hold a mechanical straight line. Every time old tiling is relaid there will be a proportion of casualties which must be made up. If old tiles are not available (or even if they are) the introductions should be mixed in with the originals even if they differ by as much as ½ inch in length. When old slates are refixed the soundest end should be the top one—missing corners here and there assist to remove that distressingly mechanical effect of “ good ”
slating, and that they do no harm whatever, prac
tically, is abundantly proved by the Continenta
practice in slating, from which derives our own too
familiar diagonal asbestos horrors.

In considering weatherboarded cottages, so usual i
parts of Essex and in many coast towns throughou
the country, the fact that the boarding itself adds t
the stiffness and strength of the structure and is no
a mere dead weight, as are tiles or plastering, shoul
not be lost sight of. A cottage approaching crazines
by reboarding with stout rebated boards, and strap
ping the angles (which, unlike the other parts, are no
tied by the boards) with stout hoop iron under th
boarding, may be restored to reasonable stabilit
Though tarred weatherboarding with red pantiles ha
acquired (by familiarity, perhaps) a certain characte
of suitability for farm and seaside, weatherboardin
moulded or beaded on the edges and painted white
cream (as many old mills were) has its own charn
Creosote, from association with Army Huts, is th
least pleasing finish. It is not the purpose of thes
articles to argue that every old cottage, in whateve
state of dilapidation and decay, can and should
saved regardless of cost and convenience. Admittedl
there are many such which have arrived at that sta
when satisfactory repair is impossible, and a lif
already prolonged by cobbling, must be allowed
terminate. We would plead, however, that th
simplest, most ordinary and unarchitectural cottag
dating from the days when village craftsmen pursu
their humble callings in the light of their own accum
lated wisdom, and, without outside influence fro
“ superior persons,” produced genuine “ folk-arch
tecture,” should not be demolished or radically alter
because it looks shabby. Shabbiness, like beauty,
often only skin deep, and, since there are differenc
in ideals, it may even be that what some regard
shabby others may hold beautiful. There are ma
beautiful villages quite unappreciated by those pri
leged to dwell therein, whose ideals hover around t
“ villa.” Let no architect aid or abet any such
“ smartening up,” and let all possible influence
brought to bear to induce a feeling of appreciati
and pride in local craft customs, however humb
Even the local yard pavings should not be disturb
without good reason, where they are of stone, cobbl
or brick laid in an interesting manner. It is mu
easier, no doubt, to tear them up and relay in concr
—it may even be rather more sanitary, but there a
better things even than sanitation pushed to extrem
Let anyone inclined to question reflect how he wou
like to live in the *perfectly* sanitary house—
draperies or absorbent substances whatever; somethi
like an operating theatre or a public abattoir.

The Mayor of Wandsworth, Alderman S. Cressw
J.P., formally took over from the contract
recently the block of flats which has been erected
the Wandsworth Borough Council in Blackshaw Ro
Tooting, under their Housing Scheme.

* * *

The house at West Hill, Sydenham, where the co
poser, Liszt, stayed for some time, is to have a pla
placed on it to commemorate the fact.

* * *

The Bishop of Southwark is appealing for contri
tions towards a fund of £1,500 required for repa
to the Lady Chapel at Southwark Cathedral. Par
the scheme is to lower the floor to its original le
the bases of the columns being at present concealed
concrete.

THE TEMPLE OF NIKE APTEROS, FROM THE PROPYLŒA, ATHENS.

HOLIDAY REFLECTIONS—I

By A. Trystan Edwards.

In many instances an architect's holiday does not ffer from that of any other reasonable being, that to say, to a large number of estimable members of r profession, to take holiday means to get up very e in the morning, to indulge in various kinds of ort, to read light literature or to exercise their sical or other faculties not usually called into play ring their workaday occupation. And I am not ying that this kind of holiday is to be despised, for has the great virtue of providing a relaxation from chitecture. Yet it must be confessed that the scination of our chosen subject is so great that it not always easy to achieve this complete detachment om it, even for the space of a few weeks. Nor is s detachment altogether necessary, for those who ve expert knowledge of the human constitution ll tell us that so long as a person abstains from dulging in a foolish routine of life, he does not ed a holiday at all, that is to say, a slackening of ellectual activities is not called for, and may ually be injurious. The mind requires not rest t stimulus. Is there some change of "milieu," en, which architects should seek if they are return to their labours with spirits refreshed? common answer to the question is given in the in- unction to travel. Students are invited to go road to inspect the masterpieces of the past and, ove all, to sketch and to go on sketching. This vice I believe to be based upon several fallacies con- ning the nature of the art we practise. In the ys when architecture was making its greatest ides, when great and original discoveries were being ade, discoveries which resulted in the birth of new stylistic elements, architects neither travelled or sketched; they were content to exercise their reason upon the problems presented to them, giving simultaneous consideration to their practical and æsthetic aspects. And is it not a fact that during the latter half of the nineteenth century when architecture reached its very nadir in this country, when the speculative builders were themselves corrupted by the example of the vulgarity and incompetence displayed by eminent practitioners, the habits of travel and of sketching were more assiduously cultivated than at any other period?

The Pernicious Habit of Sketching.

Let us take these two items separately—the danger of travelling and the still worse danger which attaches to the pernicious habit of sketching. It is not enough merely to point out giving specific instances as one might so easily do that the more Mr. X, Mr. Y or Mr. Z travel about the continent of Europe and the United States of America, the worse their architecture becomes, but one must point out in precise terms why this artistic degeneration takes place. The real reason is not that travelling itself is harmful to the mind, but that it is apt to become a substitute for those special intellectual activities which must always precede artistic invention. Now travel may have two main objects; in the first place the traveller may desire to study the great works of the past or else he may wish to familiarise himself with the achievements of his contemporaries. Both of these objects are, of course, legitimate, though it may be remarked that in these days of numerous periodicals with pictures and descriptions of buildings erected in all parts of the world it would be possible for a Diogenes seated in his tub to acquire a fairly intimate acquaintance with the architecture of the whole world, both past and present. It is not, however, that the traveller knows too much, but that his tendency is to think too little, and it must be remarked that there has arisen in our own generation the idea that the process of design is based upon the art of reproduction from something which has been done by somebody else. Not so long ago I was informed by an architect occupying an important academic position that all design is theft. When such a person travels he does so with the object of stealing something which rightly belongs to its place of origin.

The Architecture of Theft.

If one were to describe in one sentence the most serious blemish which afflicts architecture of the present time one might say that it is for the most part the architecture of theft. And the travellers and the sketchers form a body of professional artistic thieves. Whether it is the neo-Grecians who make transcripts from classical remains or the modernists who surreptitiously run away with each others' clothes, the effect is the same, the main principles which must determine the harmonious relationship of the various buildings constituting a city are altogether neglected. It is not an accidental occurrence that civic architecture in England began to decline as soon as the sketching habit became general amongst students, especially that form of sketching which was directed exclusively to the portrayal of individual buildings or decorative parts of buildings set in artificial isolation from what lay next to them.

The Critic versus the Draughtsman.

The traditional excuse for the habit of sketching is that it is the most effectual way in which the student can make himself familiar with any particular design which is worthy of his attention. But this is a palpable error, for the only way to understand a building is by the act of criticism, and this act is an intellectual one which cannot be performed unless the student has been taught how to analyse buildings by reference to certain principles which should govern both their subject and their form. There is not the slightest guarantee that the student who can make sketches in the prettiest way imaginable has exercised his brain at all upon the the subject of design. Even from the narrow standpoint of those who think it especially desirable to be able to memorise the outlines of a building, the habit of sketching direct from the building itself is to be condemned. If anyone denies this, let him make a simple test by taking two students, one of whom spends a whole day sketching a building and the other who occupies himself for a quarter of an hour analysing the composition by reference to æsthetic principles. Then six months later let him ask each of them to make a rough pencil sketch of his impressions of the building, and it will probably be found that the critic will produce a far more exact representation of the design than will the industrious draughtsman.

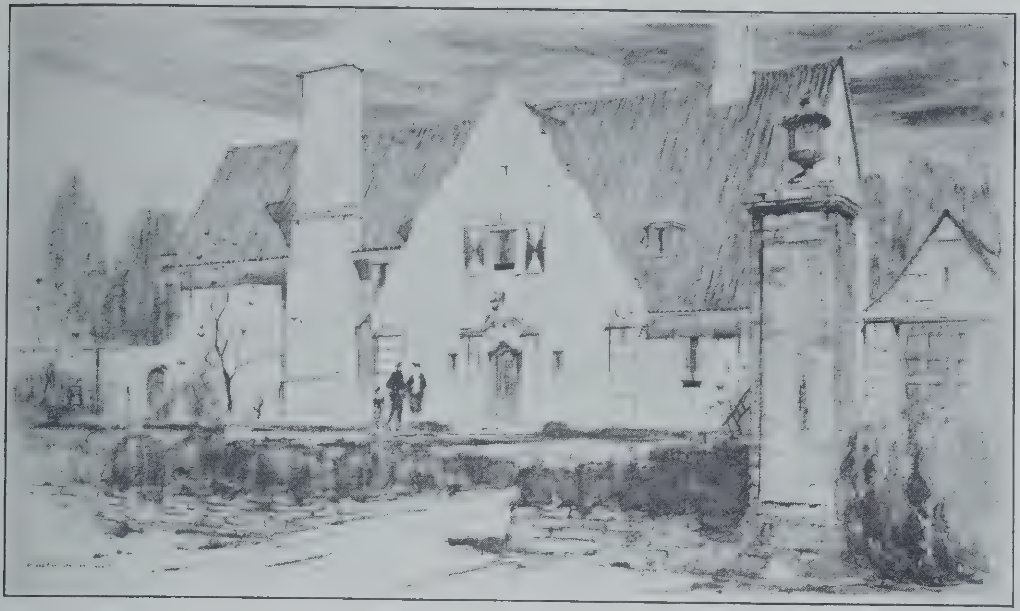
A Projection into the Future.

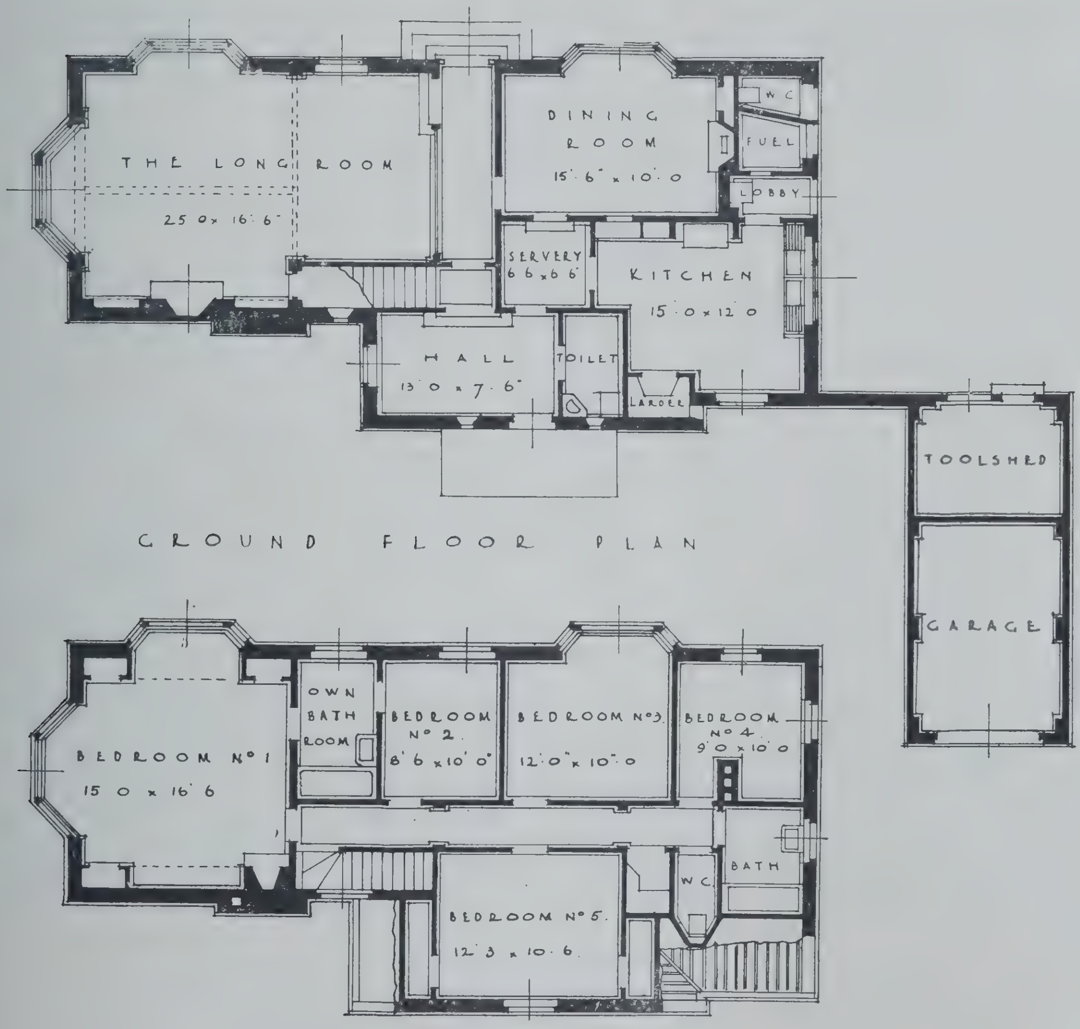
There is no doubt that sketching and travelling are not in themselves the means of intellectual rejuvenation for architects. One reason for this is that the past we know (at least to a certain extent), the present we have with us, and therefore the greatest novelty and romance must lie in the future of our art. It is, then, in our capacity to project ourselves into the future that our best chances of spiritual recreation depends. It would appear, therefore, that the best kind of holiday is that in which we can for a time ourselves escape from both past and present and survey thes latter from that ever so slight elevation which even partial projection into the future enables us to attair This is not to say that we must lose our interest i the past, but that it must be an æsthetic rather tha an archæological interest. If, for instance, one visit Greece, the question should be not what evidence th ancient buildings provide as to how the Greeks live yesterday, but what instruction can we obtain fror them as to how to order our own lives to-morrov And undoubtedly the remains of Greek architectur have still a message even for those who most ardentl profess the doctrine of "modernism." Possessing n illusion concerning the educative value of trave I recently visited Greece, and if I offer a few refle tions upon that visit it is without the pretence tha I have any novel communication to make with regar to the numerous classical remains which have bee described and illustrated exhaustively by others. Th theme which I would touch upon is not so muc Greece of the past, but those elements of Greek ar which are likely to live in the future. Now, Greec is one of the most convenient and comfortable of a places to visit. In about three weeks, starting fror Venice, you can visit Corfu, Mycenæ, Olympi Corinth, Athens, Mount Athos, Mytelene, Delos an Crete, finally touching Spalato on the return journe One may ask, "What is the most impressive sigl which is likely to be encountered during such a trip? Of course, there is nothing to compare with th Acropolis, and he must indeed be an insensitive perso who, coming upon it for the first time, could regar without a thrill this spectacle, famous above all other

Asleep on the Acropolis.

The Grecian sun is apt to beat fiercely, the ascer up the steps of the Propylæa is an arduous one; y having made it, one is rewarded by a gentle bree which sweeps across the little plateau. In a doze different languages guides are shouting; they a ready to blare out to you extracts from various hi tories and archæological text-books. Do you wish be informed, for instance, that the sculptures of th Parthenon fall into three divisions—the metopes, th pediments and the continuous inner frieze which ru round the outside of the cella? Does it interest yo to know that the metopes are of uneven merit ar some of them are the least advanced of the Parthenc sculpture; though others are of the most spirit design? Would you be acquainted with the interes ing information that the Parthenon was probab built between B.C. 447 and 454, and that th Erectheum as it now stands was later, for we knc from inscriptions that it was still unfinished in B. 409? The guides would tell you all these things, ar also that the Propylæa designed by Mnesicles in B. 437-32 had six fluted Doric columns of Pentel marble and a central hall or vestibule behind t hexastyle portico, 20 yards broad, 15 yards deep ar 39 feet high, that the Temple of Nike Apteros w amphi-prostyle tetrastyle, raised on a stylobate three steps, and was famous for its balustrade wi figures of Athena belonging to the close of the fif century. Yet it seemed to me absurd to listen to su a recitation. As I have already stated, the sun w very hot, and in any case, was I not on holiday? (the Acropolis there grows the softest and greene grass I ever saw, and the ground is fragrant wi poppies and asphodel. Must I drag in the bees Hymettus that lulled me by their murmuring? Suffi it to say that I lay down and surrendered myself sweet dreams. If one *must* sleep in the day-time, recommend the Acropolis—especially if one has or a few hours in which to sojourn there.

(*To be continued.*)





HOUSE AT EAST FINCHLEY

P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

MIDLAND BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION

Birmingham, September 5th—17th

The second Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition, organised by the Birmingham Chamber o Commerce, will be opened at Bingley Hall by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham on Monday, September 5, a 3 p.m. Taking into account the progress made in various branches of building construction within the las two years, the present exhibition should cover a much wider field than its forerunner, which was held i 1925. " Recent progress " will be the keynote of most of the individual exhibits, more especially in builders plant and equipment and in the sections devoted to heating, lighting, and modern sanitary fittings. Specia displays are being arranged by the City of Birmingham Gas and Electric Supply Departments, which ar acknowledged throughout the country as leaders of municipal enterprise. A wide range of woodworkin machinery will also be shown in operation. Below we give a forecast of some of the exhibits.

D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., Park Road Works, Stretford, Manchester.—Roofing exhibits, including " Rok " Roofing Felt and the new " Rok-Flex-tile " Strip Shingles; damp courses and other bituminous products.

A. Barker & Co., 93-94 Wrentham Street, Birmingham.—A display of newels and balusters for staircase work.

H. Barnett & Co., 19 Little Alie Street, London, E.1.—Plaited sash cords and ropes and twines.

The British Plaster Board, Ltd., in conjunction with Thomas McGhie & Sons, Ltd., 605 Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool.—A joint exhibit concerning " Thistle " Plaster Board and Hardwall Plaster.

The Celotex Company of Great Britain, Ltd., in conjunction with The Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 34 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.—A half-timbered Tudor structure built entirely of " Celotex," demonstrating the sound-proofing qualities of this material.

Danckaerts' Woodworking Machinery, Ltd., 2-6 East Road, City Road, London, N.1.—Woodworking machinery, including new models.

Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Union Street South, Halifax.—Woodworking machinery, including the " Super Elliot Woodworker."

Drew, Clark & Co., " Diamond " Ladder Works, Leyton, London, E.10. —A range of patent extension ladders and steps for contractors' use, and " Rap-Rig " Patent Scaffolding.

The Earl of Dudley's Coneygre Blue Brick Works, Dudley Port, Tipton.—A range of multi-coloured facings, and blue brick copings.

The Enderby & Stoney Stanton Granite Co., Ltd., Enderby, near Leicester. — Granite chippings and granite sand; dressed steps, quoins, headings and cills.

The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.—Steel reinforcement specialities.

A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., Phœnix Brass Foundry, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham. — Ornamental lead rainwater heads; lavatory and bathroom fittings; combination grates and mantel registers; " Sphinx " plumbers' brass work.

John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Steam Plough and Locomotive Works, Leeds.—Concrete mixers and concrete handling equipment.

Goodman & Co., Salford Bridge Wharf, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.—Cast stone and concrete showing the variety of colour and texture obtainable by the use of " Atlas " White Portland cement.

C. Walsh Graham, Ltd., Wednesbury.—A selection of standard joinery, including a full-sized section of a flight of stairs; Belfast roofing, and patent puttyless glazing.

Guilliet, Sons & Co., 13a Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.—A display of woodworking machinery.

Horrell & Bowman, Ltd., Moseley Road, Birmingham.—"Triplex" grates, the " Workwell " grate, and adaptable fires.

The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.—" Interoven " and " Super-Interoven " Convertible Cooking and Heating Stoves, and " Bewty " Barless Fires.

Kardoak, Ltd., King's Court, Colmore Row, Birmingham.—A display of " Kardoak " Reproduction Oak panelling.

Wm. Mallinson & Son, Ltd., 130-140 Hackney Road, London, E.2.—A selection of hard woods, veneers and floorings.

The Midland Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., in conjunction with Walls, Ltd., 202 Fazeley Street, Birmingham.—Expanded metal for reinforced concrete and plaster work; partitions, screens and cloakroom fittings; a new patent sawdust stove.

The Midland Joinery Works, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Wainscot oak doors and casings; window frames with steel casements; and inlaid counter tops.

C. D. Monninger, Ltd., 59 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.—Woodworking machinery, including some novel sawmill units.

The Neatex Curtain Rail Co., De Montfort Place, Leicester. — The " Neatex " curtain rail system.

W. T. Nicholson & Clipper Co., Ltd., King Street, Salford, Manchester.—Belt lacing and belt cutting machines.

Paper Sacks, Ltd., Weave Street, Bristol. — Non-returnable multi-wall Paper Sacks for cement, plaster, etc.

Frederick Parker, Ltd., Viaduct Works, Leicester.—A range of concrete mixers, stone breakers and other equipment for builders' and contractors' use.

F. Parker & Co., Ancoats, Manchester.—Joinery work, mouldings, plywoods, veneers and wood-turning of every description.

Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Broad Street, Birmingham.—" Empire " Concrete Mixers; concrete work carried out in Ciment Fondu; and " Eagle " Patent Combination Grates.

Perkin & Co., Ltd., Junction Works, Leeds.—" Rapid " Stair Housing Attachment and other woodworking machines.

Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.—Decorative effects obtainable by the use of Pinchin, Johnson Super Finishes.

The Portland Cement Selling an Distributing Co., Ltd., 20 Bucking ham Gate, London, S.W.1.—The "Re Triangle " brands of cement, an photographs of contracts for whic these cements have been used.

J. W. Rains, Ltd., Sumner Row Birmingham.—The " Sidco " combina tion grate; " Devon " fireplaces; bath lavatories, and sinks; and builders ironmongery.

Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Berkele Street, Birmingham.—A selection o sanitary equipment, combination grate and fireplaces.

J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Canal Work Halifax.—Woodworking machinery fo a wide range of purposes.

Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd 43 Lansdowne Road, Stockwel London, S.W.8.—Patent Tubular Sca folding, and " Conforms " Ste Shuttering for concrete retaining wall and centering.

Sharp Bros. & Knight, Ltd Burton-on-Trent.—Standard joiner including casements, cupboard dressers, mantels, stairs and gates.

The Simplex Floor Planing an Treatment Co., Ltd., 7 Finch Stree London, E.1.—Floor surfacing by th Simplex System.

H. C. Slingsby, 95-97 Kingswa London, W.C.2.—The " Slingsby " slid ing stairway for access to lofts patent trucks and extension ladders.

James E. Smith, Ltd., City Cham bers, Broad Street Corner, Birming ham.—Carcassing timber, Archang joinery timber and fencing.

Standard Metal Windows, Hough ton Street, West Bromwich.—Ste windows for factories, steel doors, an standard steel casements.

Stewart-James, Davis & Palmer.— Specimens of fibrous plaster decor tion, and synthetic stone ornaments.

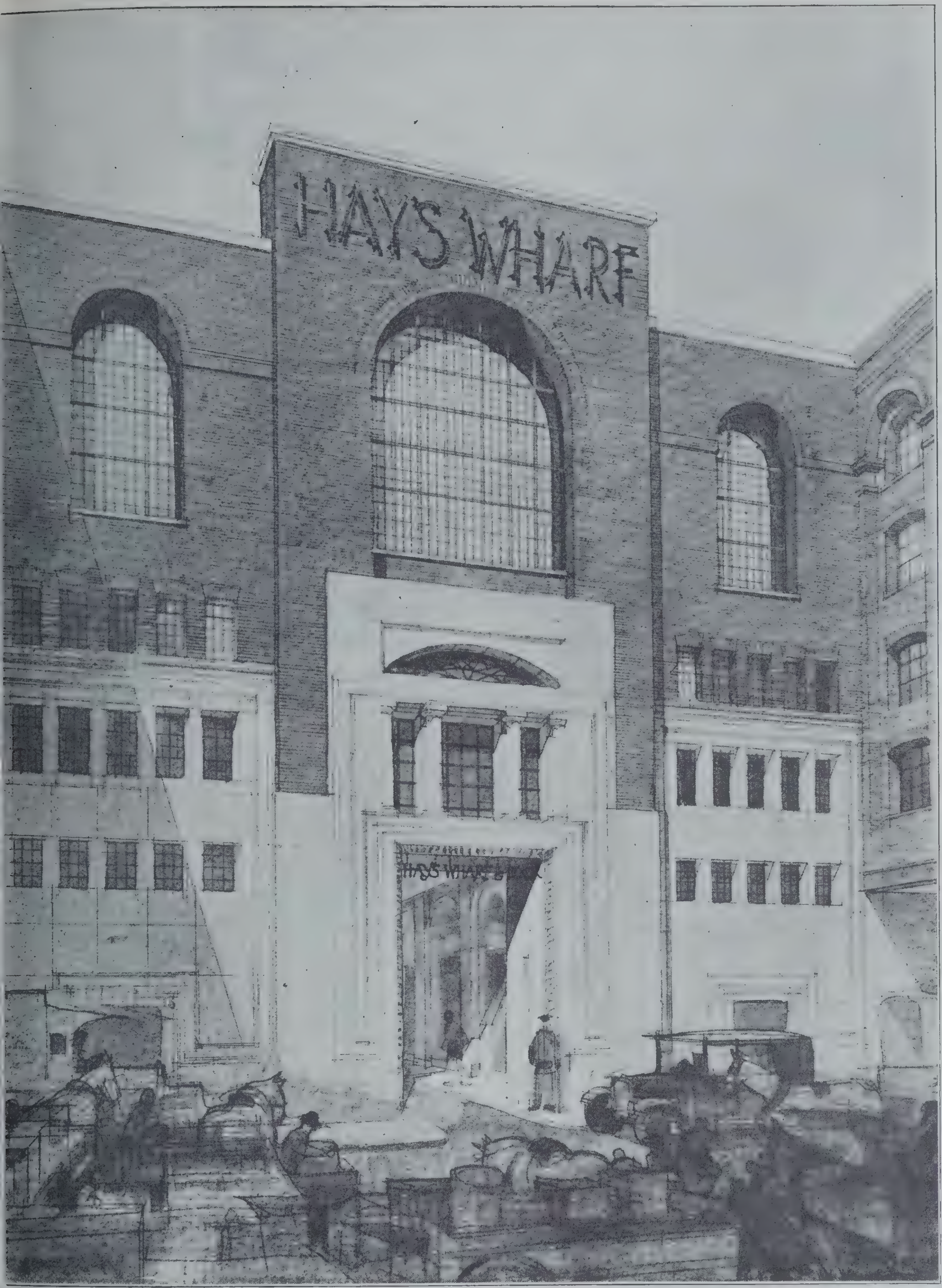
Talbot Mfg. Co., Ltd., 29 Hemin way, Blackpool.—Disinfecting appar tus and proprietary disinfectants.

H. R. Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Sou Shore Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Pu bitumen roofings and damp courses.

W. H. Wilkinson, Institute Roa King's Heath, Birmingham.—A di play of marble and granite and oth building stones.

A. Williams, 5 Lloyds Avenu London, E.C.3.—" Lilor " petrol an paraffin heating, cooking and lighti appliances.

Woodworking Machines (Birmin ham), Ltd., Cecil Street, Birmingha —The " Kingsway " Universal Woo worker and other machinery.



HAY'S WHARF, LONDON.
H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Coming Events

eptember 3.—Meeting of South-Eastern District of Institution of Municipal and County Engineers at erness.

eptember 5-17.—Midland Building and Allied des Exhibition, Bingley Hall, Birmingham.

eptember 10.—Meeting of the Institution of icipal and County Engineers at Lowestoft.

September 21.—H.R.H. the Duchess of York will visit Glasgow for the purpose of opening the Housing and Health Exhibition promoted by the Corporation.

October 10.—Trades Training Schools: Distribution of Prizes by Sir Robert Blair, M.A., LL.D., at Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C., at 8 p.m.

November 14-19.—Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress and Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, London.

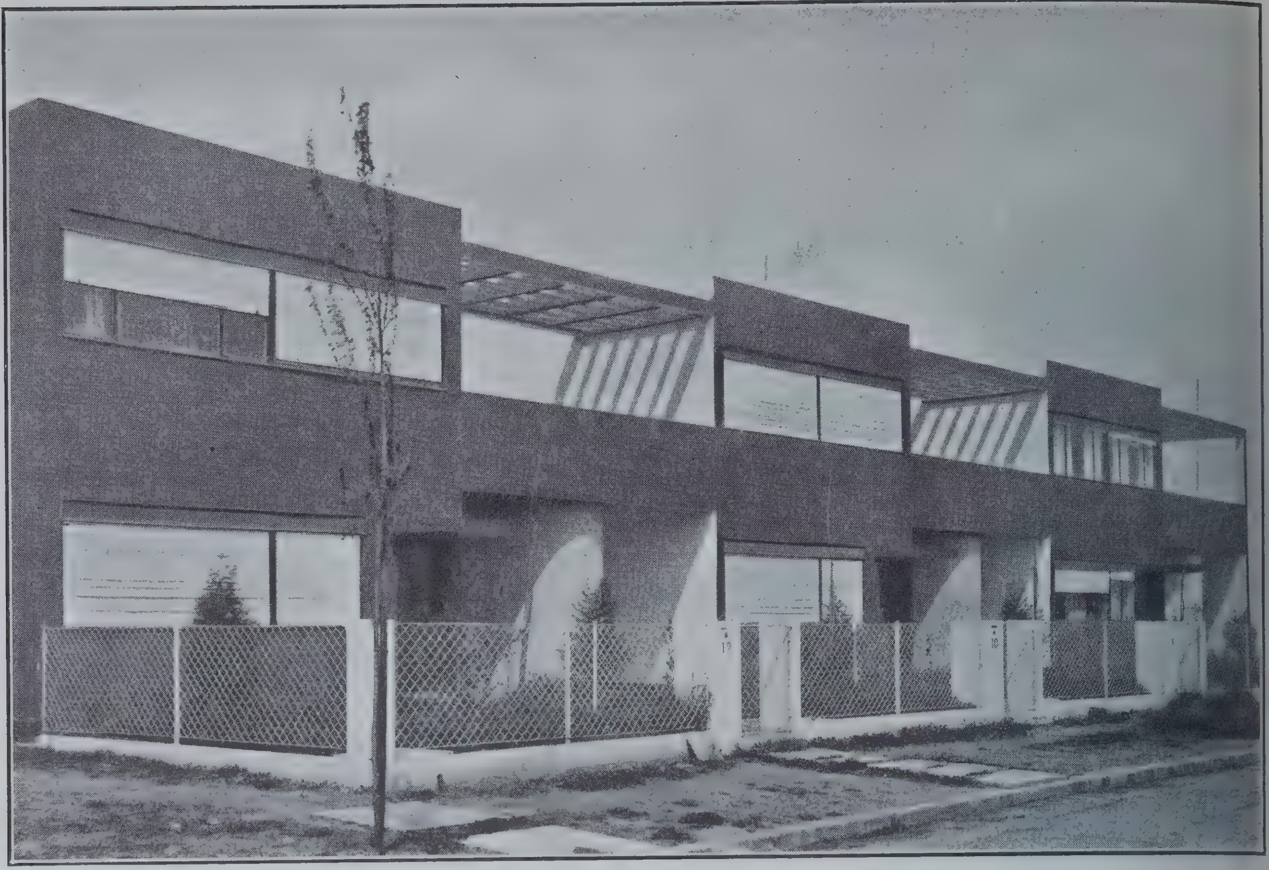


Fig. 1.—THE HOUSING SCHEME AT PESSAC: A GROUP OF THE SMALLER HOUSES, SHOWING THE POLYCHROME TREATMENT IN WHITE, BLUE AND DEEP RED OCHRE. NOTE THE CONCRETE AND WIRE FENCING.
LE CORBUSIER & JEANNERET, Architects.

A MODERN HOUSING SCHEME—I

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

(The first of two articles describing and illustrating the novel houses at Pessac, by Le Corbusier and Jeanneret.)

At Pessac, a suburb of the charming 18th century city of Bordeaux, has been completed one of the few post-war housing schemes which has aimed at a radically fresh and logical solution of the problem of economic building. It represents both an attempt to provide houses at a remarkably low level of cost, and an effort to bring into the design and planning of the cheaper class of dwelling those ideas of hygiene and general amenity which have of late years become accepted in theory even if they have not always been practicable in execution.

The scheme owes its realisation to the generosity and enterprise of Monsieur H. Frugès, a prominent manufacturer of Bordeaux, who determined, as a philanthropic experiment, to build these dwellings and sell them to the public without profit, with the sole object of contributing towards the solution of the French housing shortage. Monsieur Frugès desired, however, not only to provide houses, but to show by a practical demonstration of building on a considerable scale, that it was possible by adopting modern methods to achieve results in accommodation and low cost which would prove an example and an incentive to those interested in similar schemes in other parts of France.

Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret were the architects whom Monsieur Frugès entrusted with the realisation of his desires, a choice which will not be surprising to anyone familiar with Le Corbusier's books, "Vers une architecture" and "L'Urbanisme," two works which show remarkable freshness of outlook and flexibility of imagination in respect of all the problems which confront the modern architect under the difficult conditions which have arisen as result of post-war impoverishment.

Le Corbusier's views are concerned with the practical aspect of architecture as well as with th æsthetic. The solution of the problem, the programm of building, is the first consideration, and in th matter of domestic architecture he looks for thes things which in our epoch are considered of chie importance. Light, air, convenience; space where i is possible, and an appearance of space where modes dimensions are imposed—in other words the mos effective utilisation of the site—and all those encouragements to healthy living which modern methods o heating and plumbing will permit. A fetish with L Corbusier and Jeanneret is light, obtained throug long, unobstructed windows stretching from wa to wall, so that no corner of the room is dark they would bring the garden into the house, as far a that is possible, and the sun and air with it. Such point of view is the antithesis of the desires of man people, who genuinely do not desire excess of ligh finding in it fatigue and glare; possibly Le Corbusie and Jeanneret carry fenestration to an excess, bu as a reaction against the excessive exclusion of ligh and air their creed of the open house is readil understandable.

Arising again from practical considerations is th standardisation which is the keynote of their constructive methods. The essence of a low first cost bein production in quantity, there arises the standard un of plan, and the standard elements of which thes standard units will be composed. The basis of L Corbusier's and Jeanneret's plan is the standard roo

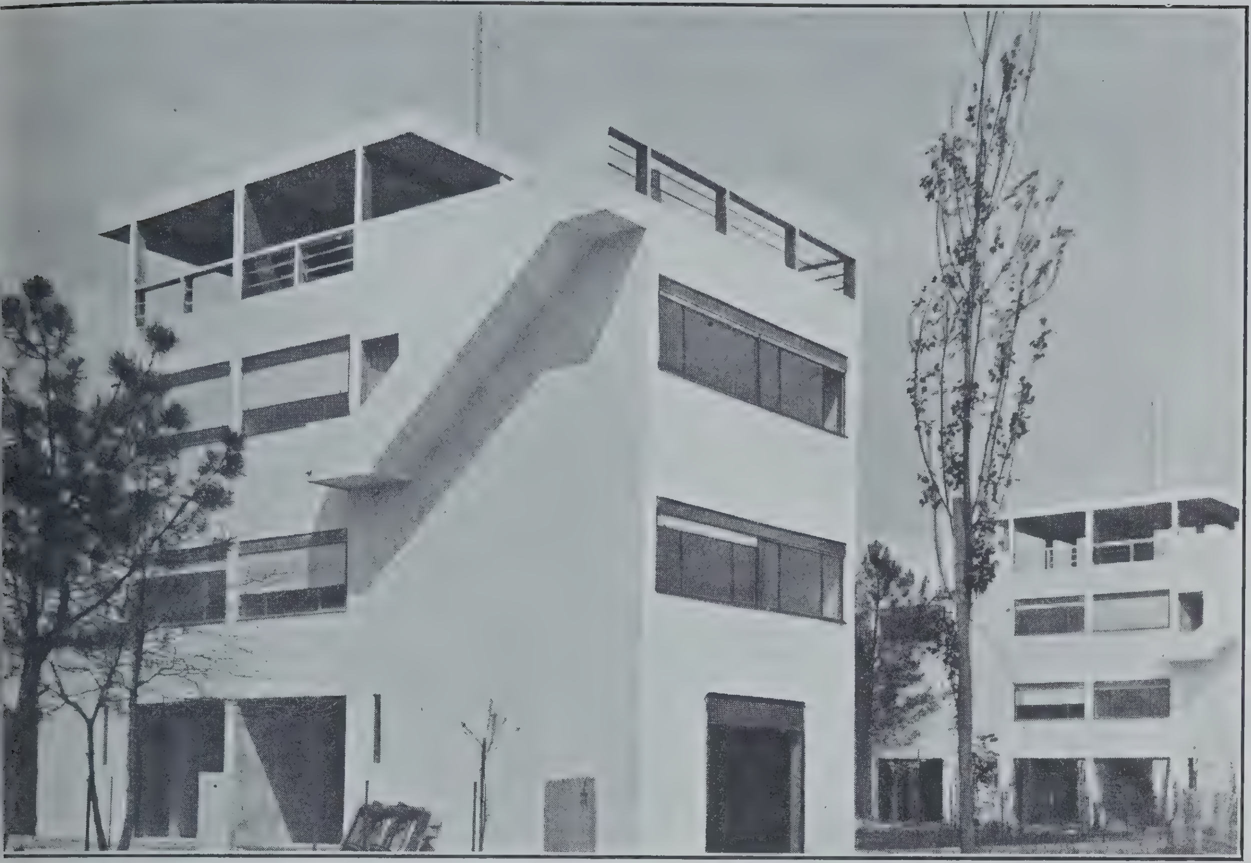


Fig. 2.—THE HOUSING SCHEME AT PESSAC: A TWO-FAMILY HOUSE WITH GARAGES BELOW. NOTE THE EXTENDED STAIRCASE TO THE ROOF GARDEN.

Le Corbusier & Jeanneret, Architects.

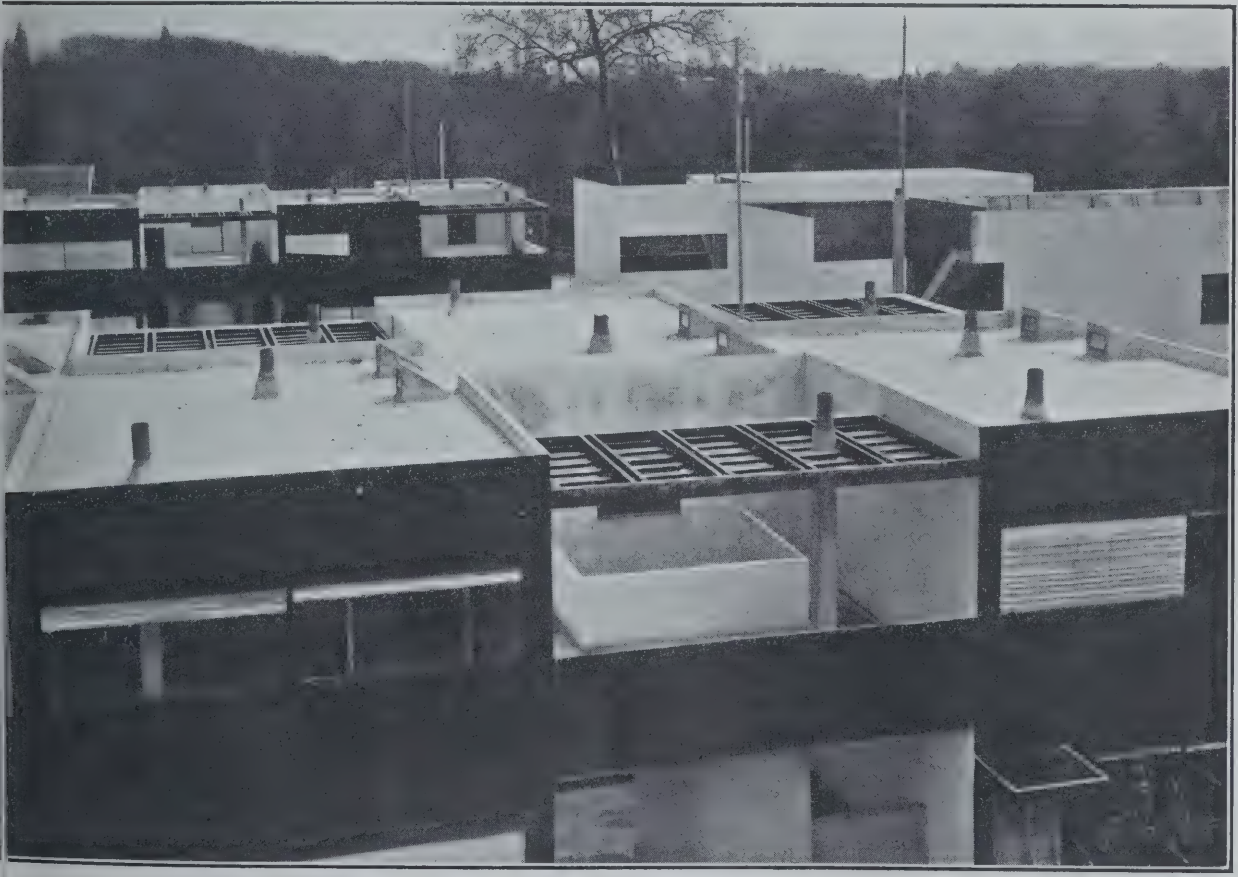


Fig. 3.—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HOUSES AT PESSAC. THE WHOLE CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING THE PERGOLAS, IS OF CONCRETE.

Le Corbusier & Jeanneret, Architects.

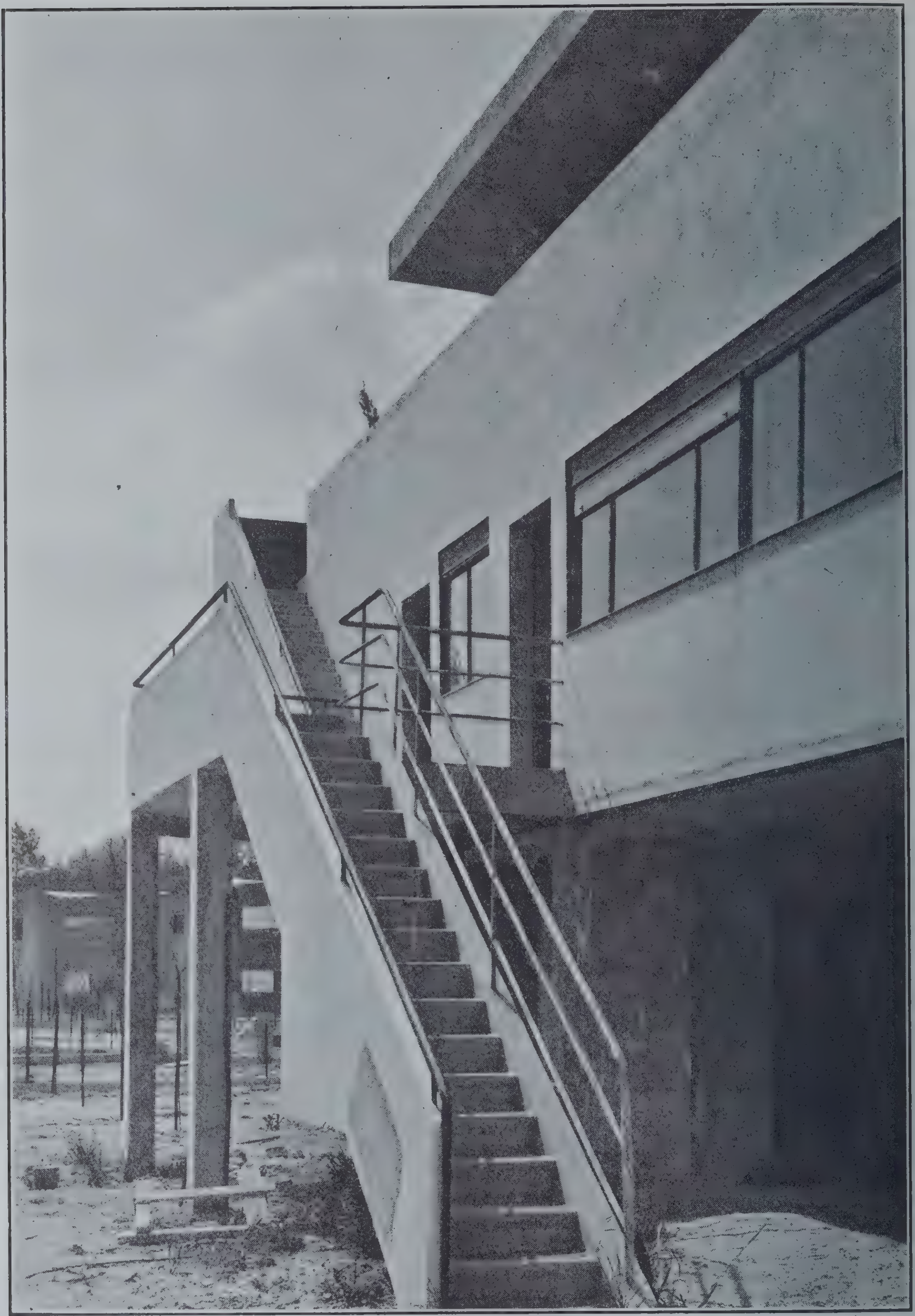


Fig. 4.—HOUSES AT PESSAC: THE EXTERNAL STAIRCASE GIVING ACCESS TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE WHICH, IN THIS CASE, IS AT FIRST FLOOR LEVEL. BELOW ARE STORES, A WORKSHOP AND AN OPEN COVERED SPACE.

LE CORBUSIER & JEANNERET, Architects.

or " element " of 5 metres by 5 metres, which is easily subdivided into 5 metres by 2.50 metres or increased in similar measure. It is the system, on a small scale, of the planning of the steel-frame building with standard spans, the lighter subdivisions occurring where possible along the lines of main structure, but readily also at intermediate stages. The houses at Pessac, as with other houses of Le Corbusier and Jeanneret, are built on a system of units of post and floor slab of reinforced concrete. Where the light subdividing walls are required at non-bearing points, they are carried on the floor slab; but the system of main framing becomes greatly simplified, and at once the element of cheapness becomes apparent.

As with the main construction unit, so with
details. Windows are in standard lengths of
metres, to fit the wall panels, for they generally
tend from wall to wall. Doors, frames, and
details of surrounds are likewise standardised, as
the units of the staircases. Here we see very cle
exemplified the tendency to construct as far as
sible in the shop, and confine the work on the ac
job only to the task of assembling. Even the w
are constructed of a hollow pre-cast breeze conc
block, about 6 in. thick, formed with keys on
interlocking principle; and the intention is that
walls should be rendered with the cement gun,

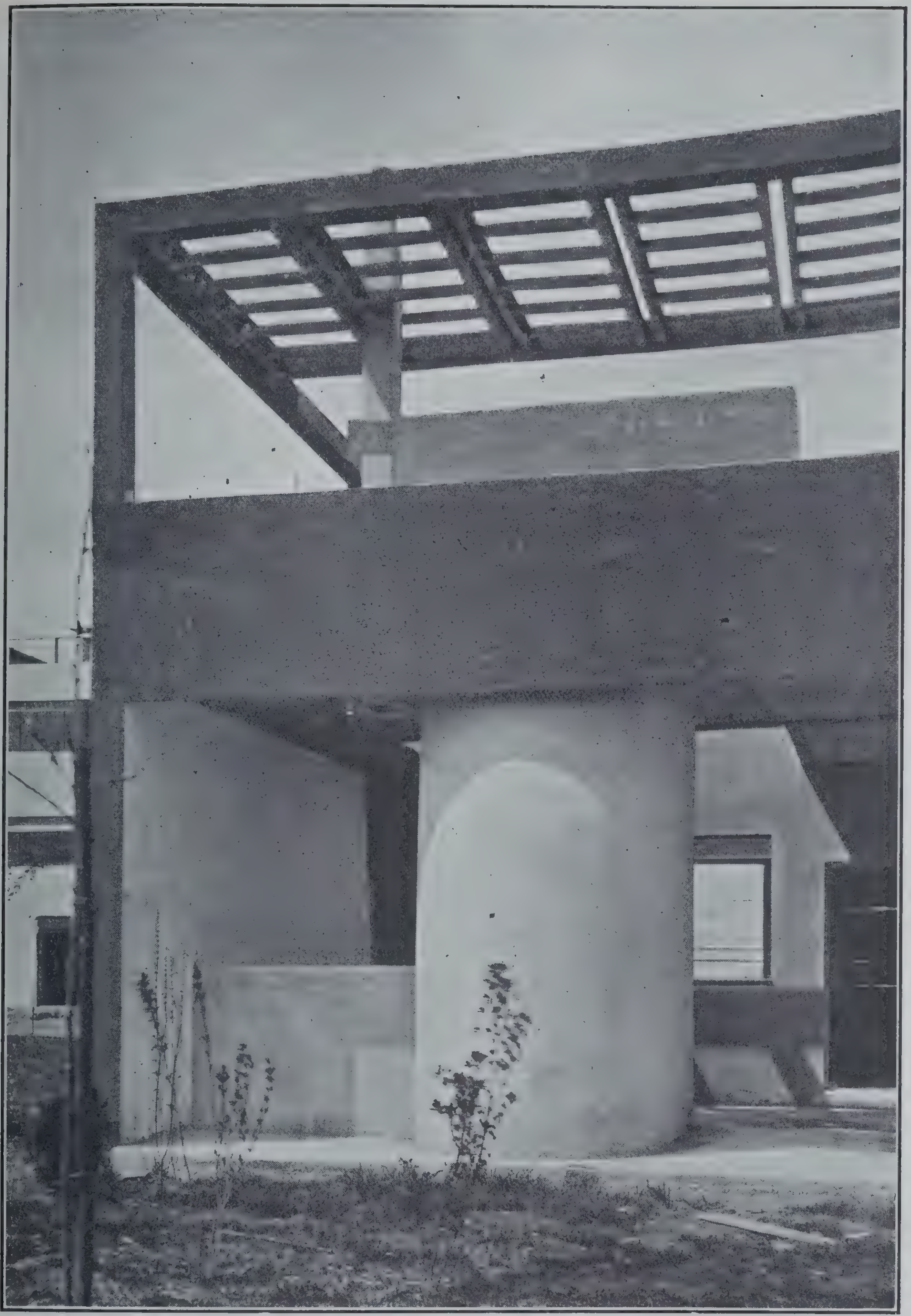


Fig. 5.—HOUSES AT PESSAC: DETAIL OF THE OPEN YARDS BENEATH THE HOUSES, SHOWING THE USE OF CONTRAST IN SIMPLE GEOMETRIC FORMS. THE CYLINDRICAL PYLON CONTAINS STORAGE SPACE.

Le Corbusier & Jeanneret, Architects.

roducing again the element of machinery as
osed to piecework human labour.

Esthetically, the architectural form is naturally
tated by the underlying principles of the construc-
n. The use of slabs for floors and roofs, the carry-
of the windows from post to post, accentuate a
tain lean structural quality which is far from
ng unpleasing. The subservience to the unit and
avoidance where possible of expensive variations
he plan form, result in a simple cubist expression
ch is certainly open to the criticism of harshness,
which arises from the observance of harsh con-
ons of rigid simplicity and economy. Quite apart
m any question of artistic appreciation, there
arises the impression that the structure and the external design are very intimately related. The same is true, no doubt, of the design of a Ford car, which, though light and efficient, is not considered beautiful. The art of architecture most certainly makes greater demands than those of a simple structural honesty.

Apart from the interest of plain forms as an expression of the plan, one gathers from Le Corbusier's writings that there is in the background of his æsthetic preoccupations a realisation of the great value of the play of light and shade on properly related geometric forms. The modelling of surface, even devoid of relief from ornament or colour, is considered as an element of decoration, sufficient to provide the note of pleasure which any truly humane design must contain. Shadow in itself has a decorative value, for it gives the scale of contrasts between light and dark. Le Corbusier and Jeanneret make deliberate play with effects of deep and delicately graduated shadows, through the use of voids and the cylindrical surfaces which serve at once to emphasise and lighten them (Fig. 1); and they add to this interest of geometric solid form the play of pure pattern, as exemplified by the pergola roofs to the open first floor porches, and to a lesser degree by the mesh of the wire fencing which encloses the garden of each house.

In the Pessac houses, the principal æsthetic interest is obtained, first, by a careful proportioning of simple rectangular wall surfaces and voids, secondly by a utilisation of light and shade in geometric forms and in geometric patterns, and lastly by the careful accentuation of these simple primary effects through a considered scheme of colour applied on broad planes, not as colour decoration but as an emphasis to form. This interest is therefore one which is almost entirely limited to certain broad impressions, and which does not seek the aid of detail, ornament, texture, or colour pattern.

Having considered what appear to be the governing considerations from the æsthetic standpoint, the houses at Pessac must be viewed not as individual units, but in their general ensemble as they stand on their own particular site, for this brings us face to face with the very real difficulties of reconciling any theoretical conceptions of design with the actual problem of building to harmonise with any given setting, the setting being an infinitely variable factor.

The ground on which Monsieur Frugès' houses are erected lies at about six kilometres from Bordeaux, in a suburb which is practically a large village, on the edge of the pine forest which covers a part of the Department of la Gironde. The neighbouring houses are very plain, of plaster or field stone with tiled roofs, pleasant enough if not particularly interesting, and the spectacle of Monsieur Frugès' scheme comes as a rather sudden surprise, as there is no note of modernity in the surroundings to serve as a preparation,. This group of coloured cubist blocks, with their ship-like lines and general engineering-like character of detail, has a functional appearance which is not entirely sympathetic. One has almost the impression of a small battle fleet at anchor, or at least of the outpost buildings of some highly modern factory. In itself the group is not inharmonious, but undoubtedly architecture of this type requires some preliminary preparation in the way of surroundings; one can imagine such houses looking well in conjunction with some great sweep of concrete arterial road, but in a rural setting the suddenness of their rectangularity is disconcerting.

The plot of ground on which the houses stand is irregular, roughly triangular in shape, traversed from base to apex by three streets along which the dwellings are grouped. Some of the houses are one family dwellings, others are arranged in flats for two or more families.

A general idea of the external appearance can be gathered from Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the last of which gives a bird's-eye view of one of the principal features of the conception, the flat roofs and the open balconies, some of which are sheltered by roofs, others being entirely open or covered by a pergola.

External staircases give access in some cases to the upper floors, an idea which must be somewhat impracticable in rainy weather; but the roof gardens, planted with shrubs and even grass, are pleasant enough in summer occupation. In Fig. 4 is conveyed a typical impression of these staircases, balustraded with plain gas-pipe tubing, and formed in concrete. The roofs themselves are of concrete, covered with bitumen and gravel, the terraces having in addition walks of concrete flags.

(The concluding article will deal with the plans and interior arrangements).

Professional Societies

Royal Society of Arts

Report on the Competition of Industrial Designs (Architectural Decoration section).

Sub-section I.—Decorative Architecture. The set subject was: Designs for Entrance Hall to a block of high-class flats. The value of the prize was £50. The judges were Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., Messrs. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A., Murray Adams-Acton and Godfrey Giles, who felt that none of the designs came up to the required standard, and were, therefore, unable to recommend any award.

Sub-section II.—Subject: Topographical Drawing. Judged by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. Some excellent work was submitted, and it was considered advisable to divide the prize of £20 into one of £10 and two of £5. The prize of £10 was awarded to Mr. Eric Cumine, Architectural Association School, London; Messrs. F. E. Georges, Rosendale, Wallands, Lewes, and Herbert S. Froude, 1 Milo Road, E. Dulwich, S.E.22, received prizes of £5 each. The designs of Mr. Dennis Edmund Harrington, 53 The Oval, Kennington, S.E.11, were commended.

Sub-section III.—Subject set: Design for Wrought iron Gates. The judges were Mr. Arthur J. Davis F.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. Paul Guien and Fabian Trollope. The first prize of £50 was awarded to Mr. E Leadbetter Mackenzie, 13 Palliser Road, Baron's Court, W.14; the second prize of £25 to Mr. Leonard Courtney Lewis, 166 Crowborough Road, Tooting Common, S.W.17. The designs of Mr. Edward H Thorpe, Putney School of Art, were highly commended, and those of Mr. Harold Shaw, Hammersmith School of Art, commended. An Owen Jones medal was presented to Mr. John Grisedale Sidebottom, Leeds College of Art.

Sub-section IV.—Subject set: Design for a Pedestal for an Equestrian Statue. Judged by Messrs Arthur J. Davis and Stanley Hamp, FF.R.I.B.A None of the competitors submitted a good solution t the problem, but a prize of £5 was awarded to Mr T. F. Frith, of Leeds College of Art.

Sub-section V.—Subject set: Design for an Electric Light Fitting. The judges were Messrs. Murray Adams-Acton, Fabian Trollope and E. A. Hailwood The prize of £10 10s. was awarded to Mr. Reginald E Edgecombe, 10 Lime Grove, Moseley Road, Birmingham. The design submitted by Mr. Percy Lumb, o Morley Technical School, was commended.

Sub-section VI.—Subject set: Design for a Fireplac with Mantelpiece of Marble for an Æronautical Club Judged by Mr. Arthur J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., who regretted that none of the designs showed sufficien originality or technical knowledge to merit an award

Sub-section VII.—Lewis Berger Scholarship Judged by Mr. Murray Adams-Acton. There wa only one entry for this competition, and in the opinio of the judge the work submitted by Mr. L. C Evetts, Newport Technical College and Institute showed sufficient merit to deserve the award of th scholarship.

In the official report published by the Royal Society the names of the various donors of the above prize are given in full, as also are the awards in the othe sections. The total number of competitors wh entered for the various sections of the competitio was 745; of these 571 were students of art school and 174 non-students.

A NEW FUTURE FOR THE ARCH

By A. Trystan Edwards.

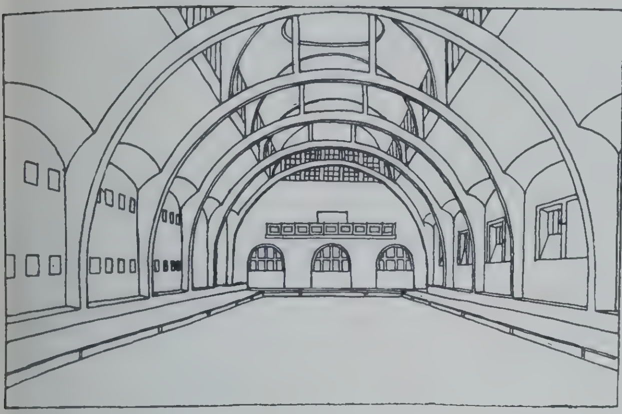


Fig. A.

The phrase " concrete arch " appears at first sight o be a contradiction in terms because the arch form s traditionally associated with stone or brick, and, n fact, arose in the first instance from the necessity f bridging spans with a material which could only e obtained in comparatively small pieces.

The arch, we are often told, should only come into eing when it is a constructional necessity and must e composed of voussoirs with their joints normal to he curve. It is seldom, however, that the semiircular arch, as used in countless examples of vaults nd other spans in Classic and Renaissance architecure, exactly corresponds to the shape which would e dictated by mechanical requirements.

The arch form has not only a constructional, but n æsthetic justification, and this latter is derived rom the fact that a semi-circle on a horizontal liameter has a special relation to the two main lines f direction assumed by the principal features which o to make up an architectural composition. The orizontal direction is, of course, important, for it is hat assumed by transoms and the levels of all floors r of roadways when the structure happens to be a ridge. The vertical direction is especially significant ecause it is that naturally taken by many construcional members, such as columns, posts, and jambs of oor and window openings. Suppose it be desired to nite the horizontal and vertical sides of a rectangle ith a third member which has not only points of ccord with these but a unity of its own. Obviously e semi-circle fulfils the conditions perfectly and in e simplest possible manner. In the first place, it is geometrical form self-sufficient and governed by its wn laws. A circle is a line having a uniformity of rvature, therefore it is the simplest kind of curve existence. Moreover, at the crown of the arch the ircle has an obvious relation to the horizontal ember above it, for at this very point the tangent f the curve is itself horizontal—that is to say, the irection of the curve is here parallel to that of the orizontal line of the transom or roadway. But the rcle has a similar point of accord with the vertical nes of the composition, for at the ends of the horintal diameter where the curve stops the tangents re in a vertical direction and the curves become xactly parallel with the jambs of the opening. Thus e curves are cut off at critical points where they ppear to take cognisance of their architectural vironment.

No development in the arts of construction can ssen the æsthetic desirability of the arch form. pparently, designers in ferro-concrete are deeply nscious of these æsthetic virtues of the semi-circle, r again and again they go out of their way to make se of the arch in their frameworks when it is obvious that this form is chosen not because it was constructionally necessary, but because it contributes to an agreeable pattern. I need only mention the very large number of ferro-concrete bridges now being built of the form shown in Example B here illustrated. If we were to fill in the intervals between the vertical posts supporting the roadway we should have a bridge of the traditional arched type. This particular design is an elegant one and shows how the arch form persists and is likely to persist no matter what new devices may be discovered for lightening the framework of ferro-concrete structures. Illustration A, which shows the interior of a swimming-bath, is an even more striking example of the manner in which ferro-concrete is deliberately forced into the arched form. There can be no doubt that these semicircular trusses supporting the roof give dignity and coherence to the design by extremely economical means. They afford a slight suggestion of a barrel vault while at the same time the openings between them are admirably adapted for affording light and ventilation to the building. Anyone with the slightest knowledge of mechanics would realise at once that these arches would not hold together for a moment if they were composed of stone voussoirs. What gives them stability is the fact that they are to all intents and purposes monolithic and are artificially reinforced in such a manner that they not only uphold the roof, but stiffly retain a form which has been deliberately chosen for æsthetic reasons.

Leigh-on-Sea Post Office and Telephone Exchange

This building (illustrated on page 383) is two storeys high throughout, and has a frontage of 52 ft. to Rectory Grove and a depth of 115 ft. The front portion of the ground floor provides accommodation for a sub-post office, comprising a public office, telegraph instrument room, and retiring rooms. The whole of the upper floor is allotted to the telephone exchange, and the rear portion of the ground floor is sub-divided into workrooms, stores, truck and cycle sheds for the use of the post office engineers. The walls are faced with dark red hand-made sand-faced bricks, with light red brick dressings. The plinth, entrance doorway, ground floor window key blocks, main cornice and parapet coping are constructed of artificial Portland stone. The roof is covered with hand-made tiles. The architect was Mr. D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A., of H.M. Office of Works. The general contractors were Messrs. H. Lacey & Sons, Luton.

Medicated public baths for 25 different treatments, including artificial sunlight, have been completed for the Hull Corporation at a cost of £5,600.

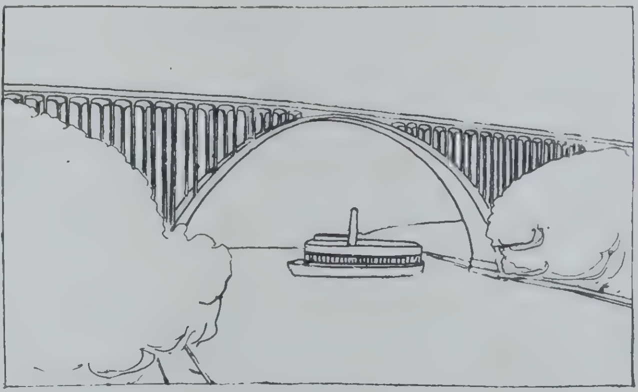


Fig. B.

London Building Notes

Banstead. — The L.C.C. are to modernise the two remaining blocks of the Banstead Mental Hospital at an estimated cost of £27,000. Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., have secured the contract. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

Barking. — The Barking Town Urban District Council are to build a row of 30 flats in Gascoyne Road. The housing architect is Mr. C. J. Dawson, of Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, Clock House Chambers, Barking.

Becontree.—Several large sites in Becontree Avenue, Wood Lane and Green Lane, on the L.C.C. Housing Estate, are to be utilised for the erection of shops and flats. Sixteen shops and 30 garages are to be built on one site. The architects are Messrs. C. Eves & Son, 510 High Street, Goodmayes.

Clapham.—The L.C.C. E.C. recommend the tender, £33,921, of Mr. A. E. Symes, of Stratford, for the erection of a Secondary School on the South Lodge site. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Croydon.—Foundations are being constructed for the nurses' home, to be built at the Croydon Mental Hospital. Messrs. James Buckley, Edwards & Co., Station Yard, Whyteleafe, Purley, are the builders. Plans by Mr. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Croydon.—A row of double shops, with flats above, is to be erected on a large site in Carshalton Road. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Benians & Wallis, surveyors, 66 High Street, Carshalton, Surrey.

Croydon.—The South Suburban Co-operative Society have under consideration the provision of drapery and grocery stores in London Road. Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnford, 16a, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2, architects.

Fenchurch Street.—It is proposed to build a new office block on the east side of Church Row, off Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, to be known as "Haddon House." The architect is Mr. E. G. W. Soustar, F.R.I.B.A., 3 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

Fulham. — Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A., 229, Ebury Street, Westminster, S.W.1, is the architect for the proposed picture theatre, to accommodate 2,000 people.

Hammersmith.—A large block of laboratories, offices, etc., is to be built on a site in Hammersmith Road, W.8. The buildings are to be occupied by Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., Cadby Hall, W.8, who will execute the building work.

Leyton.—Messrs. Charrington & Co., Ltd., propose to rebuild the "Green Man" in Leyton High Street. Plans by Mr. R. Banks-Martin, 199 Plashet Grove, East Ham, E.6.

North Audley Street.—A large block of residential flats is to be erected upon a site in North Audley Street, W.1. The ground floor will be occupied by shops. Plans by Mr. J. Stanley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101 Baker Street, W.1.

Peckham.—Plans have been approved for new club premises on a site at the rear of Ashurst Road. The architects are Messrs. Culpin & Bowes, 3, Portsmouth Street, W.C.

Seymour Place.—The steel skeleton of a large block of flats in Upper George Street and Seymour Place, W.1, has been erected by Messrs. Redpath Brown & Co. The builders are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., and the architects Messrs. Josephs, 2 Pauls Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

St. Pancras.—Work will shortly be commenced on a large factory building, in Gordon House Street, N.W.1. The architects are Messrs. Crowe & Carless, 2 Garden Court, E.C.4.

Strand.—Extensive alterations are to be carried out to Kings College. The architect is Mr. F. W. Troup, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Grays Inn Square, W.C.

Wanstead.—About 100 residences will be erected on a site bounded by Wanstead Lane, The Drive and Preston Gardens. Plans by Messrs. S. Robinson, Ltd., builders.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Aberkenfig (Bridgend).—It is proposed to erect a new school in connection with St. Robert's Church, Bridgend Road. Plans by Messrs. F. R. Bates & Son, A.R.I.B.A., architects, Tredegar Chambers, 76 Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.

Alton (Hants).—It is proposed to enlarge the Treloar Cripples' Hospital by the addition of a sunlight treatment ward block, estimated to cost about £25,000. Plans by the hospital architects, Messrs. Davis & Emanuel and Henry C. Smart, 73a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Birmingham.—The E.C. propose to modernise the Osler Street elementary school at an estimated cost of £26,000. Mr. Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham, is the architect.

Brighton.—Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd., propose to build a large shop and showrooms at the corner of West Street and North Street. The architect is Mr. H. Wilson, Roundhay, Leeds.

Brighton.—Work is to be commenced on the extension of the North Street branch of Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Clayton & Black, 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

Bristol. — A new wing is to be added to the Bristol General Hospital, to be used as an out-patients' department. Plans by Sir George Oatley, F.R.I.B.A., Bristol.

Bushey.—Over 180 acres of building land, with a mile-and-a-half of frontage, and land on the Cassiobury Park estate, has been sold for development purposes. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Broad & Patey, estate agents and surveyors, Watford.

Cambridge.—A large scheme of extension, including a two-storey central block (£12,000), a new ward of 22 beds (£9,500), septic ward (£2,300), M.O. quarters (£3,000), X-ray department (£2,500), alterations to existing buildings (£7,900), and furnishings, etc. (£2,800), is to be carried out at the Addenbrooke Hospital. The architects are Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, 6 Millstone Lane, Leicester.

Cambridge.—Mr. S. French, architect, 40 Regent Street, Cambridge, is to prepare plans for additions to the Institution of the Guardians.

Cavan.—The C.C. have appointed Mr. J. P. Brady architect for the renovation of the Bailieboro' Court House and the Cavan Court House.

Crewe.—The E.C. are to erect a school in Newdigate Street, to accommodate 800 children. Mr. F. A. Browne, F.R.I.B.A., Newgate Street, Cheshire, is the County Architect.

Croxdale.—Messrs. Cowe & Lawson, of Chester-le-Street, are architects for the proposed additions and alterations to the Station Hotel.

Durham.—The E.C. have obtained a site on the Townley estate, Hookergate, for the erection of a secondary school; a site at Stanhope for a council school; one on the Grove estate, Consett, for an elementary school; and one at Woodside, Ryton, for an elementary school. The Education Architect, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham, has prepared plans. He is also preparing plans for remodelling the council school at Pittington.

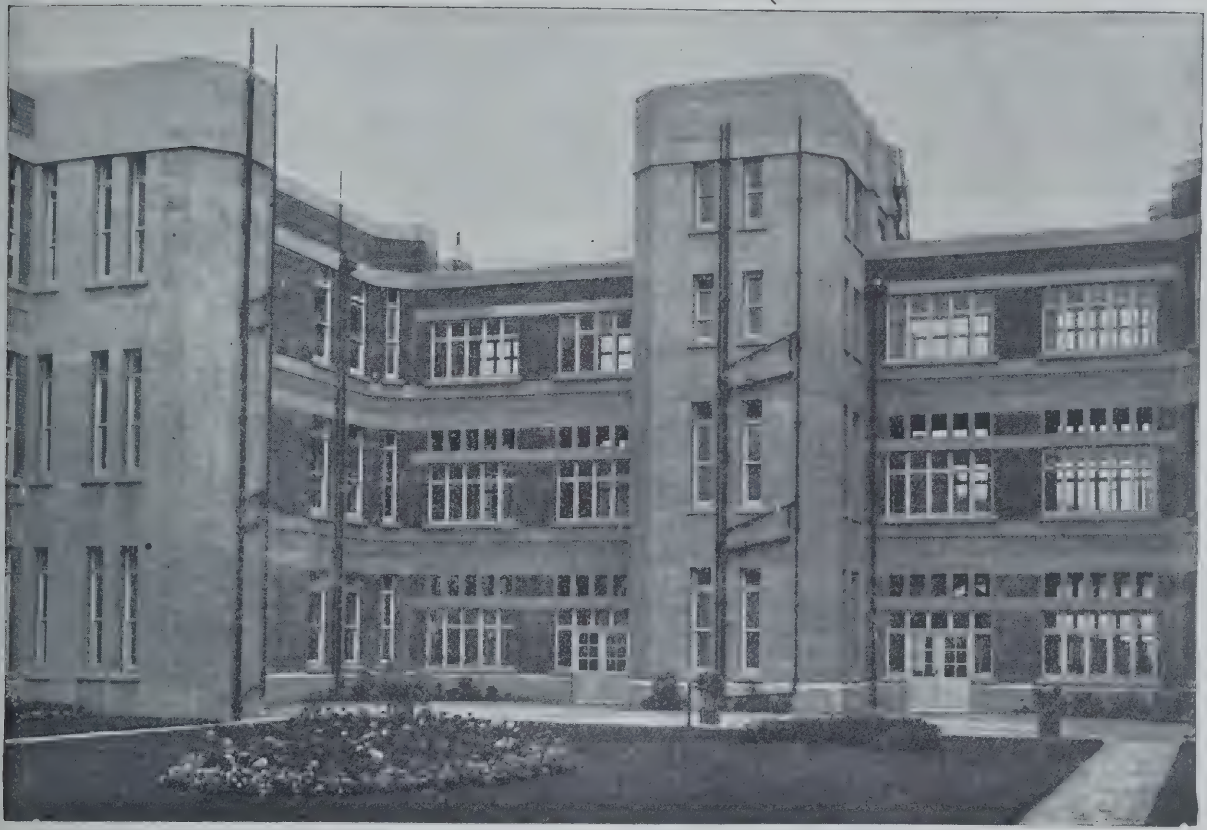
Enfield.—A large housing scheme, totalling about 250 houses of various types, is to be carried out on the Albany Park estate. The scheme has been divided into four portions, and has been planned by Mr. H. R. Crabb, M.Inst.C.E., architect and surveyor, Enfield.

Fulbourn (Cambs.).—Proposed improvements at the Cambridge Mental Hospital include new buildings and alterations, £26,825, and new laundry and power plant, £25,275. Plans by Mr. A. P. MacAlister, F.R.I.B.A., 20 St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

(*Continued on page* 404)

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

REINFORCED CONCRETE



A VIEW OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, LEWISHAM.

Architects:
J. Douglass Matthews, Son & Ridley, F.R.I.B.A., AA.R.I.B.A.

Contractor:
Albert Monk.

TRUSCON FLOORS WERE CONSTRUCTED THROUGHOUT.

The chief requirements for hospital floors are that they shall be soundproof and fireproof. It is also desirable to avoid the use of depending beams which form corners for the lodgment of dust. Such floors must be absolutely free from vibration to ensure the maximum comfort of the patients.

The Truscon hollow floor, being constructed only of reinforced concrete with a suspended ceiling is particularly soundproof and fireproof. These floors are constructed up to 28ft. span without intermediate supports. As vibration in the floor is inversely proportional to the depth, it is of interest to remark that a deep Truscon floor can be constructed without additional cost.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ABERDEEN.—For all trades in the erection of a School House at Lyne of Skene. Particulars from Mr. George Watt, architect, 214 Union Street, Aberdeen.

ADDLESTONE (CHERTSEY).—September 9.—For 50 cottages (25 pairs), formation of drainage, fences, etc., on the housing estate at Green Lane and Prairie Road. Particulars, Mr. Ernest J. Castle, Council Offices. Deposit £1 1s.

ALDEBURGH.—September 9.—For additional floor at the Repeater Station. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BATHGATE.—For all trades in the erection of 44 houses on the Kirkroads site. Particulars, Mr. W. A. Cullen, Town Clerk, Bathgate.

BELFAST. — September 15.—For Elementary School in Mersey Street. Particulars from the office of the Education Architect, Victoria Street, Belfast. Deposit £2 2s.

BOGNOR.—September 5.—For 30 houses on the Collyer housing site. Particulars, Mr. J. Draper, A.M.Inst.-C.E., Camden House, High Street, Bognor. Deposit £2 2s.

BOURNEMOUTH.—September 20. —For three blocks of semi-detached houses on the Southill estate, Ripon Road. Particulars, Mr. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I., Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

BROMSGROVE. — For the erection of two blocks of four non-parlour type houses at Aston Fields. Particulars, Mr. Philip Green, architect, Marlboro' Avenue.

CARDIFF.—For the erection of new premises, Havelock Street. Particulars, Messrs. Henry Budgen & Co., architects, 95 St. Mary Street, Cardiff. Deposit £2 2s.

CHORLTON - CUM - HARDY.—September 14.—For the erection of Public Baths. Particulars from the office of the Architect, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £1 1s.

GATESHEAD.—September 7.—For Elementary School, Old Fold. Particulars, Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, Saville Chambers, North Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GRIMSBY.—September 5.—For the erection of a new Council School, Armstrong Street. Particulars, Mr. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court Chambers, Grimsby. Deposit £4 4s.

HAMPTON. — September 12. — For 8 houses (two blocks of four) in Malvern Road. Particulars, Mr. Sidney H. Chambers, surveyor, Hampton, Middlesex.

HAYWARDS HEATH. — For the erection of additional wards at King Edward VII. Memorial Eliot Hospital. Particulars, Mr. R. M. F. Huddard, A.R.I.B.A., 4 Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

HITCHIN. — September 5.—For a new Elementary School, to accommodate 562 scholars. Particulars from Lt.-Col. A. Ernest Prestcott, County Surveyor and Architect, Hatfield. Deposit £1 1s.

ISLEWORTH. — September 13.—For six Classrooms at the Town Schools. Particulars from Mr. J. G. Carey, architect and surveyor, Council House, Hounslow. Deposit £2 2s.

LUTON. — September 22.—For a new modern School for Girls at Luton. Particulars, Mr. S. C. Parrott, architect, 9 George Street West, Luton. Deposit £2 2s.

MARCH. — September 5.—For 50 houses on Upwell Road housing site. Particulars, Mr. W. Fovargue, The Causeway, March. Deposit £2 2s.

MARKINCH.—For all trades in the erection of 32 houses. Particulars, Mr. A. D. Haxton, architect, 3 High Street, Leven.

NELSON.—For all trades, in reconstruction of Salem School. Particulars, Mr. R. Jaques, A.R.I.B.A., Nelson.

NEWPORT, I.o.W.—September 5. —For (a) erection of Corn Exchange, offices and lavatories; (b) erection of roofs to cattle pens. Particulars, Mr. E. A. Slater, Borough Surveyor.

NEWQUAY (CORNWALL).—September 17.—For new Masonic premises at St. Michael's Road. Particulars from Mr. P. Edwin Stephens, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Midland Bank Chambers, Falmouth. Deposit £1 1s.

PRESTWICH.—September 6.—For 10 " B " type, 32 " A " type, and 20 " A1 " type brick houses. Particulars, Mr. M. A. Piercey, Architect and Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

RAINSOUGH (PRESTWICH). — September 6.—For nine " A2 " type brick houses on the Flashfield estate. Particulars, Mr. M. A. Piercey, Architect and Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

REIGATE.—September 14.—Erection of 13 pairs of parlour houses in Smoke Lane. Particulars, Mr. F. T. Clayton, Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £3 3s.

ROYTON. — September 15. — For new Central School. Particulars, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

SALFORD.—September 13.—For Public Elementary School. Particulars from the Secretary for Education, Education Office, Salford. Deposit £1 1s.

SALTERHEBBLE (HALIFAX).—Pair of semi-detached houses at Dudwell Lane. Particulars, Messrs. Rhodes & Rhodes, architects and surveyors, West Vale, Halifax.

SANDWICH.—September 12.—For 14 non-parlour houses, Boatman's Hill. Particulars, Mr. R. Saunders, Borough Surveyor, The Barbican, Sandwich. Deposit £2.

SHERIFFHALES (OAKENGATES). — September 12.—Pumping Station and Messroom, etc., at the Waterworks, Hilton Bank. Particulars, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

SILKSTONE.—September 17.—For the erection of a school. Particulars from the Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. — September 9.—For an Automatic Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

SOWERBY (YORKSHIRE).—For all trades in the erection of 50 houses on Beechwood housing site. Particulars, Mr. J. Eastwood, A.M.Inst.C.E., surveyor, Council Offices, Sowerby Bridge.

ST. PANCRAS.—September 19.—For construction of foundations for a block of dwellings, Ossulston Street. Particulars from the Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), S.E.1. Deposit £2.

TONYREFAIL. — September 8.—For 14 houses. Particulars, Messrs. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, 23 Gelliwastad Road, Pontypridd. Deposit £5.

WARRINGTON. — September 5.—For alterations to business premises in Sankey Street. Particulars, the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Warrington.

WEMBLEY.—September 7.—Erection of 40 brick-built cottages and 36 flatted cottages on the Christchurch estate, Ealing Road. Particulars, Mr. C. R. W. Chapman, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

WENHILL (NR. CALNE).—September 12.—For new Cattle Market. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Bateman, Borough Surveyor, Calne, Wilts. Deposit £1 1s.

WORKSOP. — September 5.—For the erection of a Parish Hall and extensions to Day Schools, Newcastle Avenue. Particulars, Mr. B. D. Thompson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 73 Bridge Street, Worksop.

YORK.—September 12.—For the extension of the 'bus garage, Piccadilly. Particulars, Mr. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer, Guildhall, York. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

ADDINGHAM (NR. ILKLEY).—The Rector of the St. Paul's Retreat proposes to erect a new Church. The architect is Mr. W. H. H. Marten, L.R.I.B.A., 50 Cookridge Street, Leeds. Contract placed with Mr. E. Hannon, builder, Ilkley.

BINLEY.—Warwickshire E.C. have accepted the tender, £1,677, of Messrs. Humphreys, for extensions at the Elementary School.

BROADSTONE (DORSET).—For the erection of Congregational Church The tender of Messrs. Burt & Vick, of Poole, £3,873, has been accepted. The architects are Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., 121 Victoria Street Westminster, S.W.1.

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* * * * *

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The great versatility in the types and designs of "Crabtree" products allows the Contractor scope for practically infinite variety of treatment, while yet maintaining a uniform quality throughout—a quality in electrical accessories that goes far to enhance his reputation.

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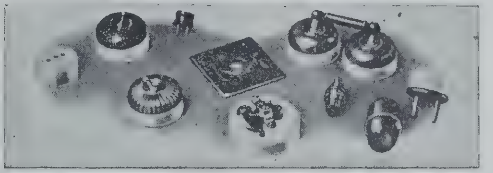

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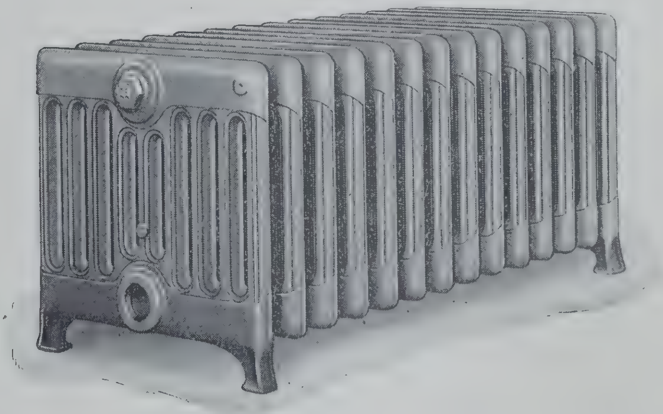

Embodies the original patented features of the Ideal Classic Radiator Design.

Small water capacity — rapid heating — small space occupied.

A comparison of space occupied				
Old type	15 sections	45 sq. ft.	Heating surface	562½ sq. ins.
Ideal classic	18 sections	45 sq. ft.	Heating surface	472½ sq. ins.

Illustrated lists post-free

NATIONAL RADIATOR COMPANY LIMITED.

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CHELTENHAM. — Messrs. Collins & Godfrey, builders, of The Cross, Tewkesbury, are to carry out proposed extensions at the Cheltenham General Hospital. Plans by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 9 Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1.

CHRISTCHURCH.—The contractors for the new St. George's Church, to be erected at the corner of Jumpers and Fitzmaurice Roads, are Messrs. Jones & Seward. The architects are Messrs. Brewerton and Marshal, 2 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

HENDON. — For new Isolation Hospital at The Hyde. Messrs. Harry Neal, Limited, of Northwood, £54,919.

HULL.—A large cinema is to be erected at the corner of Brazil Street. Contract secured by Messrs. Con Greenwood & Son, Ltd., De Grey Street, Hull. The architects are Messrs. Freeman, Son & Gaskell, 11, Carr Lane, Hull.

KIVETON PARK. — The U.D.C. have placed the contract for the erection of new offices and alterations to the existing buildings with Messrs. Drabble & Sons, builders, Mosbro', near Sheffield. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Haslam, County Architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Street, Worksop.

LEEDS.—The following tenders have been let in connection with the extension of the Swinegate tramway depot:—Plumbers, Messrs. H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd.; painter, Mr. William Knaggs; plasterers, Messrs. Thomas Moore, Ltd.

LLANDUDNO.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £11,547, of Messrs. W. Dobinson & Son, Llandudno, for the erection of 23 houses on the Trinity Street estate.

MALMESBURY. — Extensive restoration work is being undertaken at Malmesbury Abbey Church, the cost of which is expected to reach £10,000. The contractors are Messrs. Hayward & Wooster, of Bath. The architect is Mr. Harold Brakspear, A.R.I.B.A., High Street, Corsham, Wilts.

MANCHESTER. — Messrs. J. T. Hollinworth & Son, builders, Miller Street, Patricroft, have secured the contract for extensions to the Manchester and County Bank premises, 55 King Street. Architects, Messrs. Mills & Murgatroyd, of 23 Strutt Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER. — Messrs. Matthews & Mumby, contractors, 129 Stockport Road, Ardwick, Manchester, for erection of two-storey fireproof building, ferro-concrete construction, for Messrs. Regent Bridge Warehousing Co., Ltd., Water Lane. Architect, Mr. A. Thomson Heathcote, F.R.I.B.A., 80 Mosley Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE. — Messrs. A. & J. Potts, builders and contractors, 26 Edwards Road, Whitley Bay, have secured the contract for the new offices to Groat House, Collingwood Street. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are the architects.

NEWTOWNARDS. — For 191 labourers' cottages. Messrs. J. and R. W. Taggart, Belfast, £54,000.

NEWTOWN (WIGAN). — For a Wesleyan Chapel. The contract, amounting to £5,000, has been let to Messrs. Clough & Gaskell, of Wigan. Plans by Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester.

PORTSMOUTH.—For the erection of new Wesleyan Central Hall at Fratton Road. Plans by Messrs. Arthur Brocklehurst & Co., architects, Norfolk Street, Manchester. Contract placed with Messrs. G. J. Davies & Sons, builders, Southsea. The estimated cost is £30,000.

RAMSDELL (BASINGSTOKE).—For the erection of new lodge for Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.E., C.B. Contract placed with Messrs. The Ringmer Building Works.

SALFORD. — Messrs. Trafford Mills, Ltd., Ordsall Lane, propose to extend their works. Plans prepared by their own staff. Contract placed with Messrs. W. Thorpe & Son, Ltd., builders, Chester Road, Cornbrook, Manchester. Steelwork contract let to Messrs. Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.

SALFORD (MANCHESTER). — Extensions in Clowes Street are proposed by Mr. E. Farrell. Plans prepared by his own staff. Contract placed with Messrs. C. H. Normanton & Son, builders, Fern Bank, Plymouth Grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock. Steelwork by Messrs. Hennan & Froude, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the following tenders for houses on the Wybourn estate: Mr. C. W. Alflat, 113 houses at £37,515; and Mr. G. H. Bodell, 25 houses at £8,330.

SKIPTON.—The R.D.C. have accepted a tender of Messrs. Garbutt & England, builders, Cudworth, near Barnsley, for the erection of 84 houses on the Carleton Road housing site. Plans are by Mr. A. E. W. Aldridge, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Skipton.

SMALL HEATH.—The contractors in connection with the R.C. Church of the Holy Family are Messrs. Wm. Sapcote and Sons, Birmingham. Mr. Geo. Drysdale, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

SMALLSHAW (ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE).—Messrs. Lindley & Gibson, architects, Market Avenue, have prepared plans for new stores in Broad Oak Road. Contract placed with Messrs. J. Ridyard & Sons, Railway Saw Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne.

STAFFORD.—For the alterations and additions to St. John's Market, for the T.C. Mr. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Borough Hall, Stafford. Messrs. J. Morgan & Sons, Stafford, £6,698 10s. 9d.

STANDISH.—Mr. E. Bentham has acquired a site in High Street for a new cinema. The plans are by Mr. W. Thornley, L.R.I.B.A., 46 Wallgate, Wigan. The contract has been placed with Mr. P. Moss, builder, Wigan Road, Standish.

STOCKPORT.—For a Recreation Hall and Gymnasium in London Place. Plans by Messrs. Potts & Hennings, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 34 Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester. The contractors are Messrs. Daniel Eadie & Co., Ltd., Short Street, Heaton Norris, Stockport.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—A new High School for Girls is to be erected at Jockey Road. The architect is Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A. The committee recommend the tender of Mr. W. Jackson, £32,900.

TRALEE.—For the erection of a new Secondary School for the Christian Brothers in the Town Park, Mr. Sisk, builder, Cork, £23,000.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation H.C. have accepted the tender, £13,521 10s., of Mr. J. Carruthers for the erection of 22 houses at Percy Square.

WALLASEY.—The Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Walter E. Hughes & Co. for the erection of 20 non-parlour houses in Lateral Road, Poulton, at £448 each.

WALSALL.—For the erection of a Nurses' Home at the Infirmary, Pleck Road. Architects, Messrs. Jeffries & Shipley, King's Court Buildings, Bridge Street, Walsall. Mr. J. R. Deacon, contractor, Walsall, £19,790.

WATFORD.—Large extensions are being carried out—largely in steel and reinforced concrete—at the works in Tolpit's Lane of Messrs. Scammell Lorries, Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. Charles Brightman & Son, Ltd., Ebury Road, Watford, whilst Messrs. Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., Steelworks Road, Battersea, S.W.8, are erecting the steelwork. The architect is Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

WATFORD.—A large building, incorporating six double-fronted shops, with showrooms and flats above, is to be built in Market Place. Designed by Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, the premises will be erected by Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., Oatlands Gate, Northwood.

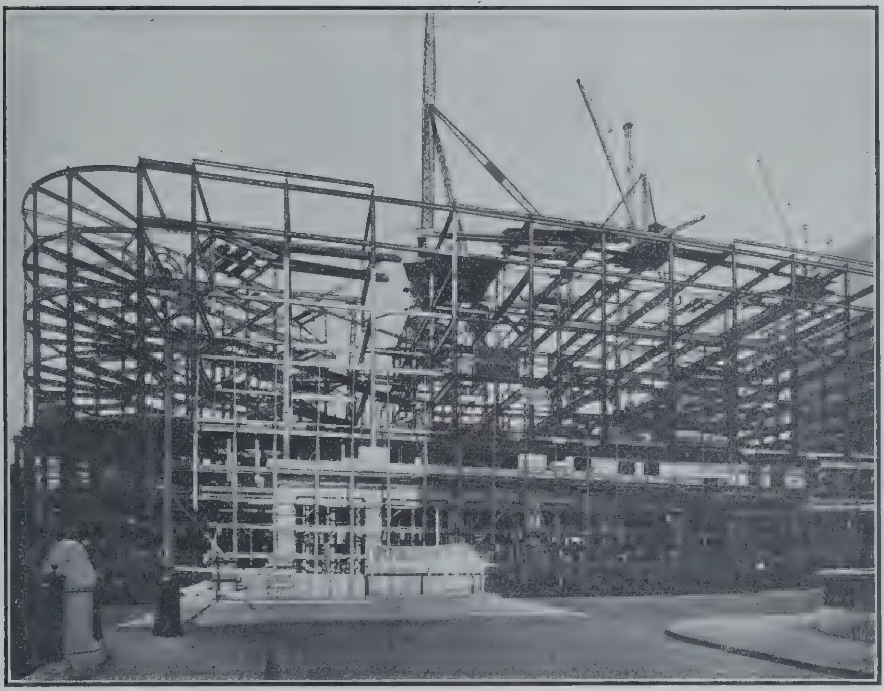
WEMBLEY.—In connection with the purchase of the Palace of Engineering and other property at the Wembley Exhibition by the British Incorporated Pictures, Ltd., extensive alterations and improvements are in progress in order to convert the premises into studios, etc. The contractors are Messrs. Arthur Vigor, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W.

WILLESDEN.—A residence for the Deputy Master is to be built at the Park Royal Hospital, N.W.10, at a cost of about £2,000. The builders are Messrs. the Unic Contractors, Ltd., 77 Craven Park Road, Harlesden, N.W.10. The architects are Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A., 9 Bentinck Street, W.1.

Trade Note

An alliance has been formed between the firms of John Bennie, Ltd., of Glasgow, and Marryat & Scott, Ltd., of Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. Both of these firms are well-known as makers of lifts, and the alliance will facilitate the production by Marryat & Scott of extra heavy machines, whilst the Scottish firm will benefit in the matter of electrical and mechanical aid. The two businesses will be run as before, separately and in competition with one another.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :
Rice & Son.

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CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

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WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON	MANCHESTER	EDINBURGH	GLASGOW	BIRMINGHAM	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew Steel Works.	Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	Office: 47 Temple Row.	Office: Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered
-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London [Station
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	165/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London [Station
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	590/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

GLAZED—		Prices. 4in.	6in.	9 n.	Unit.	Conditions.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

IRON—	Prices. 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 3 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3 4	4/10½	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in thick and upwards.
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/16 in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gabeen Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9½	2/1½	2/6	2/10½	4/7½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8½	1/11½	2/3½	2/8	3/0½	4/10
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7½	4/8
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/3	1/6½	1/8¾	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/2½	1/3½	1/4½	1/8½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0½	1/3
Stop ends do.	—	—	3*d.*	3*d*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard sup
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 3/6	Per yard sup
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

uality

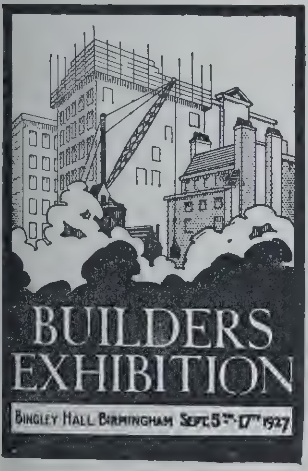
THIS is an example of the many types of work undertaken by us and may serve as a useful guide to those responsible for the placing of orders for:—Gates, Railings of all types (ornamental and plain), Staircase Balustradings, Grills, &c., Fire escape staircases, Iron fire-proof doors, Wire fences and steel construction in all its forms

Estimates Free

Main Entrance Gates and Railing manufactured and erected by us at the St. Pancras Housing Scheme

T. W. PALMER & Co.
MERTON ABBEY IRONWORKS,
MERTON ABBEY, S.W.19

Established 1894 *Telephone: Mitcham 2966-7-8*


BUILDERS EXHIBITION
BINGLEY HALL BIRMINGHAM SEPT. 5th-17th 1927

Under the auspices of the leading Architectural and Trades Associations,

— DAILY —
CONFERENCES
will take place in a
SPECIAL PAVILION
on such subjects as:—
Technical Aspects of Current Progress.
Private Enterprise in Building.
Electricity in the Home.
Modern Use of Building Materials.
Domestic Decoration.
Power and Light for the Factory.
Equipment for the Perfect Home.
Building Economics, etc., etc.

All who build or are interested in Building should make a point of visiting the

MIDLAND BUILDING
AND ALLIED
TRADES EXHIBITION

(including Public Works and Road Making Section)

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 5 to 17, 1927

President: The Lord Mayor of Birmingham (Ald. A. H. James, C.B.E.).

BRITAIN to-day is undergoing a rapid process of reconstruction. The two years since the great 1925 Exhibition organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), have proved to be without precedent in the process of modern building.

PRACTICAL Experts all agree that the period immediately to follow will bring even greater developments in building activity, enterprise and invention. From the new Regent Street in London to the great Gladstone Dock at Liverpool, both formally inaugurated by the King, every city, town and village is undergoing change.

AS in 1925, so will again be revealed in Birmingham this month all that is progressive in the Building Industry of *to-day*—and of *to-morrow*.

NOTE THE DATE—
BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 5 to 17, 1927

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	32/6	33/–	36/–

IRON SOIL AND WASTE	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smit solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0½	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2½	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—
		Each				
		1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to si in quantities of 100 fe upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 o
Clear ..	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	5½*d.*	8½*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½
Ground ..	4¾*d.*	6½*d.*	7½*d.*	10½*d.*	5½*d.*	7½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7½*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1¼	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.	White	Tint
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7½d.	10½

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜
Rolled plate glass	4½*d.*	6½*d.*	6½*d.*	9
Rough cast glass	—	6½*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9½*d.*	
Wired cast	—	—	9½*d.*	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/11	3/–	3/11	4/4	4/6	4/9	6/11

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadd
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon.
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/–	Gallon.
Terebine	9/–	Gallon.
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

The Week's Building News

(Continued)

Guildford.—The "Prince of Wales" Hotel in the High Street is to be completely rebuilt and enlarged. Plans by Mr. J. H. Howard, architect, Haslemere, Surrey.

Haverthwaite.—Plans for an Elementary School, to cost £11,000, have been prepared by Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Lancashire.

Hindley. — Lancashire E.C. have voted £14,450 for extensions at the Grammar School. Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, prepared the plans.

Hoyland.—West Riding E.C. are to erect a middle school, at an estimated cost of £21,000. Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Wakefield, is the architect.

Huddersfield.—It is proposed to commence work at an early date upon the new Baths and Institute. Plans by Mr. J. R. Lister, Wakefield.

Kilwinning.—The T.C. is to extend their housing scheme at the Stevenston Road site by the erection of another block of houses. Plans have been approved for a new infants' school for which Mr. William Reid, 14 Wellington Square, Ayr, is the architect.

Leicester.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Stockdale, Harrison & Sons, Leicester, for a new hotel at the corner of Copdale Road.

Linthwaite. — West Riding E.C. have purchased a site at Linthwaite for a middle school. Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Wakefield, is the architect.

Liverpool.—Brown's Buildings in Water Street are being demolished, and new buildings for the Bank of Liverpool and Martins are to be erected at the cost of about £500,000. Mr. H. J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A., 5 India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, architect.

Longton (Staffs.). — A new children's ward is to be erected at the Cottage Hospital. The architects are Messrs. Beckett & Bloore, Market Street, Longton.

Oxford.—Mr. E. Stanley Hall, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., 54 Bedford Square, W.C., has submitted plans for the erection of an additional gallery at the Ashmolean Museum. The cost will be from £7,000 to £8,000.

Paignton.—The U.D.C. have considered suitable sites for the proposed concert hall, and Mr. C. Owen Baines, Engineer and Surveyor, 5 Town Hall Terrace, Paignton, is to prepare sketch plans.

Pendleton.—The National Greyhound Racing Co., Ltd., propose to construct a greyhound racing track at Cromwell Road, Seaford Road and Gerald Road. Plans are being prepared by Mr. H. B. Hobson, architect and engineer, 186 Oxford Road, Manchester.

Repton.—It is proposed to build additions to the chapel at Repton School at a cost of £5,500; it is also proposed to renew the organ at a cost of £4,500, and to complete the Priory building, at a cost of £1,000. The architects are Messrs. Forsyth & Maule, FF.R.I.B.A., 12 Stratford Place, W.1.

Rivington.—Lancashire E.C. have voted an estimate of £31,000 for extensions at the Rivington and Blac rod Grammar School. The Count Architect is Mr. Stephen Wilkinso F.R.I.B.A.

Romford.—The B.G. are considerin the erection of a large block of wa accommodation at their institutio estimated to involve about £25,00 Plans by Messrs. Harrington & Evan architects, 10 High Street, Romford,

Sea Mills.—The architect for t new Sea Mills church is Sir George Oatley, F.R.I.B.A., Orchard Stree Bristol.

Talgarth (Brecon).—It is propose to erect a new block, to accommoda 60 female patients, at the Mid-Wal Counties' Mental Hospital. The arch tects are Messrs. Sykes & Evans, Chapel Walks, Manchester.

West Bromwich.—A large buil ing proposal, involving the erection houses and shops, is to be carried o on an estate in Hall Green Roa Lay-out and plans by Messrs. Joyns Bros., architects, Spring Head, We nesbury.

Withington.—Mr. J. Waters pr poses to erect six houses of sem detached type, for which he has pr pared the plans.

York.—The managers of the Mickl gate Bar Schools have prepared scheme for the modernisation of t premises.

Trade Note

In our issue of August 26, the nan of Messrs. Terradura Flooring C Ltd., was omitted from the list of su contractors for Tortworth Hous Manchester.

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TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced 10½ by 6½
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IN ANY QUANTITY

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	3d.	2d.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto. for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar ..	620/-	830/-	1060/-
„ „ cement mortar ..	635/-	845/-	1075/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9d.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/3	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/6	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square Countess	 Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	66/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	..	115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusse
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	50/
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/-	45/-	56/
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Larg
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Pan
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½
Add for each side bead butt ..	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as muc exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super .. .. –	2/
Housing steps to strings. each .. .. –	9

KIDDERMINSTER GOODS YARD.—G.W.R.
Laying BETONAC Steel Concrete in lieu of Granite Setts.
½″ thick, 50 per cent. sand content.

ood Enough for "Goods"

Anything from 20-ton girders to heavy machinery, from oils to corrosive acids, may be deposited on the floor of a railway goods yard. The surface must be durable enough to stand the roughest treatment, the heaviest wear. That is why G.W.R. Engineers surfaced Kidderminster Goods Yard with Betonac Steel Concrete; waterproof, practically dustless and as durable as steel.

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REINFORCEMENT STEEL

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BENDING. To specification at our Works or on the Site.

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To withstand the pounding of lorries and the abrasions of millions of tyres, the cement used for making roads must have a high crushing resistance. This quality Kaye's Portland Cement possesses in an unusual degree.
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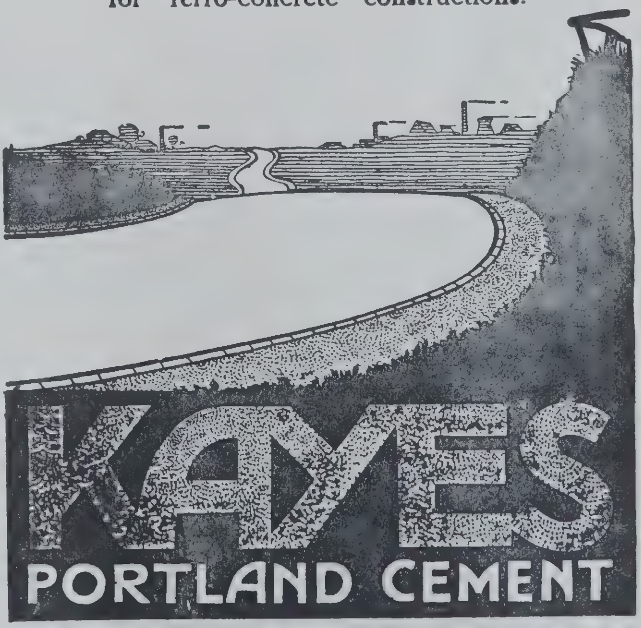

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Stocks: BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, NOTTINGHAM, COVENTRY, LEICESTER, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

B.I.K.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

[Copyright].

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

		1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	44/6	53/6	56/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/-	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Bended ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10/6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/3
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/3
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼ in. Rolled	Cast Glass 3/16 in.	Cast Glass ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/3
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1¼	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	6d.

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6d.	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

MINTON·TILES

TILES
FIREPLACES
MOSAIC

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ATENT·TILE·WORKS·STOKE·ON·TRENT
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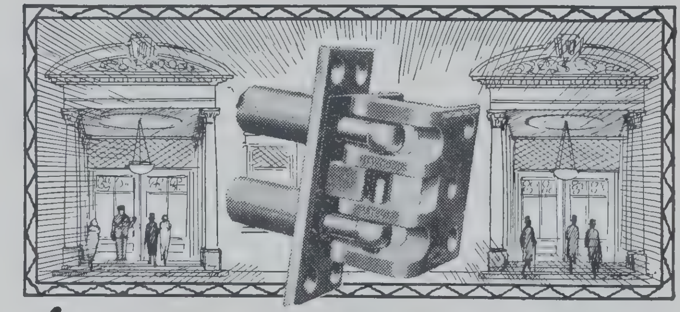

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These are fixed in the same position as ordinary Butt Hinges, and, having no connection with the floor eliminate the high cost of fixing which other types of Spring Hinge incur. Hawgood's Double Action Spring Hinges are approved and used by H.M. Office of Works, the L.C.C., Railway Co.'s, also Corporations, Schools, Theatres, Workhouses, etc., throughout the country.

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BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of th
marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separa
at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; paint
1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAP

Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromsgrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh-on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon.)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Camborne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Annes	A
St. Helens	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend-on-Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke-on-Trent	
Stoney Stratford	
Stourport	
Stowmarket	
Stratford-on-Avon	
*Stroud	
Sunderland	
Sutton Coldfield	
*Swanage	
Swansea Valley	
Swanwick	
Swansea	
*Swindon	
Tamworth	
Taunton	
*Tavistock (Town)	
Teeside District	
Tenterden	
Thame	
Thetford	
Thirsk	
Thornton	
Tonbridge	
Torquay	
*Totnes	
Towcester	
Tring	
*Trowbridge	
Tunbridge Wells	
Uckfield	
Uttoxeter	
Wakefield	
Wallsend-on-Tyne	
Walmer	
Walsall	
Wantage	
Ware	
Warrington	
Watton	
Warwick	
Wednesbury	
Wellingborough	
Wells (Somerset)	
Welwyn	
Welwyn Garden City	
Wendover	
West Bromwich	
Westcliffe-on-Sea	
Westgate	
Westerham	
West Hartlepool	
Weston-super-Mare	
Weybridge	
*Weymouth	
Whitby	
Whitchurch	
Whitehaven	
Whitstable	
Widnes	
Wigan	
Wimborne	
Winchester	
Windsor	
Wisbech	
Witney	
Woking	
Wolverhampton	
Woodstock	
Worcester	
Worksop	
Worthing	
Wycombe	
Yeadon	
*Yeovil	
York	

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge	1	
Westbury	1	
Weymouth	1	
Yeovil	1	

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness:	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	
Peebles	
Perth and District	
Peterhead and District	
Port Glasgow	
St. Andrews	
Selkirk	
Stirling	
Strathaven	
Troon	
West Lothian	

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The letter which has been addressed by Mr. thaniel Lloyd to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. call- g attention to the evils of "Standard Sizes of icks" as enshrined in the *Kalendar* is a timely minder. Recent years have shown such advances in e appreciation and treatment of brickwork as a rthy material that it is certainly time that this sleading pronouncement should be displaced or plified. Though professing to deal only with the es of "all classes of walling bricks, both machine d hand made," there is no doubt that if anyone es notice of it at all (which is perhaps question- le) its influence is wholly in the direction of dull iformity, for it does not go far enough to make limited purpose clear, and is generally taken as plying to all bricks whatsoever. The standards, in t, conform closely to engineering ideals, and it is ll to remember something of the circumstances in ich they arose. In the great days of brickwork Mediæval and Renaissance—bricks were just bricks. ior to the introduction of rubbers (which, being ely jointed and often prepared for carving, were so subject to limitations of bond) several kinds bricks from widely separated sources would not nmonly be used in the same building. With indus- alism and railways it became common to ransack country for bricks with special qualities, so that one structure there might be used stocks, pressed wirecuts, blue Staffords, saltglazed bricks, melled bricks and red facings. When, as fre- ntly happened, a building brick which held up to in. by 4½ in. by 2¾ in. had to be combined with e pressed bricks holding only 8¾ in. by 4¼ in. by in., current ideals of regular bond and thin joints e rudely shocked. What these ideals were can be hered from examination of the work dating from se smug and unpleasantly "perfect" times; or ses extracted from their specifications (which ke us shudder) paint in the right background. *ll bricks intended for use under this specification st be the best of their respective kinds, hard, are, sound, well burnt and even in size. The bricks facings are to be carefully selected for their even- s of colour and face, and the visible arrises must undamaged. All facings are to be executed in mish bond, consisting in each course of headers stretchers alternately, to break joint accurately, all perpends to be kept. The exterior facings to ointed with a neat weather joint in cement, cut in and bottom, a sample of which is to be approved,"* so forth. Hardly a point (except the proviso und, well burnt"), which is not actively detri- tal to the production of good brickwork. It was in such an atmosphere that the standards arose, and in a very different one that they are now due for expansion or revision. It is very fitting that Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd should be the one to raise the question, for his great book on English brickwork gives him the right to speak with authority.

* * *

Building in Canada, judging from the July figures of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, would appear to be a steadily growing industry. Building permits were issued by 63 cities during June for work aggregating in value $18,400,000, and although this showed a decline of 10 per cent. on the figure for May, the total amount of building work authorised during the first half of 1927 in the cities mentioned exceeded that of the first half of any previous year. In the old days here, it was usual to arrange for most building work to start in middle or late spring to get full advantage of the good weather. Possibly because of the vagaries of the English climate, this rule does not seem to be so strictly observed nowadays. In Canada such a rule would seem even more applicable, and the drop in value of building work authorised in June, compared with May, might be explained, therefore, by the desire of all concerned to get forward with the work as early in the year as possible. It may be noted that Ontario showed the biggest total of building work in May and June, Quebec coming second, but about 70 per cent. of the Quebec total represents work in the City of Montreal.

* * *

The death of Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey has naturally brought into print many tributes to his great qualities as an editor and a publicist. But none, so far as we have seen, have touched upon his great interest in architecture and the arts of building, particularly in the construction of rural dwellings. In so many-sided and brilliant a man, it was perhaps inevitable that this enthusiasm for the constructional should be overlooked in face of the attributes which made his conduct of *The Spectator* for over 30 years so remarkable an achievement. Still, his constant interest in building matters led him, just after the war, when building materials were scarce, to essay a trial of the very old method of building with rammed earth, and the bungalow erected on his estate at Merrow Down, near Guildford, was a successful exposition of building in *pise-de-terre*, which led to other dwellings being erected on this method, notably by the Ministry of Agriculture at Amesbury, with all of which his son-in-law, Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, was connected as architectural adviser. Mr. St. Loe Strachey was one of the first members of The Architecture Club, and his suggestion at its first dinner, for erecting bridges with houses on them, caught the fancy of the public Press, and went echoing through the pages of contemporaries all over the world.

* * *

The Parisians appear to manage their bridge problem without the indulging in the prolonged and acrimonious controversies to which we are accustomed in London. It is interesting to note that the Pont de la Tournelle, which links the Ile de St. Louis with the south bank of the Seine, is now under reconstruction. Although the Ile is a comparatively quiet place by the standards of the day, the Pont de la Tournelle has been found unequal to the demands which modern traffic makes upon it. The new bridge will be of reinforced concrete—the first of this kind in Paris—and will have one low, simple span of 75 yards. There is, of course, no doubt that a structure so contrived may be a very graceful one, and the architects and engineers responsible are to be congratulated upon their bold innovating spirit. The only criticism of this adventure which immediately occurs to one is that there may be a rather too noticeable disparity of scale between this single-spanned bridge and its neighbours, all of which have a number of arches. It may be remembered that long before ferro-concrete construction reached its present state of efficiency Telford designed a single-spanned iron bridge for the Thames, and he established the desirability of the project as far as its engineering and financial aspects were concerned. It was found, however, that the approaches of the bridge needed to be upon too steep a slope for metropolitan traffic. A single-spanned bridge across the Thames in London where the width of the river is considerably greater than that of the Seine in Paris, unless it were to be on a very high level, would have such low haunches that cross-river traffic would need to be confined to the centre of the stream. Unfortunately, the old-fashioned bridge, with its graceful central arch taller than the lateral ones, can never be built again, unless traffic authorities abandon their present predilection for level roads. The Paris experiment will be watched with great interest by architects in this country, for it will provide them with a further opportunity of studying the æsthetics of bridge design.

* * *

The Earl of Berkeley's famous Boar's Hill Estate is to be developed for residential purposes. The domain covers some 600 acres, and the purchasers are a syndicate of local business men. Boar's Hill, which is but three miles from Oxford, comprises an area which has already contained many small country residences belonging to colonies of dons and others connected with the University. And it is likely the occupants of the new houses on the Berkeley Estate will be mainly drawn from the "academic" class, who will thus have another opportunity of setting an example in matters architectural. Judging, however, from the specimens of "villas" which have so far been erected on Boar's Hill, we cannot permit ourselves to feel excessive confidence in the superiority of academic taste. Mr. and Mrs. Clough Williams-Ellis, in their book, "The Pleasures of Architecture," give an amusing description of the type of house which has been favoured by the Oxford dons who have erected dwellings for themselves in this locality. Rampant individualism characterises these houses, whose discordant prettiness spoil the country-side. But this was before the War. It may be hoped, therefore, that the general improvement in domestic architecture which has taken place during the last twenty years will find reflection in the new estate. All lovers of Oxford are entitled to expect that building development in such a locality will result in an orderly lay-out of pleasant and gracious houses.

* * *

The news that the citizens of New York are about to be presented with yet another skyscraper would not at this time of day cause any great sensation, but when we learn that the new building is to be a prison, we cannot help reflecting upon the extraordinary suitability of the form of the structure to its social function. It is even possible that the person who first thought of the idea of accommodating a woman's house of detention in a skyscraper will go down to history as the man of genius responsible for giving to this renowned architectural form its only logical *raison d'être*. For there can be no doubt that the skyscraper gives perfect expression to the concept of a modern prison, an hygienic reformatory where the inmates are encouraged to enjoy the purifying influences of sunlight and fresh air, but may on no account leave the place of their abode. And not only does it express the ideal of hygiene, but the other and less pleasant element in prison routine, the restriction of movement to an enclosed and limited area is admirably indicated by the configuration of the building, most of whose occupants are lifted so high above ground level that they cannot possibly escape from their confinement. We learn that the basement will contain a gymnasium, where, presumably, the prisoners will be under the strictest supervision, and will have no opportunity of ascending to ground level; the three lower floors will be occupied by administration, and from the fourth to the tenth floors will be "detention floors." Misdemeanour cases will be housed on the fourth floor, and drug addicts on the fifth, care being taken that first offenders are separated from more hardened criminals. It is apparent, therefore, that the division of prison quarters into a number of separate and self-contained floors is an aid to administration, and we have yet more evidence of the extreme suitability of the skyscraper for the particular social function here allotted to it. The hospital will occupy floor eleven, and the roof will offer recreation facilities—under conditions which are very proper to the persons of the peculiar class and status enjoying the facilities in question. Only one disturbing thought will occur to the reader of the foregoing description. If the skyscraper form is so perfectly adapted for the purpose of a prison, can it logically be employed for any other purpose?

Competition News

Edinburgh

A competition for designs for the large new buildings to be erected at Merchiston for the George Watson's Boys' College is to be held shortly by the Governors of the school. The present school has been sold to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and will necessitate the erection of a complete new institution at a cost of £200,000. Mr. John Keppie, F.R.I.B.A., 257 West George Street, Glasgow, has been appointed as assessor.

Southport

The Town Council is to invite competitive designs for a semi-open-air type of school, for 450 senior pupils, at Birkdale.

Herne Bay

Designs are invited for a composite building containing municipal offices, assembly hall and business premises. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor.

Conditions of the competition and site plan may be obtained from Mr. G. H. Beetenson, Clerk to the Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Designs must be sent in by October 10, 1927.

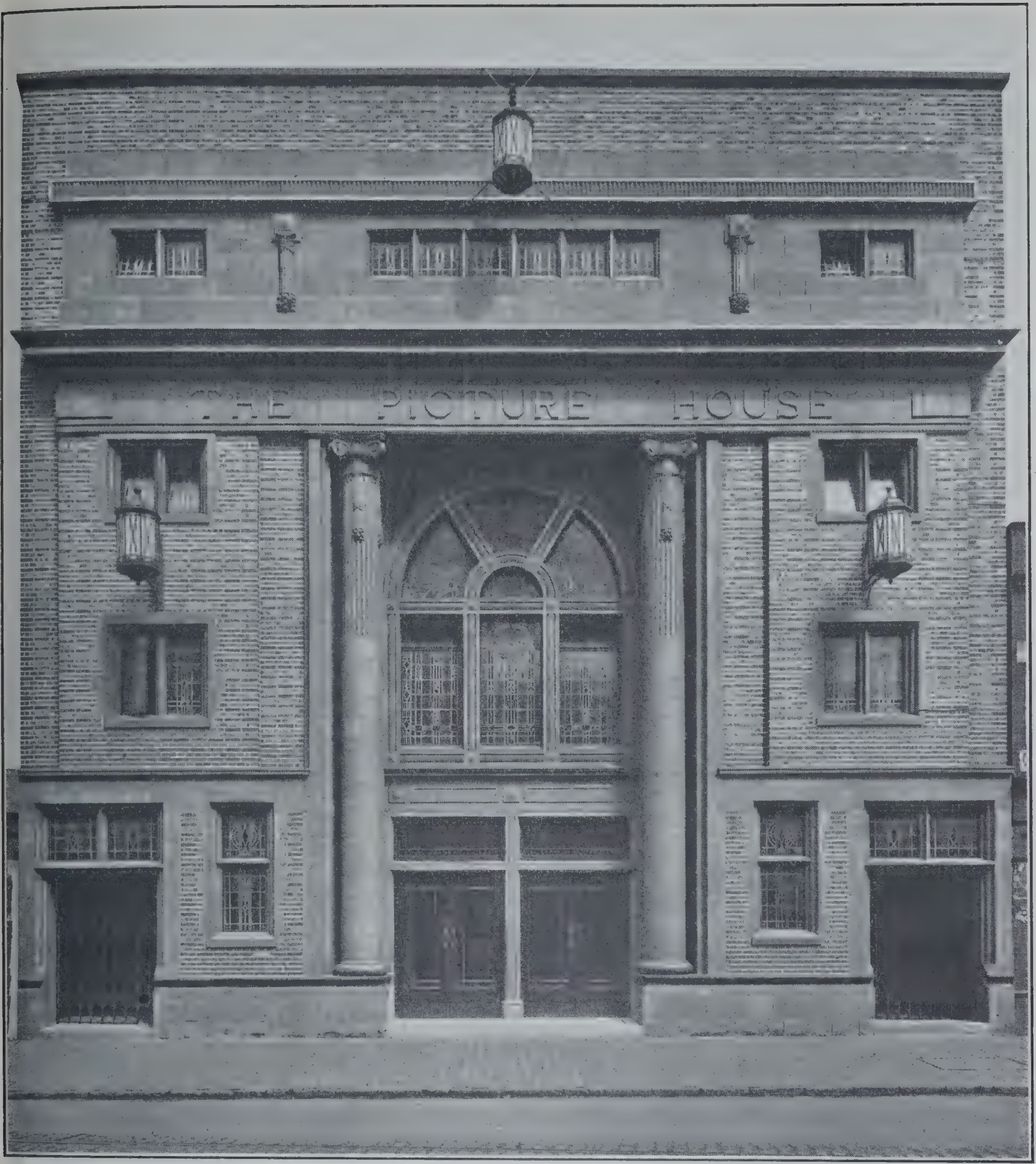
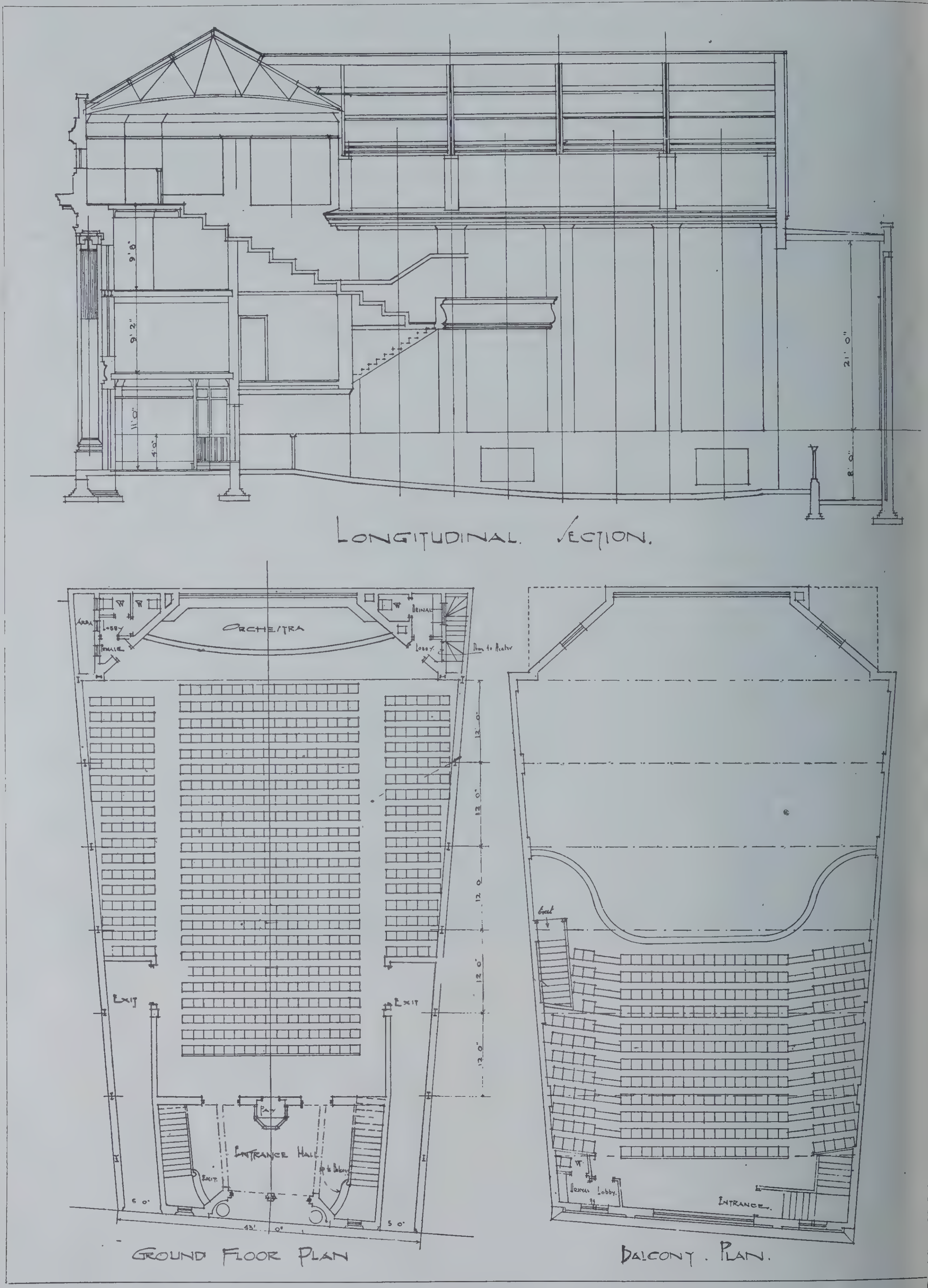


Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.

THE PICTURE HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM STREET, OLDBURY.
H. W. WAY LOVEGROVE, Architect.

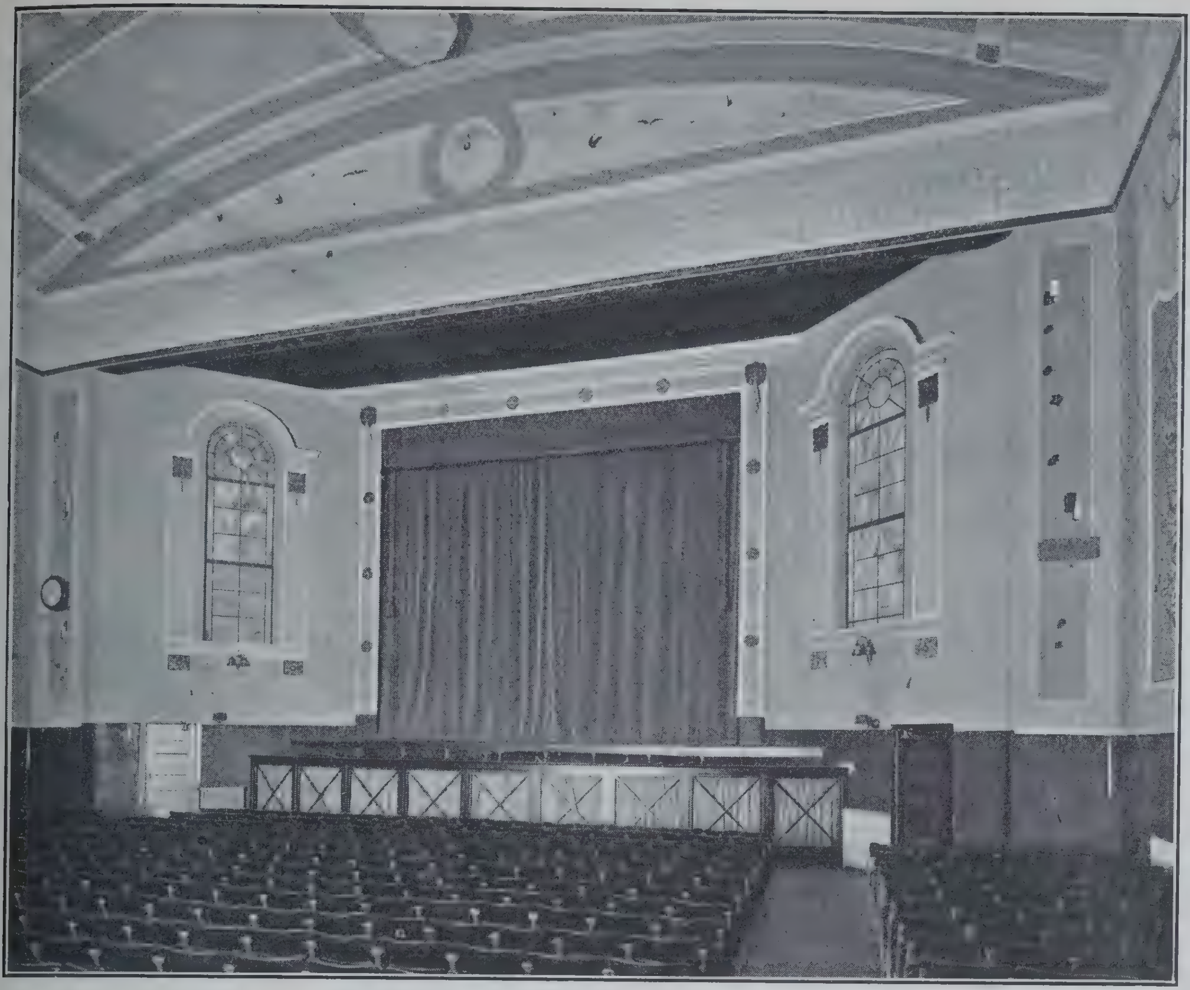
A NEW CINEMA AT OLDBURY

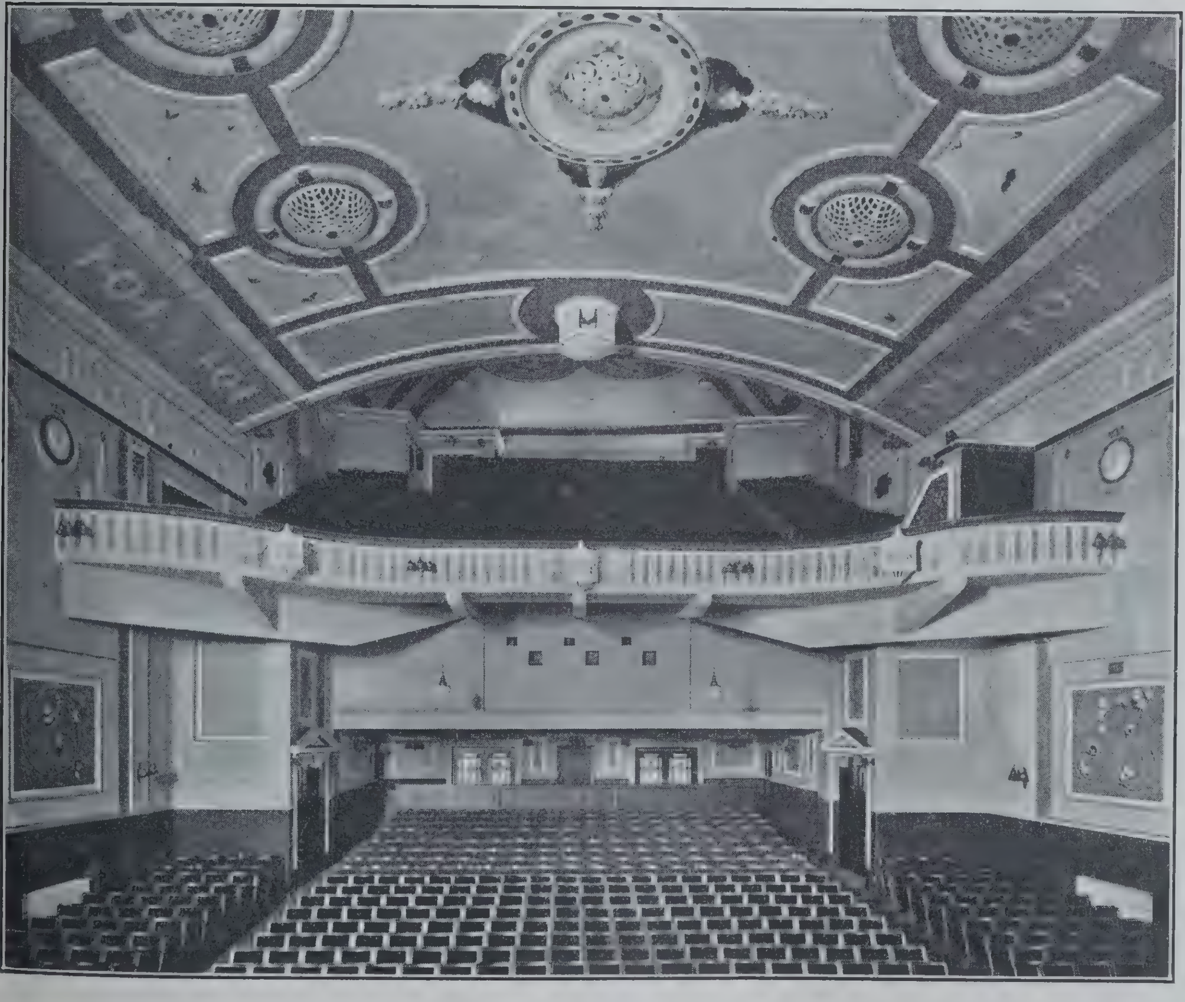
This new picture-house, designed by Mr. H. W. ay Lovegrove, at Oldbury, near Birmingham, pos- ses several features of unusual interest. The prin- al façade appears to be based upon the traditions the Roman monumental arch, and there is no doubt t its plain rectangular outline provides a suitable mework to the dignified composition of the fenes- tion, which in this instance has been managed with te unusual skill. It is a pleasure to encounter a ema façade which is not utterly spoilt by a multi- ity of small apertures having no æsthetic relation- p to the design as a whole, and introducing an ct of discord and fussiness. The reason for this arent simplicity of the main façade is that the nber of subsidiary apartments has here been re- ed to a minimum. The plan is distinguished for a commendable straightforwardness. Entering the hall one finds the pay-box immediately opposite, with doorways on either side leading to the auditorium, while two staircases are provided immediately to the right and left of the entrance. Thus there is no confusion, and visitors to the gallery make their way there without impeding the progress of those desirous of proceeding to the "parterre." Lavatories are provided on either side of the orchestra and also on balcony level, while all the arrangements for exit are admirable. The only criticism of the main façade which immediately occurs to one is that the exit doors on either side, though obviously necessary from the practical point of view, somewhat detract from the solidity of the corners of the building, and it does not seem easy to suggest a method whereby this



THE PICTURE HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM STREET, OLDBURY.

H. W. Way Lovegrove, Architect.





[*Photos: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

THE PICTURE HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM STREET, OLDBURY.
H. W. WAY LOVEGROVE, Architect.

defect might have been remedied. Unfortunately, there was no space for a projecting porch, unless, of course, the façade were set back on either side to the width of the exit doorways, which treatment would, of course, have impaired the breadth and scale of the general composition. The interior is finely conceived, the proscenium being well placed between two splayed wall surfaces containing handsome windows encased in a framework of " Venetian " pattern. As is usual in modern cinema design, there are no vertical supports obstructing the view of the proscenium, the rear portion of the parterre being bridged by framed girders sufficiently deep not only to support the balcony but to enclose a storey capable of accommodating the operating room for the films. The decoration has been lavished principally upon the ceiling, which shows a pattern of circular forms joined together by coloured bands which unite them to each other and to the boundaries of the composition. What is a little unsatisfactory in the interior is the junction of the gallery with the lateral wall surfaces, which appears to be somewhat haphazard. The seating accommodation is for nearly a thousand people. On the first floor, in addition to the manager's office and generator-room, there is a large hall which could be converted into a café. On the second floor there is a crush lounge. The decoration is in fibrous plaster, carried out in a colour scheme of blue, white, buff and bronze. The ventilation and heating are of the latest pattern. Two 30-in. fans are installed in the roof, the extracts being in the auditorium ceiling and under the balcony.

Messrs. Wm. Jackson, Langley, were the main contractors, the sub-contractors including: Messrs. The Birmingham Reinforced Concrete Steel Co. (balcony); Messrs. The Ketley Brick and Terra-cotta Co. (front elevation); Messrs. G. Greenstone (stained glass windows); Messrs. The Pavino Flooring Co. (floors and staircases); Messrs. Bryan's Adamanta Co., Ltd. (fibrous plaster decorations); Messrs. W. & J. H. Oldaker (metal windows and wrought-iron work); Messrs. Thomas Ash & Co. (ventilation); Messrs. F. Evans (heating radiators); Messrs. Watson & Sons (electrical fittings); Messrs. G. T. Hyde & Son (gas fitters); Messrs. Binks & Co. (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd. (iron escape staircase).

New 'Bus Depot at Harborne

This is obviously an important depôt, which has been considered worthy of an architectural treatment. Messrs. Crouch, Butler & Savage, who are responsible for this design, have achieved an interesting composition, in which the main entrance for the 'buses has logically been made the principal feature. This doorway is admirably emphasised by a slight projection of the façade in the form of a square framework enclosing the entrance door and a large stone panel above and on either side, the whole being surmounted by a stone parapet. The stone quoins of the entrance portico are repeated at the lateral extremities of the building, which are further united to the central feature by means of a string course taking up the cills of the first floor windows and by a coping stone. This latter, however, appears to be a somewhat insufficient form of termination to the upper extremity of the long wings on either side of the entrance. The ground floor storey has an arcade with six large windows to each wing. The building has a certain dignity and spaciousness, and the Borough Corporation are to be congratulated upon making this attempt to endow a 'bus depôt with its appropriate civic character. Messrs. Empire Stone Co., Ltd., executed all the stonework, staircases and granolithic paving. The construction of the flat roof and all suspended floors, covering an area of 1,280 yards, was carried out by Messrs. Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd.

Correspondence

Standard Sizes of Bricks

We have received from Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd a co of the letter addressed by him to the Secretary of t Royal Institute of British Architects:

August 29, 1927.

The Secretary,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
9 Conduit Street, W.1.

Sir,—For some time it has been in my mind write you with reference to the " Standard Sizes Bricks " set out on pp. 604-6 of the R.I.B.A. *Kalend* These only deal with sizes, but my experience (a the experience of many others) is that, by implicati they actually set up bad standards in other respec

The R.I.B.A. " Standard Sizes of Bricks " w settled 23 years ago (the addition made eight yea ago applied only to thickness), and I do not thi that any conference in which architects were includ would now be content with such an incomplete defi tion for bricks. The most that can be said f " Standard Sizes " is that they apply only to comm bricks—usually unsuited to face work—but this not stated.

In view of the increasing popularity of brick as building material, both for face work and for inter work, I venture to suggest that the time is ripe f a more complete definition of what architects rega as " good bricks " for both purposes. This shou embrace form, texture and colour as applied to bri for various purposes. Such a guide would certai be helpful to the brick-making trade in endeavouri to meet architects' requirements, and would se calculated to advance materially that better standa of general building which we all desire.

I might continue by outlining the ground to covered by the suggested new and more compl definition, but this would be better threshed out any committee dealing with the matter, to which m of the points would naturally occur.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Nathaniel Lloyd

P.S.—A brickmaker put it thus: " We are rea to turn out the bricks if architects will settle w they want." In short, an authoritative lead wanted.

Extracts from pages 604 to 606 of the R.I.B *Kalendar* are appended.

The standard sizes of bricks, which have b agreed upon with various bodies, are as follows:—

1. The length of the brick should be double width, plus the thickness of one vertical joint.

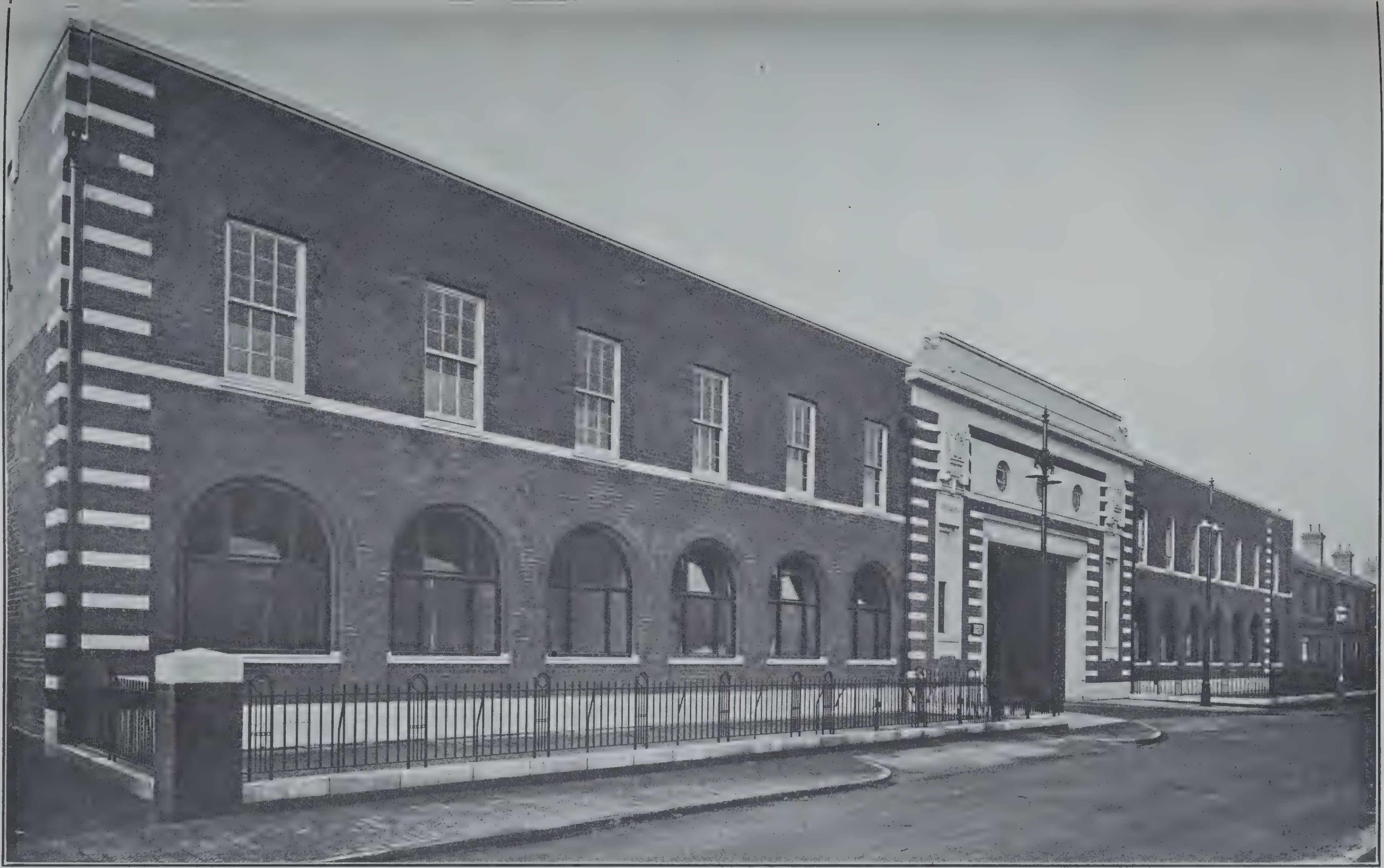
2. Brickwork should measure four courses of bri and four joints to a foot. Joints should be $\frac{1}{4}$ i thick and an extra $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, making $\frac{5}{16}$ inch for bed joints to cover irregularities in the bricks. T gives a standard length of $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches centre to ce of joints. The bricks, laid dry, to be measured the following manner:—

(*a*) Eight stretchers laid square end and splay in contact in a straight line to measure 72 inche

(*b*) Eight headers laid side to side, frog upwa in a straight line to measure 35 inches.

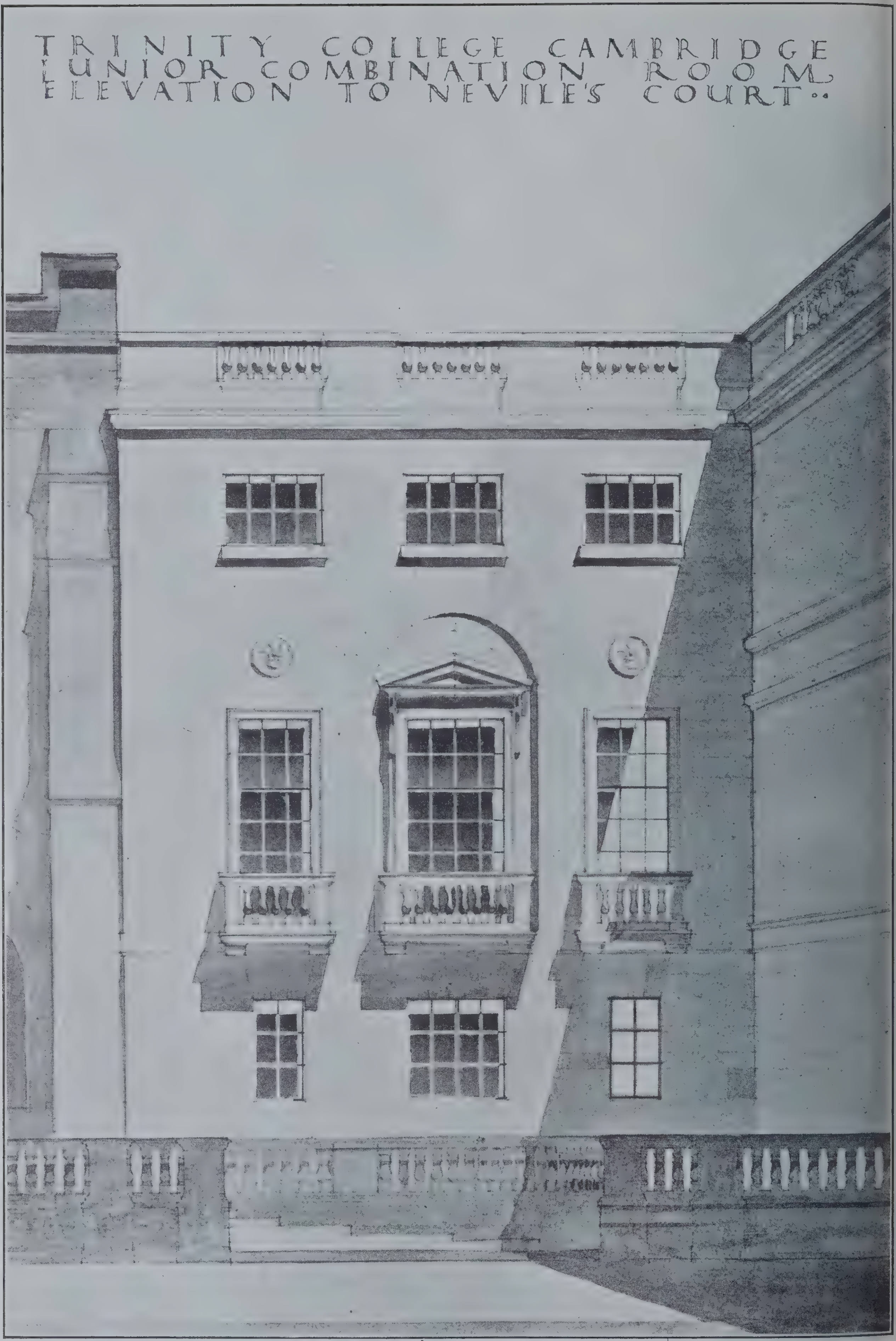
(*c*) Eight bricks, the first brick frog downwa and then alternately frog to frog and back to b to measure $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A margin of 1 inch less will be allowed as to and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less as to (*b*) and (*c*). This is to appl all classes of walling bricks, both machine and h made.



[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

NEW BUS GARAGE, HARBORNE, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM CORPORATION.
Messrs. Crouch, Butler & Savage, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



R.A. 1927]

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: JUNIOR COMBINATION ROOM. ELEVATION TO NEVILE'S COURT

EDWARD MAUFE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE REPAIR OF RURAL COTTAGES—V

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Thatching.—There is little apparent connection tween the practice of thatching and that of glass inting, but they have this in common—that the sy comment which follows casual mention is some m of reference to a "lost art." The view at the ck of this expression is ually false in both applica- ns and is mainly dependent an attitude of mind which ds sentimental pleasure in discovery of "mysteries" things which are themselves atively simple. In several ections it is certainly more ficult to get thatching ade- ately done than formerly, for rt from the specialised and hionable craft of the Nor- k reed-layer, there is no rantee of a sufficiency of ployment for the local straw- tcher to ensure new entries to the craft; and the planting of hand reaping by the machine has made supply of unbruised straw more difficult to ange. But as regards the actual execution of tch, there are, of course, good thatchers and bad tchers, and most of the former are now old men e same is almost true of bricklayers, but nobody cribes this as a lost art), yet the operation of tching as applied to a simple roof of suitable shape uite easy though laborious, and does not merit the some feeling with which it is commonly regarded. th no knowledge, other than that derived from ervation and the leaflet issued by the Ministry of riculture, and with the assistance of an intelligent king gardener, I have myself straw-thatched a ll building which has since withstood the assaults birds and weather for eight years and looks good as long again.

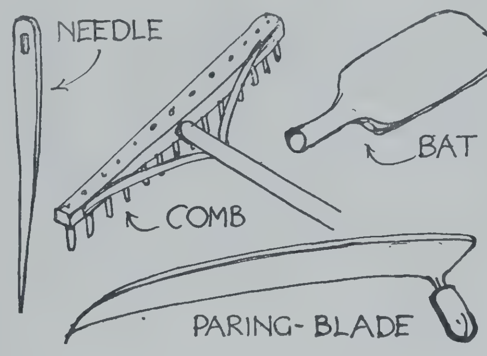


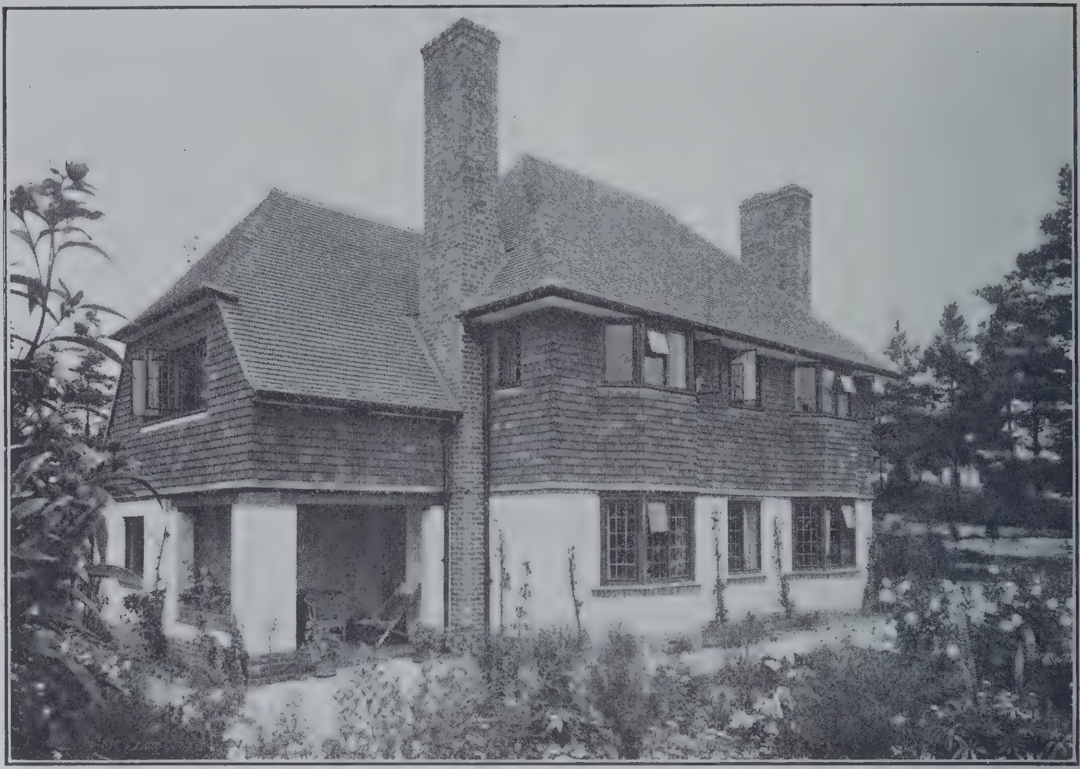
Fig. 6.

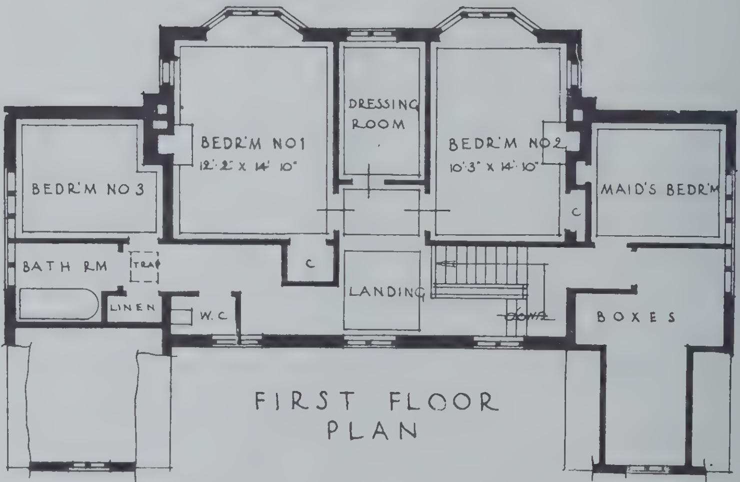
Vithal, there are thousands of old cottages, having d walls of cob or rubble, or stout frame of oak, ch are being allowed to lapse insensibly into pidation for lack of pluck on their owners' part organising the repair of their thatch. There are ple reasons why thatch should be retained in many n cases. With bedrooms chiefly in the roof there nothing to compare with it as a resistant to heat old, and it can be accommodated to a rough and gular basis which must of necessity be altered or laced to receive any substituted form of roof- ering.

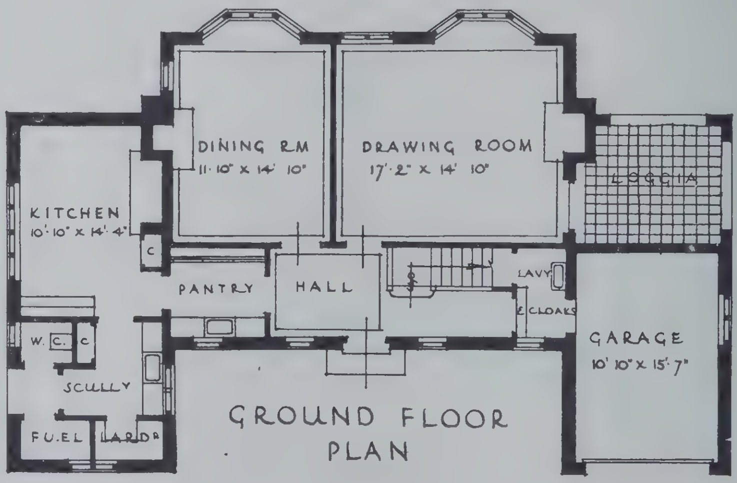
he simplest and easiest form of thatching requires tools—a pointed wooden needle or bodkin, two long, with an eye capable of receiving tarred ne, which can be made by anyone capable of ttling a stick; a comb or rake with wooden teeth; ooden bat for consolidating the straw when laid; a long sharp curved knife (an old scythe-blade nted in a wooden handle serves admirably) for mming surface and edges. A pair of ordinary len shears will serve for the latter function if the s are low enough to reach without special scaffold taging. A ladder long enough to extend from the nd up the roof slope, parallel with the pitch, quired. The straw having been spread and well ted is seized in bunches by the eared ends and nged in bundles by whisking through the air with gure-of-eight motion (familiar to flag signallers). bundles are tied near to the head with a twist arred twine or a straw band and then form lms" ready for laying on the roof. The roof g battened—round rods nailed firmly to the spars about one foot apart are the easiest fixing for tied thatch—work is started from a verge or hip and carried on from right to left. A thick firm layer of "yelms" (with ample marginal allowance for cutting) is laid at the eaves, and thereafter bundles are tied one above the other so that the tail of each successive bundle covers the tying of the next-but-one below it and no fixings show. The work progresses in strips extending from eaves to ridge for a width as great as the thatcher can reach without moving the ladder. Throughout the yelms are pressed and beaten sideways so as to lie tightly against the last strip laid and when in position are sewn to the battens or rods by tarred twine thrust through the thatch by the top-worker to his assistant beneath, who, receiving the bodkin, pulls it through, passes it round the rod and out again after pulling it tight. A thickness of at least 12 inches should be aimed for, which will diminish as the straw settles down. At the ridge there are many ways of finishing, the simplest being to lay a reversed top row with the butts uppermost and bearing one against another on opposite slopes, secured by hazel runners tied down through the thatch to the ridge pole or top runners. On completion, the roof surface is gone over, raked to remove tangled or loose straw and flag, pared with the knife if bumpy, and trimmed at verges and eaves. Verges, hips and any change of direction or free edges may well be secured against tempest by pinning or tying hazel rods on the surface. As the pins or cords securing these must penetrate the thatch and may conduct water through, they should be driven inwards as nearly inclined to the horizontal as can be done, rather than directly downwards through the straw. In some districts thatch is subjected to severe attacks by birds, which elsewhere relatively ignore it. Wire netting stapled on the surface and over verges and eaves-soffit is some protection, but generally speaking it is best to use thatch only where it is fairly common; it is like a cherry tree in that a single example draws all the birds of the district. Don't try to fix flashings to a thatch roof—shrinkage will inevitably leave them high and dry, and straw packed tight and hard against the brickwork of chimneys should exclude wet. Gutters are also not intended for thatch, which is spoilt in effect thereby. Its distributed eaves-drip is much better provided for by two-foot width of stone or pebble paving and tarred plinth seen in old cottages.

Plain Tiles.—The old plain tiles usually had no nib or stub and were secured in position by oak pins (or in some parts of the country small bones of sheep or deer) driven into holes near the head and lodged over the battens. It is usually possible to judge whether it is necessary to strip and relay old tiles by viewing in a strong side light when, if the laths are perished, a strongly corrugated effect (each rafter showing its position through the tiling) will be evident. Mere surface irregularity without this marked corrugation should not be taken as proof that stripping is necessary. If disturbance can be avoided it is best to avoid it—not only on the score of appearance but because, with the passage of time, chinks and crevices between the tiles get silted up or filled with mossy

(*Continued on page* 442)

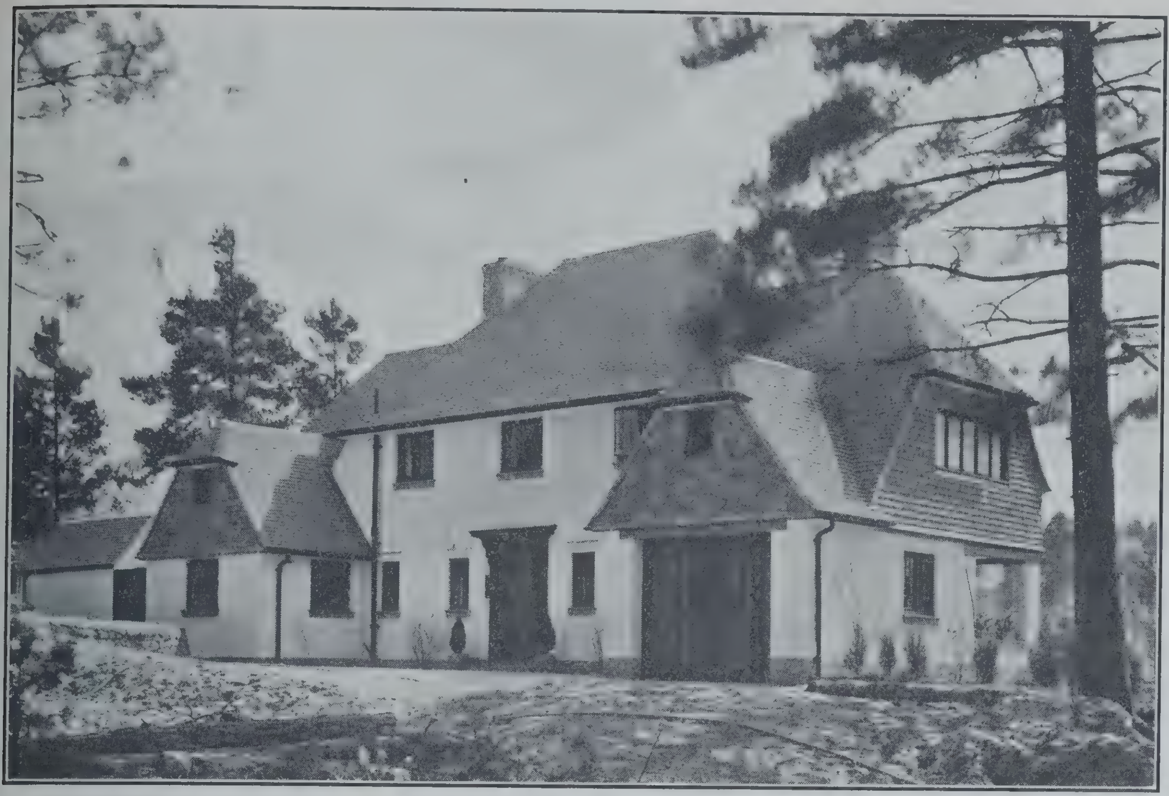


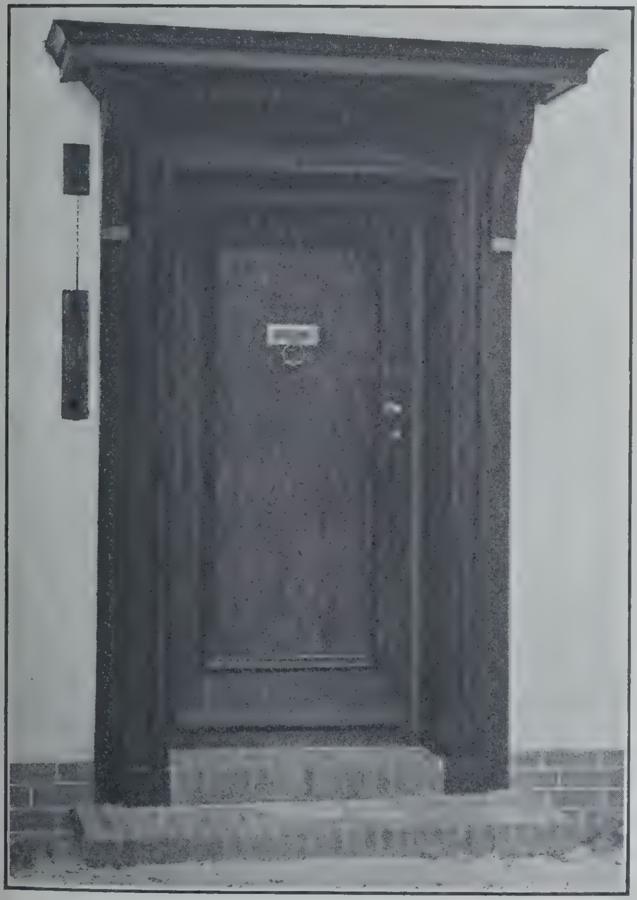




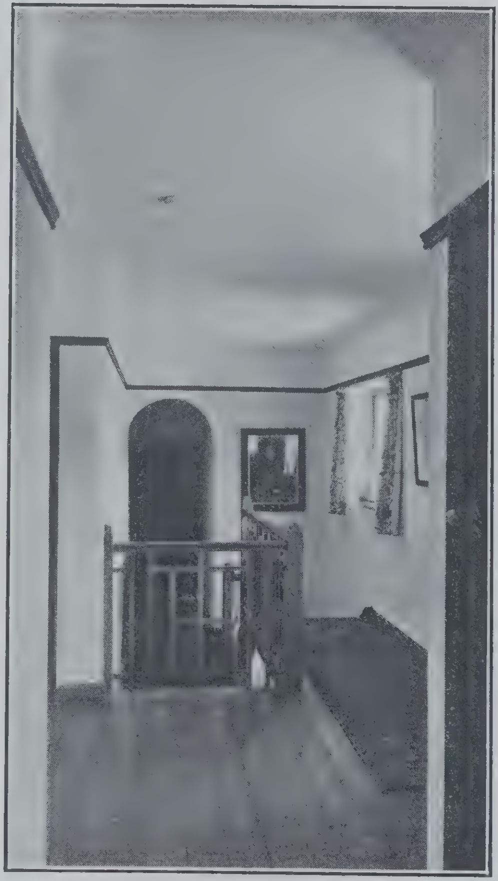
House at Churt, Surrey, for Mr. Douglas McRae

W. J. Palmer Jones, Architect.





FRONT DOOR WITH SINGLE PLYWOOD PANEL.



FIRST FLOOR LANDING.

House at Churt, Surrey, for Mr. Douglas McRae

W. J. Palmer Jones, Architect.

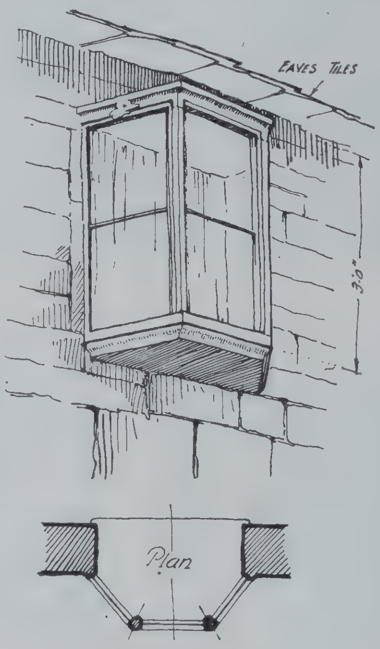
MEMORANDA

VII.—Hydrated Lime

The uses of hydrated lime—which is a commercial form of slaked lime—are not so widely known in this country as in the United States. This material can be used for any purpose for which ordinary slaked lime is used, with certain added advantages, but in addition to its use as a plastering material it has several valuable features for improving the quality of ordinary concrete.

It is identical with slaked lime so far as its chemical composition is concerned, but is a much more uniform material, being manufactured by adding water to quick lime in just sufficient quantities to ensure complete slaking, under such conditions that the heat generated in the process will evaporate excess water and leave the product in the form of a fine, dry powder. Impurities which are present in the original lime are then removed by screening the finished product, since any such impurities do not slake like the lime itself and do not fall to powder.

In the rôle of a plastering material, hydrated lime has all the good qualities of a well-seasoned lime putty, but its use removes many of the objections which have been raised regarding lime plaster, more especially the "pitting" or "popping" of the finished surface. It is in a form which is easily and safely stored for long periods without deterioration. In this respect it keeps much better than quick lime, because the powder packs together into a dense mass which prevents the penetration of carbon dioxide from the air, and under ordinary conditions of storage the amount of the lime which becomes carbonated does not amount to more than 1 per cent. of the bulk per month. In addition to this it is much more economical in use and more convenient to handle than lime which has been slaked by the contractor, and its use not only dispenses with the lengthy process of slaking quick lime, but also eliminates the risk of spoiling the lime putty by lack of care on the part of the workman, more especially by over-burning or incomplete slaking.



A FINE EXAMPLE OF SMALL DETAIL STONEWORK AT CHIPPING CAMPDEN THE ORIEL WINDOW IS ONLY 3'0" HIGH AND THE MULLIONS ARE CUT FROM 3"x3" STONE — FEB

To prepare hydrated lime for use as a plastering material the mere addition of water is all that is necessary. It is, however, a difficult powder to wet, so that it is advisable to let it stand in contact with the water for about 24 hours before being worked up. It can, however, be used almost immediately if the lime is added to the water rather than the water to the lime.

Added to concrete, hydrated lime serves three distinct purposes—it makes the surface of the concrete water-tight; increases the workability; and prevents segregation, which is a defect most commonly due to excess water present in the mix. Whilst improving the quality of good concrete, it cannot, however, be used to remedy the ills to which poor concrete may be subject. In general practice from 5 to 15 per cent. of the material is added to the concrete, calculated on the weight of the cement used.

In reducing the permeability of the concrete, hydrated lime merely acts in the rôle of a void filler and is chemically inert in the presence of the cement. As a powderous material it is in an extremely fine state of subdivision compared with ordinary Portland cement, and so small are the particles that they are able to work into and fill the minute voids which normally exist in all concrete, *i.e.*, those voids which are too small to be sealed by the cement itself.

The concrete mixes most frequently used can be made water-tight up to pressures of 40 lbs. per square inch by adding hydrated lime in the following amounts:—

Proportions of Mix. Cement.	Sand.	Ballast.	*Hydrated Lime per Sack of Cement (allowing 12 sacks per ton).*
1	1½	3	14 lbs.
1	2	4	20 lbs.
1	2½	5	24 lbs.
1	3	6	30 lbs.

In producing this impermeable mass, the plasticity induced by the presence of the hydrated lime also assists in working the aggregate and cement together, so that large voids are automatically reduced to a minimum and a denser concrete is obtained, irrespective of the action of the hydrated lime in sealing the minute voids to which reference has been made.

The decided advantage gained by adding lime putty to cement mortar to make it work easier is already well established. This same property is imparted to concrete by the addition in hydrated lime, in that the lime paste acts as a lubricant to the cement and sand particles. A good "flow" can thus be obtained without the use of too much water, which would be detrimental to the ultimate strength of the concrete. Harsh, dry mixtures are always difficult to place economically and are often dosed with water and almost washed into place. As the result of this practice, segregation invariably occurs, especially in thin sections or heavily reinforced work, or where smooth sands and very heavy coarse aggregates are used. Concrete to which hydrated lime has been added, however, is sticky enough to stand up without slumping, and at the same time sufficiently slippery to facilitate the working of the mass, so that it will flow into the forms quite easily and can be conveyed through chutes without spilling or clogging. This is also a matter of importance to the manufacturer of precast concrete products in that it reduces the amount of tamping required.

For general purposes, in increasing the workability of concrete, hydrated lime can be added in the following proportions:—

Proportions of Mix. Cement.	Sand.	Ballast.	*Hydrated Lime per Sack of Cement (allowing 12 sacks per ton).*
1	1½	3	10 lbs.
1	2	4	16 lbs.
1	2½	5	20 lbs.
1	3	6	24 lbs.

The addition of hydrated lime to concrete also gives an improved appearance to the finished work, due not only to the fact that the surface is smooth and clean but also to the colour of the concrete being somewhat lightened. A small amount of hydrated lime may therefore be used to relieve the grey tone of ordinary concrete where surface treatment to expose the aggregate would be out of the question.

THE ERECHTHEION, SHOWING CARYATID PORCH.

HOLIDAY REFLECTIONS—II

By A. Trystan Edwards.

While the remainder of my party were drinking with various degrees of avidity, the informative courses of the Acropolis guides, I was indulging a delicious sleep. There is no need for me to all in detail the circumstances in which I slept at ossos, in the precincts of the palace of Minos, how, ercome by the beauty of the architectural ruins and ir natural environment, I slept at Olympia, at lphi, at Corinth and at Mycaene on the crest of the l, near the identical steps which Helen once cended. The only place where I could not sleep s in the museums, as no accommodation appeared be provided there for this form of indulgence. By h a confession, however, I do not intend to imply t the things I saw in these places were not of raordinary interest, and deserving, in fact, of the st wide-awake attention which a traveller could e to them. I merely have to record that the recitan of archæological facts has an effect upon my mind ich is wonderfully soporific; nor do I believe that m peculiar in this respect. The truth is that many us have our minds too much stuffed with knowge already, and what we require is not so much re knowledge or more facts as a greater opportunity dream and ponder over our experiences.

n Greece so much is known and tabulated that re seems little left for a traveller to say. It may of interest, however, to record the various mental ctions caused by a spectacle such as the Acropolis different types of persons belonging to a party resenting scholars, "artists," and people of eral intelligence. Perhaps the comments of the er are of the greater value because they are more likely to represent that ultimate judgment which appraises the opinions even of scholars and artists.

Too Many Columns.

One such enlightened member of the general public exclaimed, at the end of three weeks' examination of the remains of Greek architecture, that he never again wanted to see any more columns. Poor man, he had had a glut of columns! Making allowances, of course, for a certain humorous exaggeration in his statement, is it not in essence perfectly sensible and right, and does it not contain a shrewd criticism of Greek architecture itself? On the Acropolis, for instance, the columnar treatment, albeit superb in each individual example where it occurs, is yet allowed to pervade the architecture so entirely that there seems little else but a series of exercises in the Order. Moreover, it may be objected that not only is the columnar form repeated *ad nauseum,* but the pediment is made to perform too many duties. We see the juxtaposition of large temples and little temples as if one general shape and proportion of a building could be reproduced in half-a-dozen different sizes. But just as the figure of a child is not an exact replica in miniature of that of a grown-up person, a small shrine, such as the Temple of Nike Apteros, exquisite though it is in itself, cannot suitably be envisaged in the same picture as the Parthenon. Moreover, it creates confusion when we see the identical pediment form which crowns the temples utilised to adorn the Propylaéa, which was but a gateway to the Acropolis, with a secular hall behind it. In saying, therefore, that the architectural achievement of the Greeks was the highest on record, people omit from their purview several very important elements of composition, which are necessary to the mature expression of civic design. It must obviously be recognised that an enormous architectural advance has been made since the time of the Greeks, and in no respect has this advance been greater than in the differentiation of building types according to their function.

What is the supreme achievement of the Greeks, then? Surely it is the Classic Order, that synthetic union of column and entablature, which represents the most remarkable intellectual victory which the history of art records. The Order has served as the foundation of an architectural development remarkable for the extraordinary variety of its manifestations. The Romans and their successors of the Renaissance succeeded in bringing the Order into harmonious association with a whole repertory of forms not dreamt of by the Greeks. There is no better way of estimating the enormous influence which the Greeks exercised over the architecture of their successors than by taking a stroll down almost any street in the cities of Western Europe or America and in imagination ruthlessly stripping the buildings of all those decorative features which had their origin in the Classic Order. It would be found that the buildings in question would be deprived of more than their decoration, and would in most instances suffer from the lack of correct scale, dignity and æsthetic coherence.

A Chance for the Spiritualists.

To-day, however, the Classic Order, which represents the pinnacle of the Greek achievement in architecture, is assailed by those innovators who find in it nothing but a convention, a purely structural device, which has now been superseded. The Order as used in the Coliseum, for instance, is declared to be not "functional," as if it did not have an æsthetic function as well as a structural one. They maintain that if, by some miracle, the ancient Greeks were enabled to visit England to-day they would be astonished to find the Order which they invented to solve one particular problem used in a way which shows no appreciation of its true character. But as the critics of the Order appear to be unaware of its æsthetic purpose, their imaginative reconstruction of what the ancient Greeks would say in the presence of modern architecture is not of very much value. It would be just as profitable to conjecture that these latter, if they could be confronted by some of the creations of our modernist designers, would be extremely shocked to discover that such an intelligent and useful invention as the Classic Order had, through sheer ignorance and perversity, been neglected by them. Unfortunately, however, we shall never know which of these two pictures is more representative of the truth about the opinions or prejudices of the ancient Greeks until some enterprising psychical researcher shall have captured the spirit of Ictinus and compelled him to make a pronouncement concerning the relative merits of St. Paul's Cathedral and Adelaide House.

Artist *versus* Archæologist.

It must be confessed that the learned archæologists and historians of architecture are principally to blame for this lack of appreciation of the æsthetic quality which distinguishes the Classic Order. The main point of difference between the artist and the archæologist is that, while both are scientists, the former studies the principles of æsthetics, while the latter is concerned with the sequence of events, with facts only, though even this reservation is incomplete, for in saying that the archæologist is concerned with facts one exaggerates the range of his intellectual interests, for there is one kind of fact which remains outside his purview, namely, æsthetic fact. This is the main reason why the archæological revivals of architectur have nearly always been failures, the only people wh have successfully borrowed from antique sources bein those who went to them, as did the masters of th Renaissance, not for a knowledge of history, but fo knowledge how to build and how to design. Th archæologist commenting upon work of architecture i generally, however, addicted to the making of observations which purport to deal with the æsthetic aspec also. The trouble is, however, that the beauty of th buildings which he would have us recognise is invariably dependent upon some circumstance which ha to do with the temporal order of their developmen and nôt with the organic quality in the form in whic the development results.

A Dummy Parthenon.

Archæology is, of course, necessary, inasmuch as i is desirable that a critic should not only be awar of the historical background of the building he i commenting upon, but should have as far as possibl a knowledge of the approximate date of its erectio Some months ago there appeared in this journal description of a new American building purporting t be an exact copy of the Parthenon, even to the detail of its colour decoration. Needless to say, the buildin was not used to house an expensive image, such as th Chryselephantine statue of Athene by Pheidias, bu was intended to serve some modern utilitarian purpose. As far as the educational value of the monument was concerned (and one must admit that has a certain value in this respect), it would hav been more successful if there had been included no only a copy of the Chryselephantine statue, but tableau of the religious ceremonies associated with th temple, the participants in these formal rites bein correctly clothed in the garments which would hav been worn by them in the fifth century B.C. To critic, then, who for the first time was confronted wit such a model, it is clear that his judgment with regar to it would be, and should be, greatly influenced b the fact, belonging to the domain of history an archæology, that the particular building in questio was erected in the twentieth century. And yet a far as the *form* of the building is concerned, assumin that the reproduction is an exact one, the same criter of judgment apply both to the old and to th new Parthenon. If one of them is beautiful, so the other, and for the same reasons. It is obvious wrong, therefore, to say, as is so often said, that a exact copy of something beautiful is not as beautif as the original, for if it is not as beautiful, then some respects it must exhibit a certain difference fro the form of the original, in which case it is not a exact copy. Thus to a person interested in the visu arts copies and casts of classical remains are, as fa as their formal virtues are concerned, exactly equ in value to the originals.

Where history and archæology help the critic is his attempt to appraise the subject of a work of a as distinct from its form. For the subject of a buil ing consists partly in its human usage and in i origin, and this usage and origin cannot always ascertained from the form of the building itself. F instance, a new-comer, who for the first time encou tered the form of the Parthenon in the Americ model to which I referred, would be at a loss to inte pret the meaning of the structure unless he was awa of the observances characterising the form of worsh of the distinguished idolators who originally creat the cella with its periptery of columns. The misfo tune is, however, that the archæologists, conscious the indispensability of their methods to the inte pretation of the *subject* of the arts, should also ha decided that they were equally competent to deal wi their formal aspect also.

(*To be continued*)

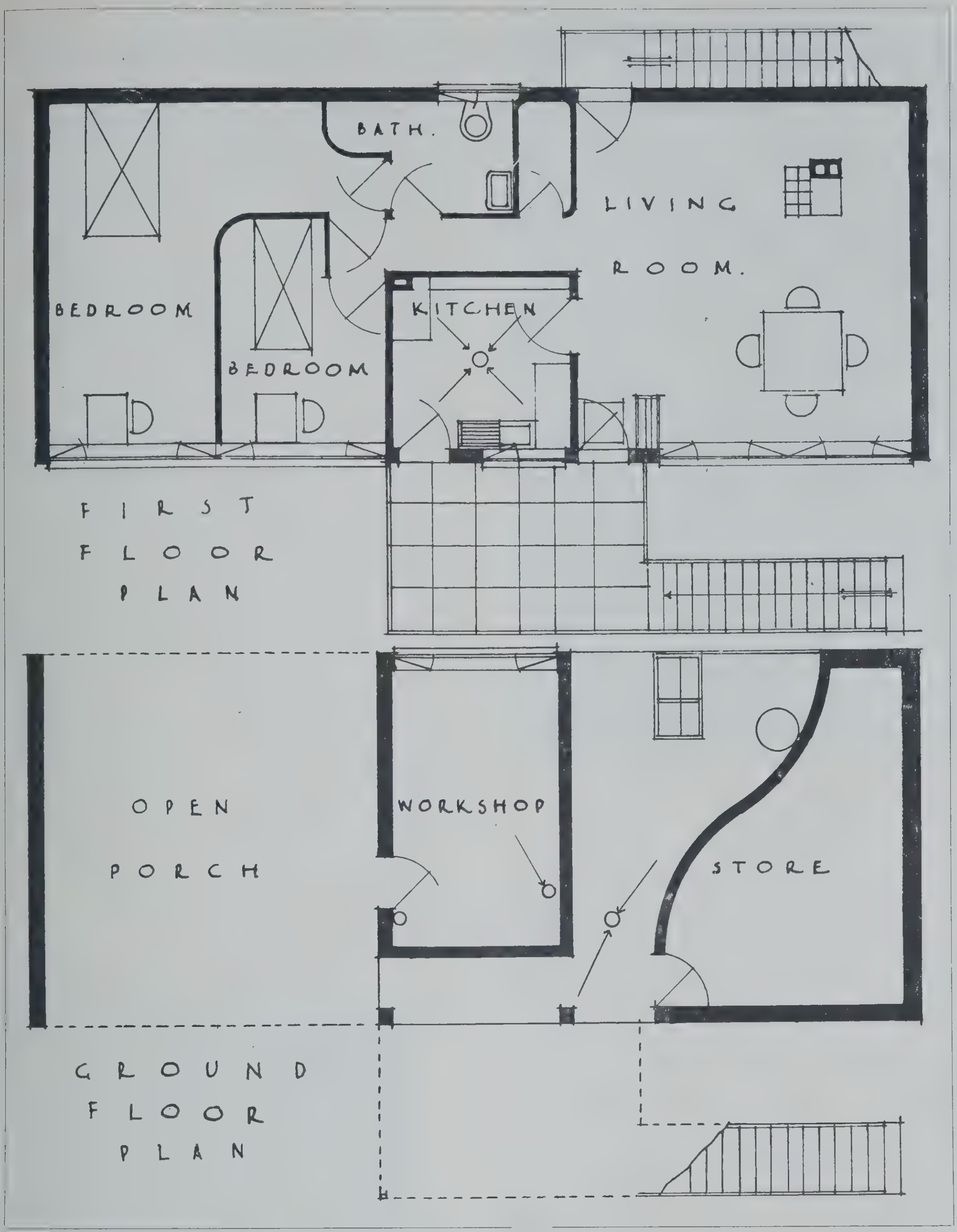


Fig. 1.—A TYPICAL ONE-FAMILY DWELLING AT PESSAC.
Messrs. Le Corbusier & Jeanneret, Architects.

A MODERN HOUSING SCHEME—II

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. Yerbury.

The construction of the houses in the Pessac scheme s very similar to that which characterises the work of e Corbusier and Jeanneret in Paris, which has lready been illustrated in our pages.

A structural frame of reinforced concrete receives he in-filling of pre-cast hollow blocks in breeze, and he floors have T-shaped beams into which are let wood fillets to which the floor boards are secured. The floors are generally of wood or tile, and the reads and risers of the concreted staircases are faced with black tiles with an iron cap as nosing. At the oot of the staircases is an inset of black tiles in the oor, which forms a finish to the grooved and tongued wood flooring.

The flues, as is generally the case in French work, re formed with rectangular terra-cotta pipes, the ame material being used for the internal partition locks. There are no chimney stacks in the sense that we understand them. The fireplace is merely formed in concrete on the floor slab, and the flue pipe passes up and out through floors and roof, apparently self-supporting. There is obvious advantage in this method, as the fireplace can be placed at nearly any position in the room, entirely divorced from any wall, and there is no heat loss, while at the same time there is considerable economy of space.

The metal windows are interesting in design. As a rule the casements are divided into four lights, the end two opening in, the centre pair being fixed. Incorporated with the construction of the window head is a metal box containing a metal roller shutter actuated by a cord and pulley.

Everywhere in the design of the constructional details the greatest ingenuity is shown, but the Pessac houses reveal one great difficulty which must face any scheme constructed on modern lines which have

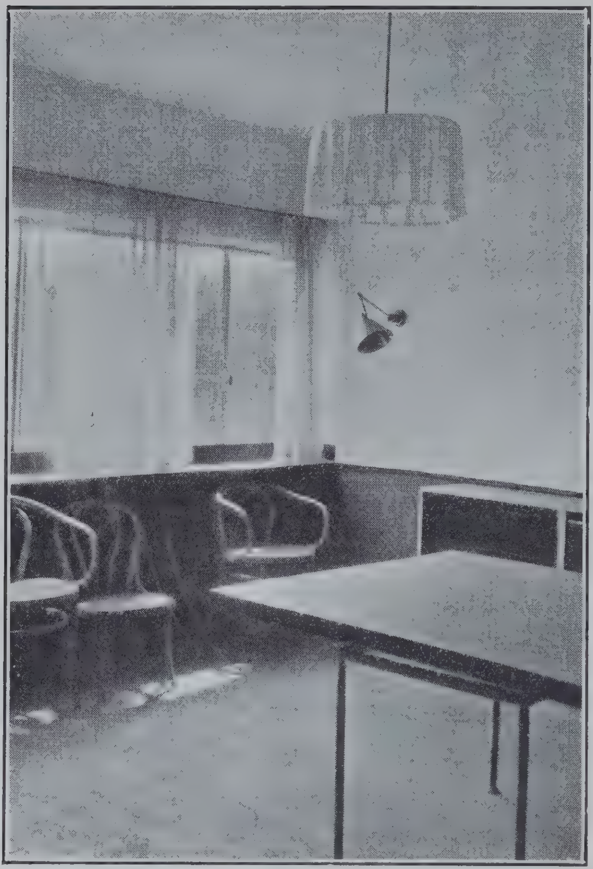


Fig. 2.—HOUSES AT PESSAC: A CORNER OF THE LIVING ROOM.

affinity with what is almost engineering practice. It is absolutely necessary, both in concrete construction and in metal work, that not only the design but the workmanship should be impeccable, and at Pessac we have the spectacle of an extremely clever and original conception very seriously jeopardised by what appears to English eyes to be the poorest kind of execution.

It is no secret that the architects were faced, in carrying out their ideas, which are so foreign to local practice, not only with stupidity, but also with a native obstinacy towards any innovations in the matter of building methods. The construction of these houses tells in this respect a sufficiently lamentable tale. The walls are poorly built, with blocks of often doubtful quality, and there were numerous patches of damp visible after the rains which preceded the inspection of the houses. The joinery is of the cheapest and most careless workmanship, the fittings and door furniture are poorly made and badly fitted, skirtings and finishings, and even the plumbing, told their tale of scamped workmanship and an unwise desire for economy as opposed to quality. The results of insufficient attention to sound materials and decent finish are evident in the rapid deterioration of, for example, the metalwork of windows and railings, where already rust had penetrated the slender protection of insufficient paint. Built carefully and sympathetically, the Pessac houses would appear what it is intended that they should be, light and airy dwellings designed with the utmost simplicity of materials requiring the minimum of repair and upkeep; but as at present constructed, it seems impossible to believe that they will not require far more repairs and attention than would a simple brick house typical of any average English housing scheme.

The plans of the typical houses show rooms which are pleasant in shape and ample in size, particularly the living-rooms, which are always arranged with access to some kind of outdoor terrace.

The largest one-family dwelling, which occupies two floors, is of the same general conception as the smaller flats (Figs. 1 and 7). In each case there is the partl open ground floor, containing a workshop or garag and stores, and affording a covered space in which t work. The larger house has a living-room, a kitche and a bedroom at ground level in addition to it store and yard, and above, two bedrooms and a bath room, while the smaller house has a workshop an store below, with kitchen, bathroom, two bedroom and large living-room on the first floor, access bein by an external staircase.

The bathrooms contain a w.c. and basin, but n bath tubs, a shower being supplied instead; th kitchens are fitted with a sink and coal range, whic by means of pipes and small round gratings admit a sort of central heating by warmed air to the pri cipal rooms. The kitchen has a larder and an all-til sink, with a dresser divided into four compartment and closed with a roller shutter. In connection wit the yard is a laundry tub, a cellar, and, in som cases, an enclosed chicken run, so that omelettes wi always be available. The design of the sanitary fi tings is good in itself, and their workmanship is reasonable quality, but the actual fitting leaves muc to be desired.

One or two of the completed houses have bee partly furnished, and our illustrations give an ide of the type of furniture which the architects sugge as harmonious in these rather unusual surrounding Tables and cupboards are of an almost hospital-lik simplicity, devoid of mouldings or ornamentation any sort, with metal framework, and the chairs su plied were of bent wood, simple and pleasant in the lines. The electric light fittings were obviously d signed with an eye principally to economy, but we unobjectionable and simple. The walls were painte or papered in some cases, as our illustration show with a dado of a sort of granulated paper suggestin a fine terrazzo, while the staircase had a marble blue paper which was interesting and effective. I France, as in this country, it is still difficult to obtai

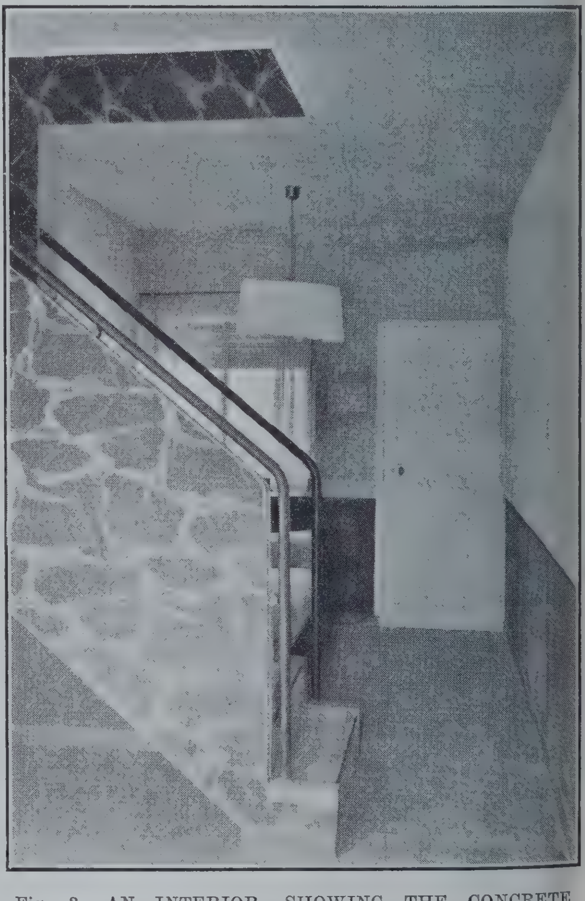


Fig. 3.—AN INTERIOR, SHOWING THE CONCRETE STAIRCASE WHICH LEADS TO THE BEDROOMS ABOVE. THE RISERS AND TREADS ARE OF BLACK TILE WITH A METAL NOSING.

furniture of modern design at a low cost, and the best pieces in the Pessac houses were obviously specially designed by the architects with a view to the possibility of their manufacture in series.

Properly maintained, with the open loggias and roof gardens kept in good condition and planted as ntended, the effect of these houses should be attractive, but the difficulty there, as here, will probably ie with the tenants, who may not always be willing o develop their individual properties as the designers have intended.

The little gardens of the houses are trim and attractive, with their simple and effective wire-mesh enlosures and whitewashed concrete posts, the pier by he entrance gate having a letter box incorporated with it.

In conclusion, it is interesting to quote some remarks on the Pessac scheme by Monsieur Réné Vrinat, who is manager for Monsieur Frugès, through whose nterprise the houses were erected.

" In every part of the United States we have been he bewildered witnesses of a tremendous building oom. The biggest cities were stifled in their narrow elt of steel and stone: some suburbs, formerly considered strictly as useless spots, have been transformed nto industrial districts, and desolate country-lands ave been changed into beautiful residential streets nd avenues.

" The Florida boom is a striking example of the nagic change: sandy and desert beaches of Florida ave been changed into attractive pieces of land. hanks to the American dollars and to the bold coneption of American architects and engineers.

" France, also, is under the influence of a building boom, but under the pressure of absolute necessity.

" After the end of the war it was necessary to ebuild all the industrial districts of the north, which ere absolutely destroyed by the fights which ccurred between 1914 and 1918. Now the greater art of the work is over. Industries, trades, mines egin again to live, opening their new door to an army of active workmen. But if the factories are new, new is also the mind and the way of thinking of the working people. The first thing to be done was to foresee the building of a home to attract men with families: the common workman, who used to hire a small two-roomed lodging to live in with his family, wanted to get a private house with four rooms, a legitimate wish which nevertheless is one of the greatest signs of the social evolution of the after-war period.

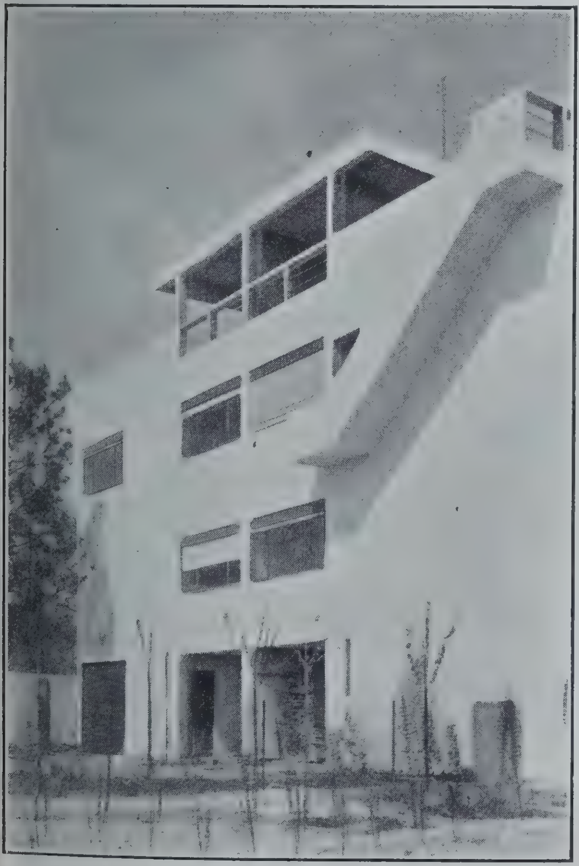


Fig. 4.—ONE OF THE LARGER HOUSES AT PESSAC, SHOWING THE EXTERNAL STAIRCASE TO THE ROOF GARDEN.

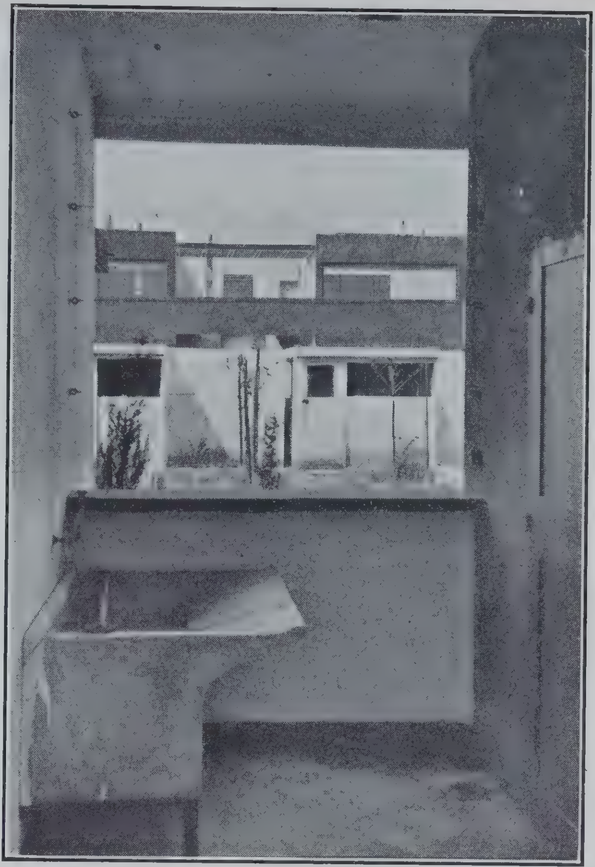


Fig. 5.—A VIEW FROM LAUNDRY INTO THE YARD, SHOWING THE OUTHOUSES WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED HEN-COOPS AND CHICKEN-RUNS.

" From the lowest social circle to the highest every man wanted to live on a more comfortable footing, and there we must find one of the many reasons of the dwelling crisis whose bad effects we have felt in France since the war.

" At the Chambre des Deputés they have tried to resolve the problem of the dwellings, but the legislators have been just able to adopt some half-measures. They have increased the lodgers' rights and reduced strongly enough the owners' rights, and now they are waiting for a miracle.

" But in this way, as in many others, it is a fact that an initial mistake has been made. Are there no means in the near future to exteriorise and to reduce adequately the part that the rent must take from the income?

" There appears to be but one way: that is to increase in a great proportion the number of the houses.

" In every part of the country, and mainly in the surroundings of the cities, big estates were parcelled into hundreds and hundreds of patches of land. France, more than ever, is under the regime of the small properties.

" In the beautiful sites, on the Côte d'Azur from Toulon to the Italian border, it is a true building yard, and the greater part of the owners are foreigners. It is the same in the south-west at Hossegor, near Biarritz, famous for its sea-lake; in front of Arcachon, on the other side of the channel running

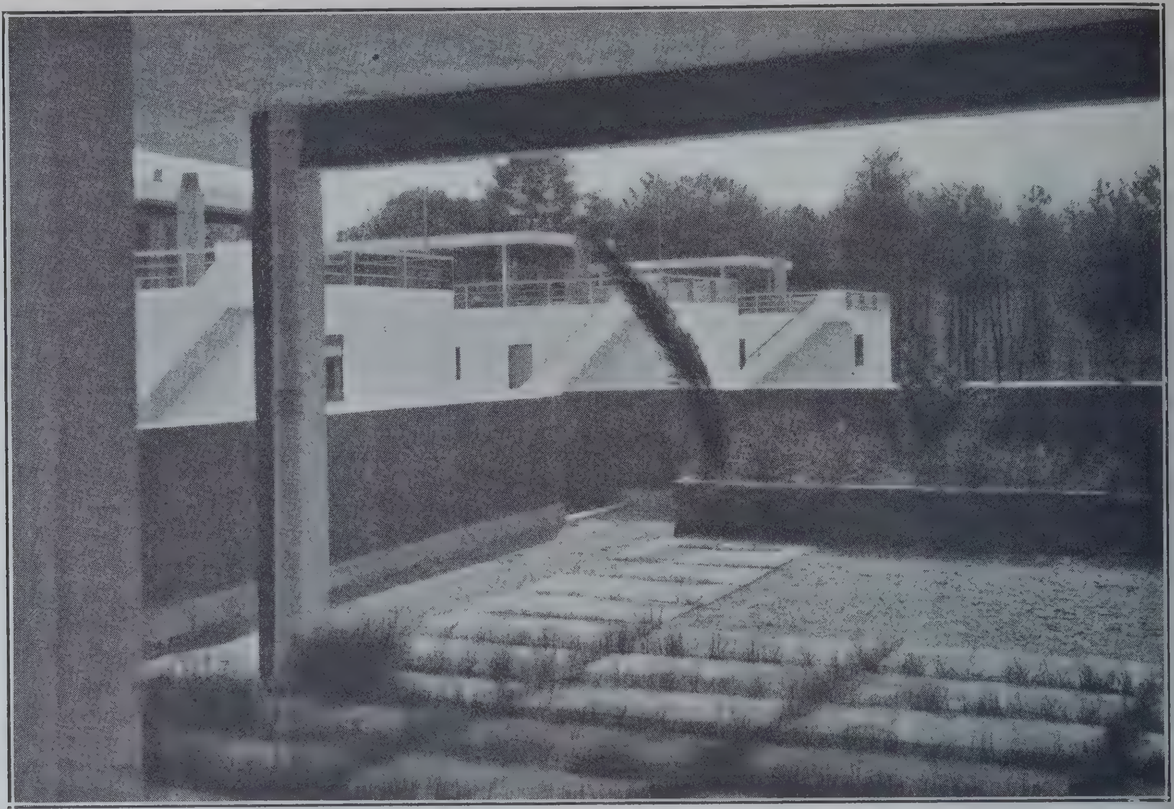


Fig. 6.—A TYPICAL ROOF GARDEN AT PESSAC, WHICH IT IS INTENDED SHOULD BE PLANTED.

to the sea, we assist at the dividing-up of the Cap Ferret into an immense estate of sand and pine trees; three towns with 50 miles of road will arise on desolate soil.

" The necessity to build homes was understood quite clearly, but what homes?

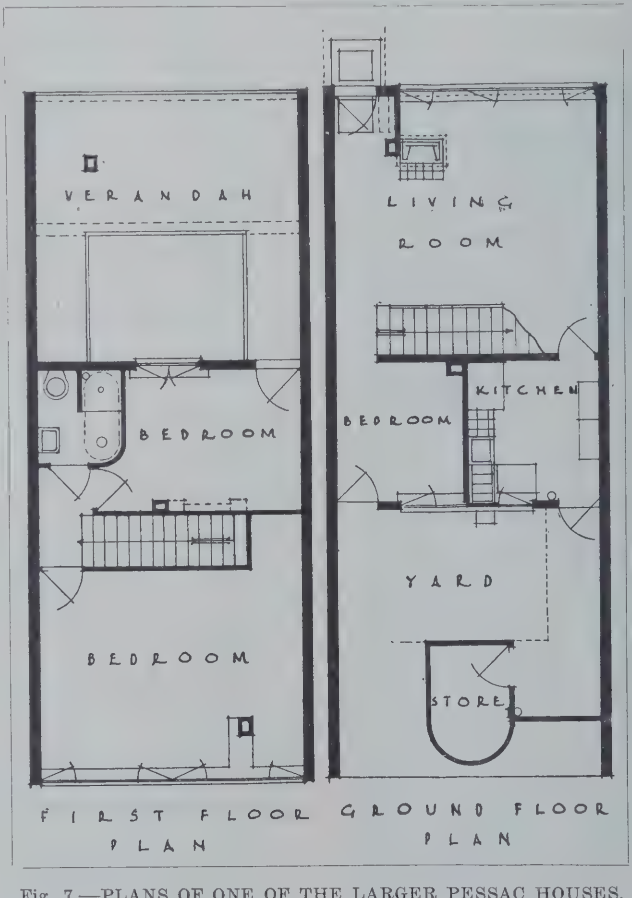


Fig. 7.—PLANS OF ONE OF THE LARGER PESSAC HOUSES.

" The house of yore, with its heavy structure, with its same requirements of building, with the same dependencies to which would correspond the same inside organisation? No.

" The old house, with its army of faithful servants, is a thing of the past. Dead is also the extraordinary poverty of the post-war architecture, in spite of these actual and numerous tests which are seen in this form of will, consisting in joining the present and the past over the war as if no tragic interim had happened. They begin again to copy the Greek, and it seems right now that in France there is an official reaction against the modernism.

" One proof amongst a thousand is this:

" At a recent artistical competition at the National School of Fine Arts, all the subjects purely modern do not get any reward.

" Can the French public keep out of the question? I do not think so.

" All the future of an architectural renovation is bound to the fight actually begun between the official dogmas and the new tendencies, and, in fact, it
from an architectural renovation which will rise t
only favourable solution to the actual crisis of t
dwellings.

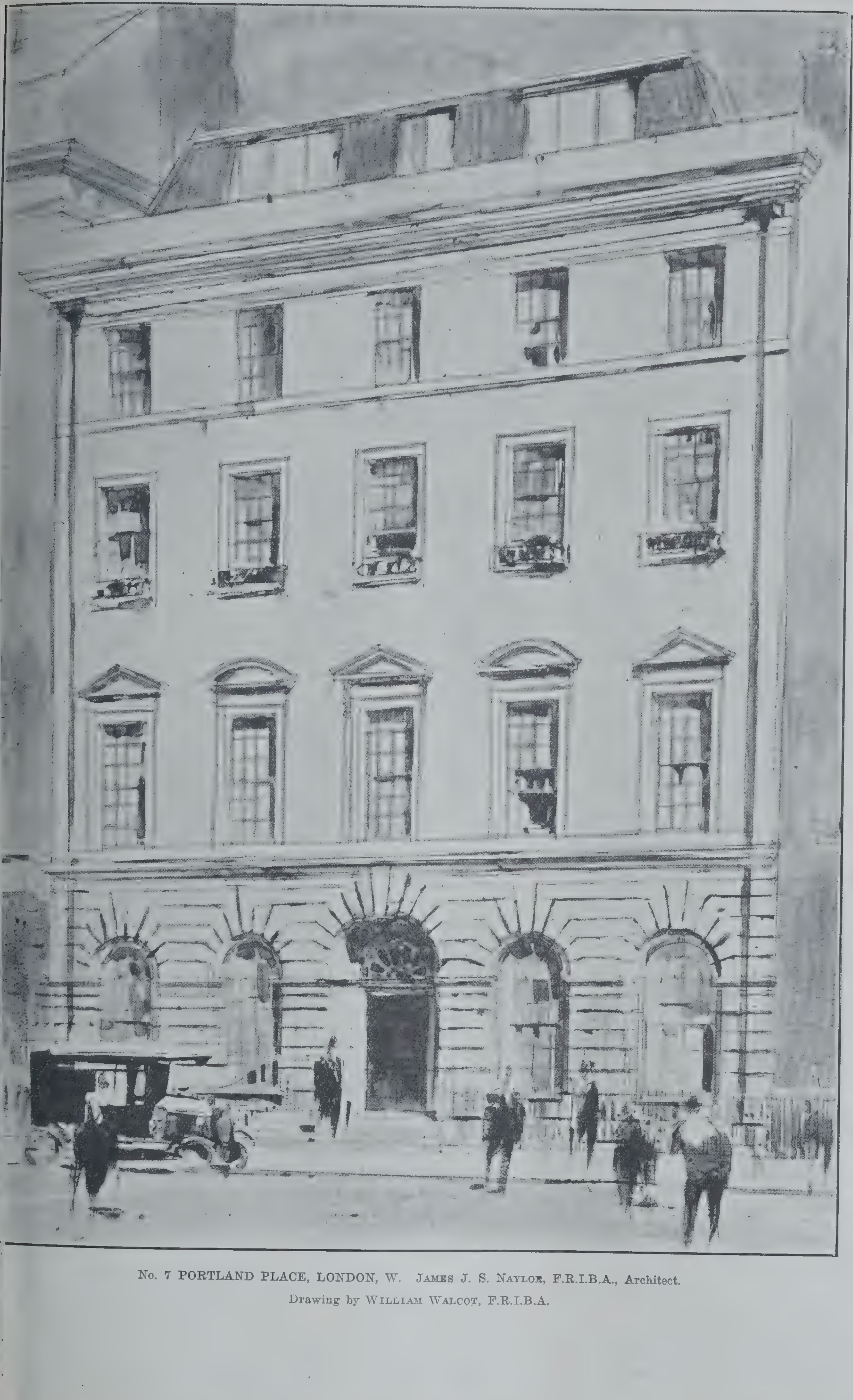
" It is necessary to build quickly, well and chea
The new formulæ are alo
able to do that, in spite
the strong hostility whi
seems to succeed in so
official circles to the
differentism or the iro
shown formerly to t
modern tendencies.

" Probably the succ
of the International Ex
bition of the Arts Deco
tifs, held in Paris in 19
is the true cause of t
hostility.

" The result of
Pessac Buildings is a n
and surprising æsthe
But this æsthetic is logi
The houses look like pris
which, erected side by si
are under the influence
harmonious relationsh
and proportions.

" There is, too, a n
conception of polychro
with a view to an absol
architectural aim : to mo
space with the physique
the colour, to make m
striking certain masses
buildings, to lessen othe
in a word, to compose w
colour as to compose w
form.

" The building of t
new city is not only interesting from an artist
point of view, but it is a philanthropic work. Hou
will be sold at their cost price, each one with a coa
house, a garden and a henroost.



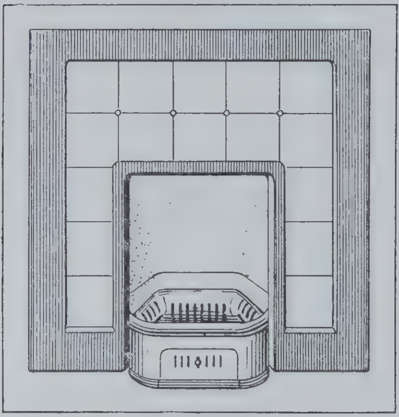
No. 7 PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W. JAMES J. S. NAYLOR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
Drawing by WILLIAM WALCOT, F.R.I.B.A.

Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition

Birmingham, September 5th—17th

The second Birmingham and Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition was opened on Monday last at Bingley Hall by the Lord Mayor (Alderman A. H. James). Mr. G. N. Guest (President of the Chamber of Commerce) occupied the chair at the ceremony. His Lordship wished the exhibition every possible success. During recent times, he said, much had been written concerning the merits or otherwise of exhibitions, but they would all agree that so far as the exhibitions held in Birmingham were concerned they had been a means of giving an impetus to trade and of bringing before the public the latest designs in various phases of manufacture and industry.

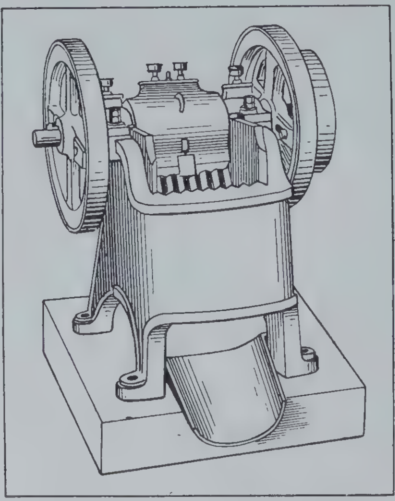
A comprehensive range of builders' and contractors' plant, including stone breakers, concrete mixers and hoists, is exhibited at Stand No. 76 by Messrs. Frederick Parker, Ltd., of Viaduct Works, Leicester. The "Monarch" Brick Breaker, which we illustrate, is a useful machine for dealing with bricks and builders' debris for concrete purposes. Both the crushing jaws are reversible, and are adjustable to crush any size down to about 1 in. and under. The jawstock is also provided with an adjustable bearing to prevent jolting.



Flat Tile Register.
(Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd.)
Stand No. 38-39.

Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., of Broad Street, Birmingham (Stands No. 40-42), are showing "Excelsior" screening equipment and "Empire" Concrete Mixers. One of the latter is provided with an unique turntable mounting, so that it can dump the mixed concrete on either side or at the end of the machine as desired. This faculty of dumping at the end of the machine is especially useful in such work as road, pavement or culvert making. Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., are also exhibiting examples of concrete work carried out in Ciment Fondu, the rapid hardening aluminous cement, for the sale of which they are the sole agents in the Birmingham area.

The main features of Stand No. 77, occupied by Messrs. D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., of Park Road Works, Stretford, Manchester, are sections of roof showing the actual construction of a "Belfast" Roof covered with 2-ply "Rok," and having a gutter formed in the felt; a section of a boarded flat covered with two layers of "Rok" showing method of finishing at verges and against parapet walls; and a small roof section covered with the new "Rok-Flextile" Strip Shingles, which are similar to the mineral-surfaced "Rok," but supplied in strips which, when laid, give all the appearance and solidity of slates or tiles. The other exhibits include "Stoniflex" roofing, bituminous damp courses, and "Sidol" Wood Preservative.

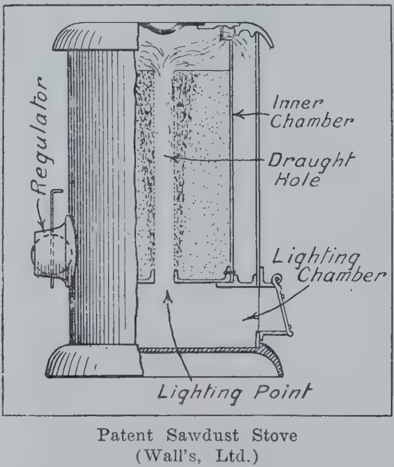


The "Monarch" Brick Breaker
(Frederick Parker, Ltd.).
Stand No. 76.

Demonstrations in the use of the "Interoven" and "Super-Interoven" Convertible Cooking and Heating Stoves are being given by Messrs. The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., of 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2, at Stands No. 87-88.

Messrs. A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., of Lionel Street, Birmingham (Stands No. 107-108), are exhibiting a full range of "Sphinx" Brand Plumbers' Brasswork and "Klenestele" taps and fittings. These latter are finished with a coating of stainless steel, and are so designed that they have no corners to collect dust and dirt. Ornamental lead rainwater heads and pipes, combination ranges, mantel registers, tile surrounds and wood mantelpieces are also exhibited at this stand.

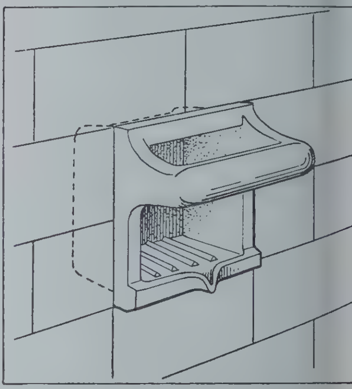
Messrs. H. C. Slingsby, of 95-97 Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Stand
11), have a display of patent extens
ladders and trucks. The "Slingsb
Sliding Stairway, for gaining acc
to lifts, is also shown on the stand.



Patent Sawdust Stove
(Wall's, Ltd.)
Stand No. 79-81.

Messrs. Samuel Smith & Sons, L
of Beehive Foundry, Smethw
(Stands No. 38-39), are showing a co
plete display of modern grates a
ranges, including the patent "Fo
sight" Range and the New "Fo
sight" Junior Combination Sto
They are also showing a new Flat T
Register, which we illustrate, to t
the place of the ordinary flat tile s
round. This is a registered desi
and the advantages claimed are t
the ironwork is complete in one pi
and is so formed that it ensures
protection of the tiles. Ordinary 6
x 6 in. tiles are used.

Stand No. 105 comprises a jo
exhibit by Messrs. The Brit
Plaster Board, Ltd., and Tho
McGhie & Sons, Ltd., of 605 To
Building, Water Street, Liverp
showing the advantages of "Thist
Plaster Board and "Thistle" Ha
wall Plaster. The former produc
a solid fireproof sheet of gyps
plaster between two layers of to
paper. The uniform suction crea
by this material affords a perfect b
with the covering coats of gyps
plaster.

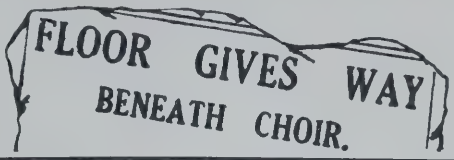


The "Recesso" Bathroom Fitting
(Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.).
Stand No. 67-68.

Messrs. C. Walsh Graham, Ltd.,
Wednesbury (Stand No. 104),
showing samples of joinery of st
dard quality and finish, including
full-sized section of a flight of sta
doors and casements. A large
model of an improved type Lat
Girder Belfast Principal can also
seen at this stand, together with ph
graphs of recent roofing contracts,
showing a span of 128 feet.

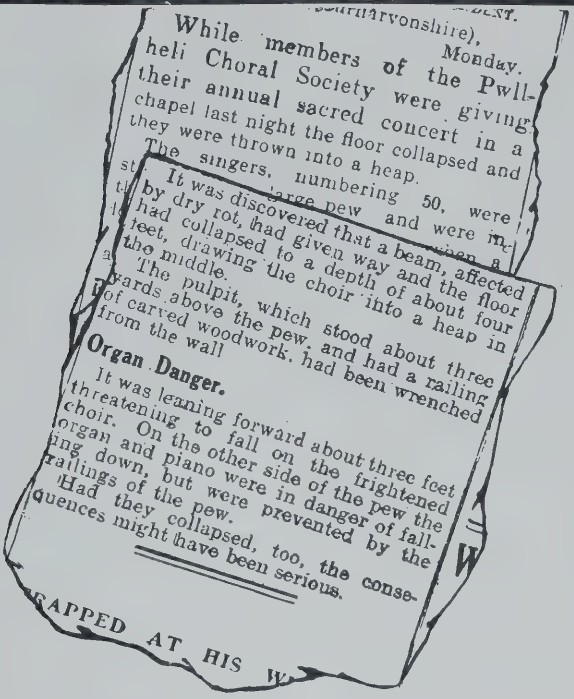
Stock lines in standard joinery,
cluding casements and sash windo
exterior and interior doors, man
pieces, cupboards, dressers, and
trance gates are exhibited at St
No. 102 by Messrs. Sharp Bros
Knight, Ltd., of Burton-on-Trent.

The Fowler Tilting Drum Mixer,
a capacity of 3½ cubic feet of mi
concrete, is the chief centre of inte
at Stand No. 101, occupied by Mes
John Fowler & Co., Ltd., of Le
This machine has an improved d
base and mixing blades, and can



FLOOR GIVES WAY
BENEATH CHOIR.

olignum Warning again justified



arnarvonshire), Monday.

While members of the Pwllheli Choral Society were giving their annual sacred concert in a chapel last night the floor collapsed and they were thrown into a heap.

The singers, numbering 50, were ... large pew and were in...

It was discovered that a beam, affected by dry rot, had given way and the floor had collapsed to a depth of about four feet, drawing the choir into a heap in the middle.

The pulpit, which stood about three yards above the pew, and had a railing of carved woodwork, had been wrenched from the wall

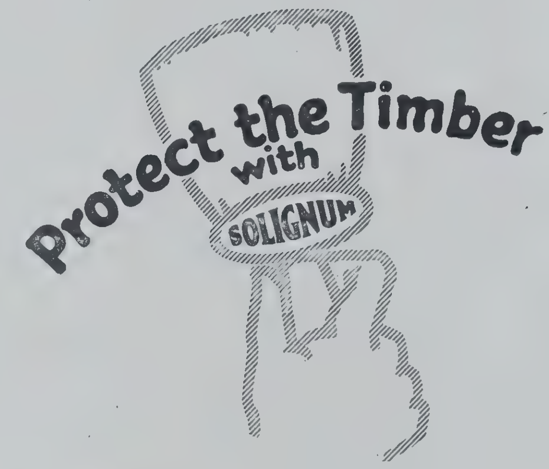
Organ Danger.

It was leaning forward about three feet threatening to fall on the frightened choir. On the other side of the pew the organ and piano were in danger of falling down, but were prevented by the railings of the pew.

Had they collapsed, too, the consequences might have been serious.

APPED AT HIS W

AND the moral is—that no timber should be used for constructional purposes without having first been dipped in or brushed with Solignum. Wood treated with Solignum is safe against the attack of damp and dry rot, insects and all agents of decay. Little is added to the cost of a house by treating all the woodwork with Solignum, while the saving in future risks and repairs is inestimable.



SOLIGNUM REGD.

Regd. Trade Mark

WOOD PRESERVATIVE AND STAIN
18 COLOURS

We offer co-operation in Dry Rot Cases. Write to Solignum Limited, 205 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1

used for mixing hair plaster, mortar, or first-coat pebble dash, as well as ordinary concrete.

Joinery work, mouldings, plywoods, veneers, wood turning of every description, and a particularly fine display of the well-known "Cornell" wallboard, is being shown by Messrs. F. Parker & Co., of Ancoats, Manchester, at Stand No. 100. Messrs. Parker are not only large importers of plywood, but are manufacturers of this material. At present their activities in this direction are confined to Russian birch, of which they have regular shipments from Riga.

The "Sidco" Patent Combination Grate and a large selection of tiled and faience fireplaces fitted with the patent "Devon" Fire and suitable oak mantelpieces, are being shown at Stands No. 92-94 by Messrs. J. W. Rains, Ltd., of Commercial Works, Sumner Row, Birmingham. A selection of baths, lavatories, sinks and bathroom accessories is also to be seen at this stand, where a special feature is being made of cast porcelain enamelled taps with gunmetal interiors to match the baths and lavatories shown.

At Stands No. 85-86 Messrs. Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., of 130-140 Hackney Road, London, E.2, have a choice collection of hardwoods and veneers, some of the latter being of an exceptional interest. Floorings in all classes of oak and other hardwoods are also exhibited.

Messrs. Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Berkley Street, Birmingham (Stands No. 67-68), are showing a comprehensive selection of modern sanitary equipment, including porcelain enamelled shower baths, earthenware lavatory basins for hotel and domestic use, together with combination grates, mantelpieces and interiors. Bathroom fittings of the type illustrated, which can be recessed into the wall and used in conjunction with tiles, are also exhibited at this stand.

Messrs. The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., of Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1 (Stand No. 61), are showing samples of their various products, including "Expamet" Expanded Steel Reinforcement and "Ribmet" for concrete and plaster work. Special attention is being drawn to the latter product, which is a combined reinforcement and centering. The use of this material in flooring and roofing of small spans eliminates the use of temporary close hoarding.

Messrs. H. R. Vaughan & Co. Ltd., South Shore Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne (Stand No. 6), are displaying their well-known pure bitumen roofings and dampcourses, including "Rexoid," "X L" (a smooth, finished material coated and impregnated with pure bitumen), "Durex" and "Durite." Amongst a display of Hessian and fibre base pure bitumen dampcourses will be found an excellent combination of sheet lead on Hessian base, well coated with pure bitumen, which is an ideal damp-resisting layer.

Messrs. B. Hobbs & Co., Ltd., of Blackheath, Birmingham (Stands Nos. 69-70), are showing grates, ranges, and tile registers, manufactured at their own foundry. Amongst these will be noticed the "Masterpiece" Patent Combination Grate; the "Hobbs" De Luxe Patent Fires, which are designed to prevent the flames from attacking the bullnose tiles of the surrounds; and the "Little Gem" Open Fire Range, a new introduction for smaller subsidy houses, which has an overall width of 30 in., and can be supplied with or without hot water boiler. "Pudlo" Brand Cement water proofer, for which Messrs. B. Hobbs & Co., Ltd., are the sole distributing agents in the Birmingham area, is also shown at this stand.

At Stand No. 14 Messrs. The Standard Metal Window Co., of Houghton Street, West Bromwich, are exhibiting a complete range of standard metal windows and doors, together with a complete shop front in steel with lead glazing above the transom. Inside the stand is a complete steel office, built up from standard metal windows.

At Stand No. 114 Messrs. James E. Smith, Ltd., of City Chambers, Broad Street Corner, Birmingham, are showing a selection of Archangel joinery timbers and moulding strips, together with fencing in various designs.

Messrs. The Midland Joinery Works, Ltd., of Burton-on-Trent (Stand No. 17), are exhibiting wainscot oak doors and casings complete with pediment; window frames fitted with steel casements; and specimens of inlaid tops suitable for bar counters.

Ropes, twines and cords of all descriptions for builders' and decorators' use are exhibited by Messrs. H. Barnett & Co., of Little Alie Street, London, E.1 (Stand No. 25). Plaited sash cords are a speciality of this firm, whose works are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of this product.

Messrs. The Celotex Company of Great Britain, Ltd., in conjunction with their wholesale distributors, The Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 34 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, are exhibiting a half-timbered structure which is built entirely of Celotex as a practical example of the way in which Celotex not only excludes external noise, but also renders rooms very much quieter, due to the fact that sound does not reverberate from its surface.

Messrs. Stewart-James, Davis & Palmer, of Hylton Street, Hockley, Birmingham (Stand No. 35) are showing specimens of Fibrous Plaster Decoration suitable for making up decorative schemes for theatres, cinemas, and public buildings. Apart from the models shown on this stand, they have an infinite variety of "Stock Models" for all purposes, but their studios are at the disposal of clients for submitting special schemes of decoration.

The Red Triangle Brands of Cement, which comprise the products of the Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., of Ellesmere Port, Cheshire; Greaves, Bull & Lakin (Harbury Works), Ltd., of Harbury, Leamington; and the Holborough Cement Co., Ltd., of Snodland, Kent, are being shown at Stands Nos. 52—53, together with the new rapid hardening cement "Vitocrete."

At Stands Nos. 23-24 Messrs. W. A. Wilkinson, of Institute Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, are displaying various marbles and granites suitable for interior and exterior work, some of these not having been previou exhibited in the Midlands. Amon the stones shown are Longchar (French Portland), Chargren a Pouilleray, which are being used public buildings now in course of er tion in London. Polished stalactit "Stalattito"—is also exhibited for first time as a suitable marble for terior decoration.

Multi-wall Paper Sacks for ceme lime and plaster packed in quanti up to 1 cwt., are exhibited by Mes Paper Sacks, Ltd., of Weare Str Bristol (Stand No. 54). These sa are "non-returnable," but are of a quate strength to withstand nor handling from supplier to consun In addition to being "non-returnab these sacks are also damp-proof, proof, and dust-proof, and so give best possible protection to cem against warehouse-set and other terioration due to the effects of da ness and atmospheric conditions. individual sacks are filled throug patent "valve" at the corner, w automatically closes as the sack le the filling machine. The sack m then be ripped open in order to em the contents, and in this way a cer safeguard is effected against the em sacks being refilled with some infe brand of cement.

Stands Nos. 43-45, occupied Messrs. Goodman & Co., of Sal Bridge Wharf, Gravelly Hill, Birm ham, are devoted almost exclusivel "Atlas" White Portland Cem Here numerous examples of st work in varied textural finishes, w have been exposed to the weather over two years without loss of co and without cracking or crazing, exhibited.

A reproduction oak panelling compressed fibre board is hibited at Stand No. 5 Messrs. Kardoak, Ltd., of K Court, Colmore Row, Birming This product, which is know "Kardoak," is uniform in qu does not shrink, split or blister, with its bituminous backing is damp resisting. Its unique featu far as imitation panelling is conce is its freedom from obvious repe in the figure and grain.

Messrs. Scaffolding (Great Bri Limited, of 252 Highgate Birmingham, whose head office 43 Lansdowne Road, Stockwell, don, S.W.8, are exhibiting their known patent tubular scaffolding "Conforms" steel shuttering at No. 72, together with photograp some of the most interesting con recently executed.

Messrs. The Midland Exp Metal Co., Ltd., of Dudley Port ton, in conjunction with M Wall's, Ltd., of Fazeley Street mingham, occupy Stands Nos. Messrs. Wall's, Ltd., are here sh a Patent Sawdust Stove which used for heating factories, wareh etc., and which is charged wit dust as fuel. This stove, whi illustrate, consists of two cylir shells forming an annular spa tween them and fitted with ba top castings. The inner cylinder the combustion chamber, the pr from which pass through the a space to the flue, the heat being ated from the outer cylinder.

HY-RIB

The perfect base for plaster and concrete

THE NEW DINING HALL FOR CADBURY BROS., BOURNVILLE.

The Terrace Restaurant, showing the Hy-Rib Suspended Ceiling.

Architect: James Miller, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. *Contractor:* William Bishop.

HY-RIB FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS.

Hy-Rib as used in ceilings largely dispenses with the small channels, T's, angles, and studs necessary where the ordinary type of lath is used, because the ribs of Hy-Rib give the necessary stiffness and rigidity. In this way the great expense of wiring lath to a large number of separate channels is much reduced.

Hy-Rib is placed with the lath surface downwards, providing a perfect key for plastering and does not require more than a minimum amount of material.

Hy-Rib can be used in the construction of both flat and curved ceilings. In cases of the latter, the curving being done at our Works eliminates expensive labour on the site.

Hy-Rib Sheets are supported at about 4 or 5 ft. centres either directly from the construction above, or by means of lines of flats, ceiling joists, channels, or T's.

Hy-Rib for ceilings saves time and labour in installation, and its initial cost is lower than would be the case if ordinary metal laths were used. Those builders who have experienced the difficulties of erecting ordinary lath and of straightening it out will best appreciate the advantages of Hy-Rib, which is delivered in rigid sheets.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

London Building Notes

Aldgate.—A large office, showroom, and warehousing block is to be erected on the site at the junction of Aldgate and Minories, E.1, costing approximately £70,000. The architect is Mr. G. Val Meyer, A.R.I.B.A., Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Becontree.—A range of nine shops, costing about £12,000, is to be built upon the L.C.C. housing estate to the plans of Mr. Edward Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., Goodmayes Road, Goodmayes. The builders are Messrs. J. Eaton & Son, Grove Road, Chelmsford.

Carshalton. — A large housing scheme is to be carried out, involving the erection of 40 parlour type, 72 non-parlour type, and 56 flats, at a cost of about £80,000. The builders are Messrs. The Unit Construction Co., Ltd., 9 Cloak Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4, whilst the plans were by Mr. H. Macintosh, 1 Imperial Buildings, East Croydon.

Caxton Street.—A large site opposite St. James's Park Station has been cleared for the erection of a modern automobile showroom and garage with several suites of offices on the upper floors. The architect is Mr. George Vernon, 19 Russell Square, W.C.1.

Chelsea.—Messrs. H. Young & Co., Ltd., Nine Elms Ironworks, S.W.8, are supplying the steelwork, and Messrs. White & Johnson, 17 College Place, Chelsea, S.W.3, are the builders, in connection with the extensive reinstatement of the factory of Messrs. G. Glover & Co., Ltd., Royal Avenue. The architect is Mr. E. A. Swann, Oxted, Surrey.

Chiswick.—Messrs. Sabey & Son, 100 Great Russell Street, W.C.1, are building a new branch bank at Nos. 308-312 Chiswick High Road, W., for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Forbes & Tate, 97 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

Croydon.—The London Road Wesleyan Church are building a new hall, to provide accommodation for about 500 seats. Plans by Mr. Hugh Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Imperial Buildings, East Croydon. The builder is Mr. E. H. Smith, 48 Wellesley Road, Croydon.

East Ham.—A new citadel and hall is to be erected on a site in Claremont Street, E., for the Salvation Army authorities, and plans have been prepared by their architect (101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4) for a building to accommodate about 600 persons.

Fenchurch Street.—Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2, have secured the contract for the erection of the office building on the site of No. 16 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. Plans by Messrs. Josephs, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

Great Eastern Street.—A large site has been acquired by Messrs. Moon's Petrol Stations, Ltd., for the erection of a garage and repair works, accommodating over 100 cars. The builders are Messrs. Bridges & Co., 91 Effra Road, Brixton, S.W.

Hampstead.—The Hampstead and North St. Pancras Day Nursery are appealing for funds to enable an extensive scheme of reconstruction to be undertaken at the Nursery at No. 27 Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W. The cost will be about £4,000, and plans are to be shortly put in hand.

Hammersmith. — Plans are being prepared for the erection of a large number of flats upon the Southern Housing Estate of the Hammersmith B.C. The architect for one section is Mr. G. E. S. Streatfield, 24 Old Bailey, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, whilst another area is being designed by Mr. J. E. Franck, 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Kennington.—A start has been made upon the site in Harleyford Road, S.E., where the Governors of the Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School are to build their new school. The builder is Mr. Albert Monk, Lower Edmonton, N.9. The architect is Mr. A. H. Ryan Tenison, F.R.I.B.A., 21 Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Lambeth.—The Governors of the St. Thomas's Hospital report that the sum of £30,000 has been made available for the erection of a new clinical laboratory. The consulting architect to the hospital is Mr. H. W. Currey, F.S.I.

Merton Road.—Plans have been approved for extensive alterations and improvements to the "Elite" Picture Theatre, S.W.19, costing about £5,000. The architect is Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73 Edgware Road, W.2.

Marylebone Road.—Excellent progress is being made by the builders, Messrs. Humphries, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W., in connection with the reconstruction of the building known as Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. Mr. F. Edward Jones, F.R.I.B.A., Gloucester Mansions, Cambridge Circus, W.C., is the architect.

New Kent Road.—Work is in progress upon the extensions at the St. Olave's and St. Saviour's School, S.E. The builders are Messrs. C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., Romeland, St. Albans. The architects are Messrs. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

Osterley Park.—The British Masterpiece Films, Ltd., propose erecting a film studio, costing over £250,000, on the Great West Road.

Raynes Park.—An estimate of £35,000 has been sanctioned by the Surrey Education Committee for the erection of a new Elementary School on a site adjacent to the arterial roads. The architects to the Committee are Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Regent Street.—Preliminary work has commenced upon the site in Regent Street and Glasshouse Street, W.1, where it is proposed to build the second portion of the new building for the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company. The first section is nearing completion, the builders being Messrs. Nox, Ltd., 44 Praed Street, W.2. The architects are Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

Richmond.—Foundations are being built for the new shops and showrooms in Hill Street for Messrs. H. Leon & Co., the contractors being Messrs. R Offer & Son, 8 Church Street, Kingston-on-Thames. As reported in "The Architect & Building News" on June 24, the architects are Messrs. Brewer, Smith & Brewer, 11 The Green, Richmond.

St. James's.—A large piece of lan at the corner of St. James's Street an Jermyn Street, S.W.1, has bee recently cleared preparatory to th commencement of work upon an exten sive block of shops and offices. Plan have been approved, the architect being Messrs. Henry Tanner F.R.I.B.A., 3 Hanover Square, W.1.

Streatham. — A large buildin scheme is to be carried out. The firs section has already been commence and comprises shops, restaurant an dance hall, on Streatham Hill, to plan by Messrs. Trehearne & Norma F.R.I.B.A. A cinema, designed b Messrs. Burdwood & Mitchel LL.R.I.B.A., 80 George Street, W. will be erected on an adjoining sit while a theatre will be built on a corne site, to plans by Messrs. Sprague Barton.

Westminster.—Good progress being made in the erection of the ne Courtauld Institute of Bio-Chemist at the Middlesex Hospital, S.W.1. T builders are Messrs. Holland & Hann & Cubitts, Ltd., 258 Gray's Inn Roa W.C.1. The architect is Mr. Alm W. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 17 Southampt Street, Strand, W.C.

Wimbledon.—The Surrey E.C. ha instructed their architects (Mess Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B. 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W to prepare revised plans and an es mate of cost of the proposed enlarg ment of the Wimbledon Technic Institute.

Victoria.—A new company, t Hotel Co-operative Society, Ltd., h been formed, with offices at Winds House, Victoria Street, Westminst S.W.1, to build a new hotel. A s has been secured in Artillery Row, Victoria Street.

Golborne.—A new Church is be erected on a site off High Stre Plans are being prepared by Mess Barker & Higson, architects, 21 Wo Street, Bolton.

Greenock.—It is proposed to er an auxiliary hospital in the K Valley, to cost £60,000. Messrs. Ab crombie & Maitland, Paisley, prepa the plans.

Smethwick. — The Smethw Spiritualist Society are to build a n Spiritualist Church in Church La Smethwick. Plans have been prepa by Messrs. Arnold & Hew LL.R.I.B.A., architects, of 298 H Street, West Bromwich, and prov for a main hall, about 40 ft. by 30 entrance porch, two vestries, clo room, lavatories, kitchen and heat chamber.

Taunton.—The T.C. are to erec covered swimming bath in St. Jam Street at an estimated cost of £10, Messrs. Roberts & Willman, F. A.R.I.B.A., Hammet Street, Taun architects.

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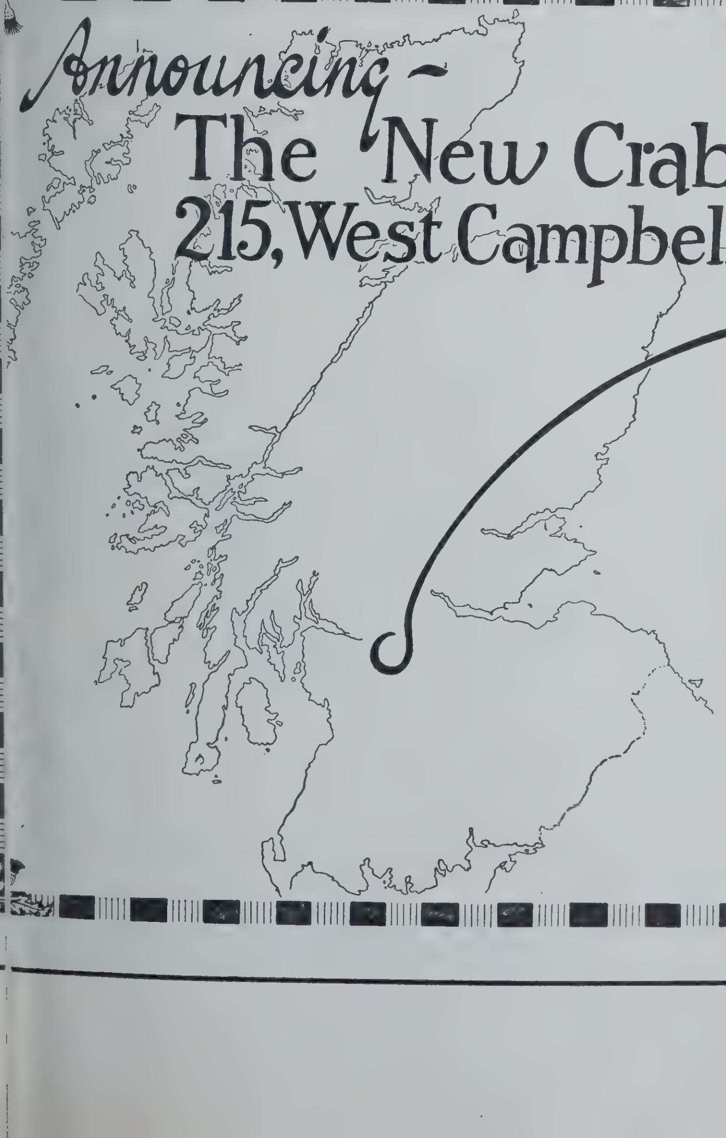

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Bedford.—Mr. E. H. C. Inskip is the architect for a new Nurses' Home at St. Peter's Hospital.

Birmingham.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. A. Harper, architect, for a new stand at The Reddings, the Moseley R.F.C. ground.

Birmingham.—The E.C. have plans before them for extensions to the George Dixon Secondary School. Mr. H. T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Buckland & Hayward), Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham, architect.

Birmingham.—Plans have been approved for new branch offices in Broad Street for the Transport and General Workers' Union. The architects are Messrs. Culpin & Bowers, 3 Portsmouth Street, W.C.

Bolton.—New mill premises are to be erected at Globe Works. Plans by Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton, provide for steel frame building and brickwork.

Brighton.—The Motor Union Assurance Co., Ltd., are to rebuild their branch premises in King's Road. Plans by Messrs. Crickmay & Sons, 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Bristol.—Extensive alterations are projected at the Queen's Road Drapery Emporium. Plans by Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., Clare Street, Bristol.

Bromsgrove.—The governors of the Bromsgrove School have in prospect the erection of a new Chapel. Plans by Mr. J. Billson, 23 Parliament Street, Hull.

Coventry.—Plans by Messrs. T. R. J. Meakin & Son, Warwick Row, for a new engineering workshop; for the rebuilding of the "Board Vaults," High Street; and for extensions to the works of the Triumph Motor Co., Ltd., have been approved. Mr. C. Redgrave, Earl Street, has prepared plans for a new hotel on the site of the present "Hare and Squirrel" and adjacent properties in Cow Lane. Plans by Mr. T. D. Griffiths, Hertford Chambers, for new engineering works at Stoke, and new hotel premises on the Allesley Old Road, have been passed; also the plans of Messrs. Partridge & Co., of Walsall, for a motor body factory on the Holyhead Road.

Cullercoats. — The Tynemouth Town Improvements Committee have approved plans for 82 semi-detached houses, to be erected on the St. George's estate.

Glasgow.—The Legal and General Insurance Co., Ltd., are to build a large block of offices in St. Vincent Street. Plans for a building of six storeys, faced with stone, are by Mr. James W. Laird, 219 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Leeds.—Plans for the new Library for Leeds University have been prepared by Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, of London.

Plymouth.—The B.C. have approved plans by Mr. L. F. Vanstone, architect, 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth, for the following: Alterations to Clifton Hotel, Clifton Street; extensions to Messrs. B. Taylor & Co.'s premises at Mutley Plain; and extensions to the Presbytery at Holy Cross R.C. Church.

Meadfoot (Torquay).—Four-and-a-half acres of land are to be developed. Messrs. Vanstone & Bull, Midland Bank Chambers, Paignton, are the architects.

Monkwearmouth. — The governors of the Monkwearmouth and Southwick Hospital expect to commence building operations shortly upon their proposed £70,000 Hospital. Plans by Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Fawcett Street, Sunderland.

North Shields.—Messrs. F. R. Haswell & Son, architects, 78 Tyne Street, North Shields, have prepared plans for the rebuilding of the "Wooden Dolly Inn" for Messrs. Reid & Co., Ltd.

Norwich. — The Norwich War Memorial Committee have approved plans and estimates submitted by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, for the proposed War Memorial.

Salford.—A site has been acquired at Bolton Road for a new Repair Depot and Service Station. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Drury & Gomersall, architects and building engineers, of Imperial Buildings, Oxford Road, Manchester, and have been approved by the local authorities. The construction will be of the single-storey type, the building comprising a large repair shop, 100 ft. by 60 ft., ten lock-up garages of fireproof construction, and a petrol station adjoining the main road.

Tamworth.—A garage and depot are to be erected in Aldersgate Street for the Birmingham and Midland Omnibus Co., Ltd., to plans prepared by Mr. A. Ashton, F.R.I.B.A.

Wilncote.—Warwick County Architect, Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., is preparing plans for the erection of a Mining School, estimated to cost £3,000.

Building Tenders

AUDENSHAW.—A new Post Office is to be built in Guide Lane. Plans by Mr. A. Frith, architect, Droylesden Road. Accommodation consists of post office premises and dwelling-house. Building contract has been placed with Messrs. F. Goodyear & Sons, builders, 15 Ackroyd Avenue, Abbey Hay Lane, Gorton.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Sun Assurance Co.'s offices, Bennett's Hill, are being demolished, and new premises are to be erected on the site by Messrs. T. Elvins & Sons, Soho Hill. The plans are by Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—The contract has been secured by Messrs. Keenan & Yates, Ltd., Lord Street, St. Annes-on-Sea, for the extension to the Girls' Secondary School. Plans prepared under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Francis Wood, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall Buildings, Blackpool. The work consists of the completion of the south-east wing and a new assembly hall. The work is to be commenced forthwith, and is estimated to cost over £9,000.

CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. W. Drew, £9,700, for the erection of 20 non-parlour type houses.

ECCLES.—The Eccles Corporation have provisionally accepted the tender of Messrs. Keenan & Yates, Ltd., builders, Lord Street, St. Annes-on-Sea, for the erection of 78 non-parlour houses on the Gaskell Road estate. Plans by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Elce, Town Hall, Eccles, near Manchester.

NANTYMOEL (GLAM.).—For the erection of a Boys' School for 400 scholars, for the Glamorgan County E.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff. The tender of Messrs. Williams & Davies, Caerphilly, £11,797 17s. 2d., has been accepted.

NEWTON ABBOTT.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. Hugh Mills & Co., Queen Street, Newton Heath, for the erection of a new branch bank in Courteney Street, for Messrs. Westminster Bank, Ltd. The architect is Mr. J. Archibald Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Guildhall Chambers, Exeter.

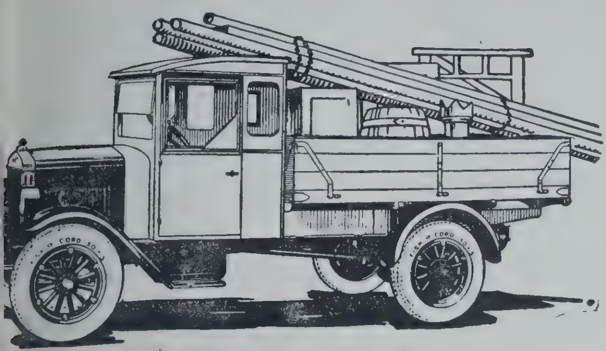
OXSHOTT.—The Office of Works is building a Telephone Exchange in Birds' Hill Rise, the contractors being Messrs. H. G. & A. Osman, Ltd., Oxshott.

PORTSLADE. — A contract has been placed with Messrs. Barnes & Sons, builders, Brighton, for a large garage and repair works at Victoria Road, for the Southdown Motor Services, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. Clayton & Black, 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

RICHMOND (YORKS.).—A large Wesleyan Hall and Institute is to be erected at Catterick Camp, to cost about £25,000. Plans by Mr. W. Arthur Kellett, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Barnard Castle. The builders are Messrs. S. W. Lazenby & Co., Ltd., Ferryhill, Co. Durham.

STOURBRIDGE.—A pavilion is t be erected on the Stourbridge C.C ground. Plans by Mr. Alfred Long F.R.I.B.A., of West Bromwich. Th contract has been placed with Messrs John Guest & Son's Successors, Am blecote.

WATFORD.—The tender of Messrs Cannon, Green & Co., Aylesbury £9,300, has been accepted for the erec tion of a new Wesleyan Church. Th architects are Messrs. Brocklehurst & Sons, Manchester.



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*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BELFAST. — September 16.—For reconstruction work at the Custom House. Particulars, Room 35, 15 Donegal Square West, Belfast. Deposit £1.

BELFAST. — September 15.—For Elementary School in Mersey Street. Particulars from the office of the Education Architect, Victoria Street, Belfast. Deposit £2 2s.

BENTLEY (YORKS).—September 13.—For 144 semi-detached houses. Particulars, Mr. P. C. Woodhall, architect and surveyor, Council Offices, Bentley. Deposit £1.

BOURNEMOUTH.—September 20. —For three blocks of semi-detached houses on the Southill estate, Ripon Road. Particulars, Mr. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I., Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

BRISTOL.—September 16.—For 10 houses at Woodcote Road, Fishponds; 24 houses at Henshaw Road, and one house at Lena Street, Easton. Particulars from the office of City Engineer, Housing Department, 51 Prince Street. Deposit £1.

BURNHAM-ON-SEA. — September 13.—For alterations and additions to two shops, Abingdon Street. Particulars, Messrs. Samson & Colthurst, architects, 51 High Street, Bridgwater.

BWLCHNEWYDD.—September 17. —For a minister's house. Particulars from Pwlldyfarch, Talog Road.

CARNMONEY (IRELAND).—September 12.—For Memorial Hall. Particulars, Mr. W. D. R. Taggart, architect, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.

CHORLTON - CUM - HARDY.— September 14.—For the erection of Public Baths. Particulars from the office of the Architect, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £1 1s.

CORK. — September 20.—For a block of buildings for the Department of Dairy Science at University College. Particulars, Mr. Henry H. Hill, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., 22 George Street, Cork. Deposit £3 3s.

DUBLIN. — September 14. — For alterations and additions to St. Peter's National Schools, Whitefriars Street. Particulars, Messrs. Foley & O'Sullivan, architects, 102-3, Grafton Street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

EAST BEDFONT.—September 25. For 14 houses. Particulars, Mr. D. C. Fidler, Surveyor, London Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

ENNISKILLEN.—September 19.— For two combined shops and dwelling-houses, Darling Street. Particulars, Mr. J. Donnelly, architect, Enniskillen.

EVERTON. — September 16.—For Electric Sub-station, Donaldson Street. Particulars from the Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings.

HAMPTON. — September 12. — For eight houses (two blocks of four) in Malvern Road. Particulars, Mr. Sidney H. Chambers, surveyor, Hampton, Middlesex.

HARTLEY WITNEY.—September 30.—For alterations and extensions to the Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and for the erection of a Mortuary at Winchfield, Hants. Particulars, Mr. Owen A. J. Goddard, architect, Finchampstead, Berks.

HAVERTON HILL-ON-TEES. — September 12.—For 120 houses on the Clarence Road site. Particulars, Messrs. Kitching & Archibald, architects, 21 Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—September 13.—For 48 houses on the Elephant Farm estate. Particulars, Mr. A. M. Smith, Borough Surveyor, Market Square, Hemel Hempstead. Deposit £2 2s.

INVERNESS.—September 14.—For all trades in reconstruction of Northern Infirmary. Particulars, Messrs. J. Burnet, Son & Dick, 239 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Deposit £1 1s.

ISLEWORTH. — September 13.— For six Classrooms at the Town Schools. Particulars from Mr. J. G. Carey, architect and surveyor, Council House, Hounslow. Deposit £2 2s.

KNARESBOROUGH. — September 17.—For all trades in alterations and additions to Institution premises, Stockwell Road. Particulars, Mr. S. Blenkhorn, architect, Westminster Bank Chambers, Knaresborough.

LUTON. — September 22.—For a new modern School for Girls at Luton. Particulars, Mr. S. C. Parrott, architect, 9 George Street West, Luton. Deposit £2 2s.

LYMM.—September 17.—For 12 houses in Pepper Street. Particulars, Mr. D. Mort, surveyor, Lymm. Deposit £1.

NEW MILLS.—September 20.—For 25 houses on Bakehurst Estate. Particulars, Mr. W. C. Sheard, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, New Mills. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWQUAY (CORNWALL).—September 17.—For new Masonic premises at St. Michael's Road. Particulars from Mr. P. Edwin Stephens, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Midland Bank Chambers, Falmouth. Deposit £1 1s.

NOTTINGHAM.—September 12.— For Covered Market, King Edward Street. Particulars, Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, Guildhall. Deposit £2.

NOTTINGHAM.—September 16.— For six shops on Wollaton Park estate, and ten shops on Colwick Road estate. Particulars, Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59 Long Row. Deposit £1.

NOTTINGHAM.—September 16.— For 804 houses on Bulwell Hall estate. Particulars, Mr. T. C. Howitt, architect, 58-59 Long Row, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

NOTTINGHAM.—September 19.— For new Branch Library and Reading-room, Sneinton Boulevard. Particulars, Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, City Enginee and Surveyor, Guildhall. Deposit £2.

REIGATE.—September 14.—Erection of 13 pairs of parlour houses i Smoke Lane. Particulars, Mr. F. T Clayton, Borough Surveyor, Municipa Buildings. Deposit £3 3s.

ROYTON. — September 15. — Fo new Central School. Particulars, M Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Depos £2.

SALFORD.—September 13.—Fo Public Elementary School. Particula from the Secretary for Educatio Education Office, Salford. Depos £1 1s.

SANDWICH.—September 12.—F 14 non-parlour houses, Boatman Hill. Particulars, Mr. R. Saunder Borough Surveyor, The Barbica Sandwich. Deposit £2.

SHERIFFHALES (OAKEN GATES). — September 12.—Pumpi Station and Messroom, etc., at t Waterworks, Hilton Bank. Particula Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Caxt House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

SILKSTONE.—September 17.—F the erection of a School. Particula from the Education Departme County Hall, Wakefield.

SOLIHULL. — September 19.—F 20 non-parlour houses at Corn Lane; 16 houses at Kixley La Knowle; six houses at Malthouse La Earlswood Lakes, Tamworth. Partic lars: Solihull houses, Mr. W. T. Ort architect, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmin ham; Knowle and Tamworth, Mess Ewen Harper, Bro. & Co., Rus Chambers, 191 Corporation Stre Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTHAM.—For 16 houses Fenny Compton, and 6 at Napton, of the parlour type. Particula Messrs. Quick & Lee, architects, Waterloo Place, Leamington.

SCUNTHORPE.—For erection War Memorial Hospital. Send na to Mr. W. H. Buttrick, architect, High Street, Scunthorpe. Dep £2 2s.

ST. PANCRAS.—September 1 For construction of foundations f block of dwellings, Ossulston Str Particulars from the Architect to Council, The County Hall (Room 3), S.E.1. Deposit £2.

TYLDESLEY - WITH - SHAK LEY.—September 19.—For 30 ho on the Sale Lane site. Particu Mr. F. E. Jones, engineer and veyor, Town Hall, Tyldesley. Dep £1 1s.

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WENHILL (NR. CALNE).— tember 12.—For new Cattle Ma Particulars, Mr. W. H. Bate Borough Surveyor, Calne, Wilts. posit £1 1s.

WYTHER (LEEDS). — Septe 20.—For Council School. Partic from Education Offices (archi section), Calverley Street, Leeds.

YORK.—September 12.—For extension of the 'bus garage, P dilly. Particulars, Mr. F. W. S City Engineer, Guildhall, York. posit £2 2s.

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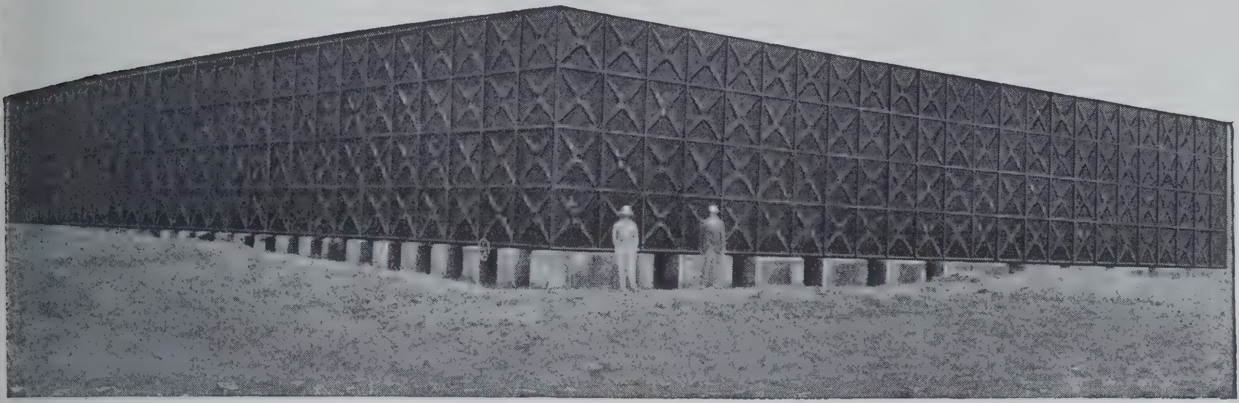

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	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
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Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldo
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£2

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 n.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 c
Scotch glue	60/– c

HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/16 in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stancheons	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/
Tees each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvani Fitting
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9½	2/1½	2/6	2/10½	4
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/8¾	1/11½	2/3½	2/8	3/0½	4
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0½	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3
Bends (each)	1/0½	1/2	1/5½	1/8¾	2/0¾	3
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7½	4
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each)	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8½	3/2¾	5
Single junction .. each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0½	4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/2½	1/3½	1/4½	1
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0½	1
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5
O.G. gutter .. per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2
Angles and nozzles .. each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2
Stop ends .. do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	(

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bun
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Ya
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per to
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per to
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard s
Chalk lime	59/9	Per to
Hair	43/-	Per cw
6 × 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 3/6	Per yard s
White Portland cement	300/-	Per to
Lath nails	31/-	Per cw

IT COSTS

THREE TIMES AS MUCH

to instal an electric wire as the wire costs, and *SIX times as much* to replace it and redecorate if it fails in use

WHY RUN THE RISK

when by insisting on having

"C.M.A."

Reg. Trade Mark Nos. 422219-20-21

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	31/3	31/9	34/9

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smit solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0½	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2½	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0½
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/ 9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	108/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
⅛ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks.. ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/3	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/3	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/3	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/3	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.	White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7½d.	10½d.

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ in
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.	9d.
Rough cast glass	—	6½d.	6½d.	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9½d.	
Wired cast	—	—	9½d.	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/-	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	56/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	18/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

The Repair of Rural Cottages

(*Continued from page* 419)

growths so that an old roof relaid may be less water- and draught-tight than before disturbance. If relaid, oak pins and hay bedding should be used again. There is no need to reject tiles which lack one corner—as many old ones do from breakage when driving pins. One pin and the edges of the adjoining tiles are adequate fixing.

PANTILES.—Many old pantile roofs have been pointed and repointed externally so many times that the mortar or cement so used almost doubles the weight of the roof, and the tiles are cocked up by each successive pointing until, from a one-sided view, cement alone is seen. When this is the case it is worth while to strip and clean, and then relay the battens and tiles after covering the rafters with roofing felt or thin bituminous roofing on wire netting. This resource was not available until recent years.

If an old roof such as thatch or stone slates *must* be replaced by other materials, regard should be had for the general colour of the surroundings. I have seen a grey asbestos slate roof (not diagonal type) look much better among stone slates than a red tile one; and a dun-coloured, Bridgwater double-roll Roman tile quite happily used in a thatched village. If only people (some architects and nearly all laymen) would get out of their heads the general idea that there is something inherently superior in red roofs—be the red what it may—much happier effects would be obtained where the surroundings are in a totally different key.

Westonbirt, the seat of the late Sir George Holford in the Cotswolds, has been sold for conversion into a public school for girls. The purchase has been concluded by the Rev. P. E. Warrington, vicar of Monkton Combe, Bath, who, it will be remembered, was instrumental in purchasing Stowe and Canford Manor for conversion into new public schools for boys.

Books Received

The Modern Plasterer. By W. Verrall. (Caxton Publishing Co., Ltd.) Two volumes, £2 10s. net.

An Encyclopædia of Iron Work. Introduction by Otto Hoever. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.) £2 2s. net.

R's Method of Using Ordinary Set Squares. By Harry W. Roberts. (The Architectural Press.) 6s. net.

The Practical Exemplar of Architecture. Seventh series. Selected by Mervyn E. Macartney, B.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (The Architectural Press.) £1 1s.

The A.B.C. of Plastering. By A. H. Telling. (Humphrey Milford.) 8s. 6d. net.

West Kent Joint Regional Planning Report. By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.T.P.I. (Vacher & Sons, Ltd.) 10s. 6d. Bound stiff board, 11s. 6d.

A Picture Book of Children in Sculpture; A Picture Book of Portrait Busts. (Victoria and Albert Museum.) 6d. each net. By post 7d.

The Romantic Life of Edmund de Langley and His Notable Tomb. By the Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A., Vicar of King's Langley. (The Cassio Press, 5 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.) Price 1s. net.

Housing and Building Exhibition, Belfast.

The Housing and Building Exhibition was opened in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on September 2, by the Lord Mayor. This exhibition, the first of its kind in Ulster, organised primarily with the object of bringing together the architect, the builder, the manufacturer, and those actually concerned in the provision of houses. The best possible use has been made of all the available space in the Ulster Hall, and the various stands have been attractively arranged. The exhibition will remain open until September 14.

BY APPOINTMENT.

EARLE'S CEMENT

FOR EARLY HARDENING

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	⅓%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅙th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
,, ,, cement mortar	635/-	845/-	1075/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9d.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ¼-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9

At per square	⅞ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	⅞ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	53/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

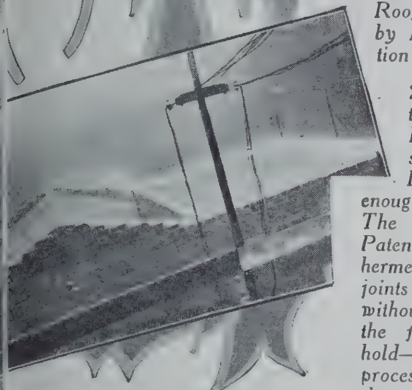
Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	1½ in. 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	2 in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

FIRE!

and VULCANITE
Covered Roofs



1. *Slated and Vulcanite Roofs before official test by British Fire Prevention Committee.*

2. *After 60 minutes' test—showing Slated Roof entirely consumed and Vulcanite Roof intact and sound enough to be walked upon. The reason being that Patent Vulcanite Roofing hermetically seals the joints of the boarding, and without a current of air the flames cannot catch hold—only a charring process being possible on the underneath side.*

Fire risks are therefore reduced to a minimum when your roof is covered with Patent Vulcanite Roofing finished with 2" of either gravel or concrete. Vulcanite is a fire-resisting Roofing of the very highest order. Alternatively it can be finished with tarmacadam.

During the past 30 years it has been used on the biggest and best jobs, at home and abroad, because it offers the maximum protection at the lowest possible cost.

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LAT ROOFING

plies with London Building Act & Building Bye-Laws of
orough and Urban District Councils requiring an incom-
ble exterior roof covering; accepted by all leading Fire
Insurance Companies as a full Tariff Roof.

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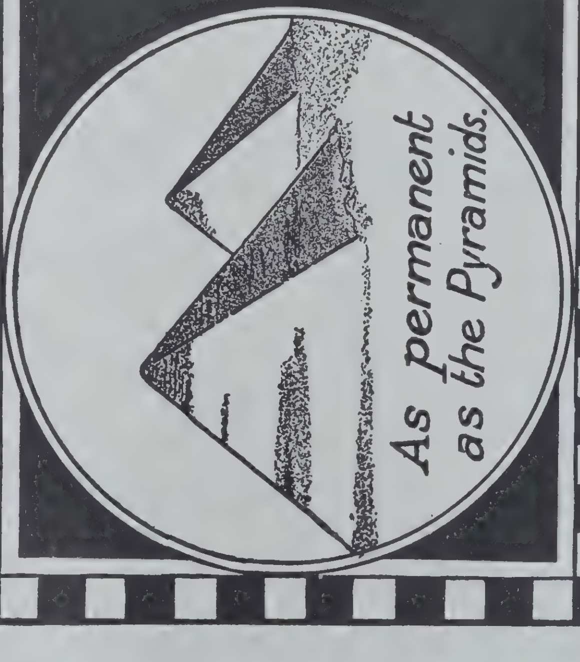

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

[COPYRIGHT].

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

		1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	43/3	52/3	55/3

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/-	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3 2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10/6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	11/3	13/4	16/10	25/10	30/6
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 i
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flu or Sta Bea
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Do do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3 i
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6,

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 100
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glaz
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stip
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If o Narr Wid
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Ea
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/5	0/6½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1
Do. on frames each ..	0/5	0/5	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/3	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stipple
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	6d.

	Per Foot Sup Wax	Fr
Polishing	6d.	1/

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pat
On walls	1/5	2,
On stairs	1/10	2,
On ceilings	1/7	2,

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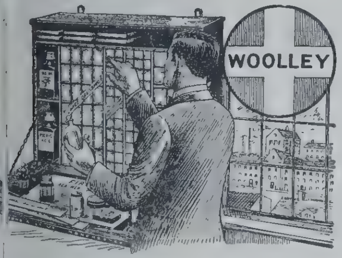

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Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¾

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; painters, 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromagrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh-on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon.)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Camborne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Annes	A
St. Helens	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend-on-Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke-on-Trent	A
Stoney Stratford	B
Stourport	A
Stowmarket	B
Stratford-on-Avon	A
*Stroud	B
Sunderland	A
Sutton Coldfield	A
*Swanage	B
Swansea Valley	A
Swanwick	A
Swansea	A
*Swindon	B
Tamworth	A
Taunton	B
*Tavistock (Town)	C
Teeside District	B
Tenterden	B
Thame	B
Thetford	B
Thirsk	B
Thornton	A
Tonbridge	B
Torquay	A
*Totnes	B
Towcester	B
Tring	B
*Trowbridge	B
Tunbridge Wells	B
Uckfield	B
Uttoxeter	B
Wakefield	A
Wallsend-on-Tyne	A
Walmer	
Walsall	
Wantage	
Ware	
Warrington	
Watton	
Warwick	
Wednesbury	
Wellingborough	
Wells (Somerset)	
Welwyn	
Welwyn Garden City	
Wendover	
West Bromwich	
Westcliffe-on-Sea	
Westgate	
Westerham	
West Hartlepool	
Weston-super-Mare	
Weybridge	
*Weymouth	
Whitby	
Whitechurch	
Whitehaven	
Whitstable	
Widnes	
Wigan	
Wimborne	
Winchester	
Windsor	
Wisbech	
Witney	
Woking	
Wolverhampton	
Woodstock	
Worcester	
Worksop	
Worthing	
Wycombe	
Yeadon	
*Yeovil	
York	

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge	1	
Westbury	1	
Weymouth	1	
Yeovil	1	

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness:	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	
Peebles	
Perth and District	
Peterhead and District	
Port Glasgow	
St. Andrews	
Selkirk	
Stirling	
Strathaven	
Troon	
West Lothian	

Vol. CXVIII—3065

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

September 16, 1927

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

There can be little doubt that public interest in civil design is on the increase. Scarcely a day passes without some comment being made in the Press on the subject—either of street architecture or the amenities of the country-side. There is evidence that the local authorities are beginning to take a great interest in these matters. It is welcome news, for instance, that the Rye Rural District Council have instructed their surveyor that, wherever it is proposed to erect new buildings, if in his opinion "unsightliness is likely to arise he should submit the plans to the Area Joint Town Planning Committee before commending them for approval." It is not to be supposed, of course, that this censorship on the part of such a committee will secure the production of good designs, but at least it should have the effect of saving us from the worst type of architectural atrocity. Mistakes in design are due to two kinds of error—namely, errors arising through ignorance and errors arising through carelessness. In the first case the remedy is not easy to suggest, but in the second we are dealing with faults of design which need not be committed at all if the designers in question were made to feel that critical eyes are watching them, and that they are not entitled to erect in a public place buildings in the design of which not the smallest attempt has been made to take account of their environment. It is noteworthy that the Corporation of Rye have also laid down a restriction that all new buildings should be tiled and not slated. This should go far to secure a certain homogeneity among the buildings, while it gives architects quite sufficient freedom in other respects. Such a restriction might also very well be made in other districts, for it is impossible nowadays to travel about England without seeing numerous examples of the discord arising through the juxtaposition of bright red tiles and purple slates, a contrast which in some instances is deliberately sought, as when we see a row of semi-detached pairs of cottages of identical design, but having alternate slated and tiled roofs. What the perpetrators of these architectural misdeeds require to understand is that contrast is not in itself a principle of design, but is only pleasing or even tolerable under certain prescribed conditions.

* * *

Again, the problem of motor traffic is exercising the attention of the Automobile Association, and we learn that another effort is to be made to obtain greater facilities for parking cars in all London districts. The interesting proposal is brought forward that garages should be constructed underneath some of the squares. This is a very great advance on certain earlier proposals made on behalf of motorists, namely, that the squares themselves should be allocated as parking-spaces for their use. It may be remembered what a storm of protest arose when a few months ago the present Home Secretary, in a public speech, made the suggestion that a part of St. James's Park should be utilised as parking-space for the occupants of the new Devonshire House. It is becoming ever more clearly recognised that the public squares of London should, as far as possible, be preserved as pleasant little oases of verdure in the midst of the built-up areas, and even if in some instances the public is excluded from the enclosures concerned, they at least have the advantage of providing pleasant open spaces with grass and trees upon which the eye may rest with pleasure. Two years ago a scheme was put forward for the construction of a garage under Leicester Square, and this met with some official support. The Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents have now decided to place before the Royal Commission on London Squares a proposal for building garages in such a manner that the squares externally are to retain all their present features except in so far as reconstruction of the roadways would be necessary to provide ramps or inclines for cars entering and leaving the underground garages. Of the three hundred and sixty-five squares in London a large proportion are, of course, too small to warrant the expense of constructing such underground garages, but it is contended that many of them could be so utilised. Tenants and owners of the freehold of almost all of them, however, have ancient rights, which prevent any authority scheduling them as parking-places above or underground, and before anything could be done there would have to be fresh legislation. It is pointed out that motorists are increasing in numbers at the rate of at least 2,000 a week, and this increase will accelerate. There seems little doubt that, from the architectural point of view, the underground garage is the most satisfactory of the various proposals which from time to time have been made for obtaining additional parking-space in our densely populated towns.

* * *

For several years after the war building on a sumptuous scale appeared to be undertaken more often by the great banking institutions than by any other agency, public or commercial. On the Continent this architectural activity on the part of the banks was more marked, it being noteworthy that even in countries like Austria, which were on the verge of national bankruptcy, the great banking houses were erecting marble palaces for the conduct of their business.

Latterly, however, it has become apparent that all the architectural honours are not to go to men of commerce, for there has been quite a distinct revival of building activity on the part of municipalities great and small throughout the country. This development is especially welcome to the younger generation of architects inasmuch as in most instances the municipalities in question are instituting public competitions for the design of their buildings. A few weeks ago we published in this journal the conditions of a competition instituted by the Municipality of Wimbledon for designs for a new Town Hall. Of still more recent date is the proposal of the Peterborough Town Council to erect new municipal buildings, to cost £166,000. It is certainly true that in recent years the scope on municipal governments has been greatly increased, with the result that a Town Council is now a more important body of officials than it has ever been before. We may look, therefore, for a renaissance of Town Hall architecture, and in fact such a renaissance is already in full swing. It will be interesting to record the progress which will be made in the design of this type of building.

* * *

There are signs that the popularity of the arcade as an urban shopping centre is steadily increasing, and this is not to be wondered at considering what an extremely convenient arrangement it is both for shopkeepers and the public. It is of interest to record that arrangements have been made at Uxbridge for the building of an arcade similar to that erected at Ealing. In this instance twenty-eight new shops will be provided and in addition a large public hall available for dances or entertainment. This arcade will be provided with three entrances all approached from main thoroughfares. This is a very important point because it is one of the primary conditions of the success of an arcade that it should be open at each end and should be surrounded by a closely-built-up populous area upon all sides.

* * *

The Ministry of Health has approved plans submitted by a number of local authorities desirous of preserving as free and open spaces stretches of land alongside rivers in their areas. It is contended that schemes of this kind offer the public a threefold advantage—they form useful divisions between built-up areas; they provide pedestrians with walks which are entirely free from motor traffic; and as riverside land is often subject to flooding it is undesirable for building purposes and therefore cheap to preserve. The general policy appears to be a very sound one, yet it may be hoped that a restriction which rightly operates to prevent the building of hundreds of ugly bungalows upon the banks of our rivers will not make impossible architectural developments of a more desirable kind. Many delightful river-side houses have been built, and one does not like to think that opportunities of emulating these examples should be altogether denied to architects in the future.

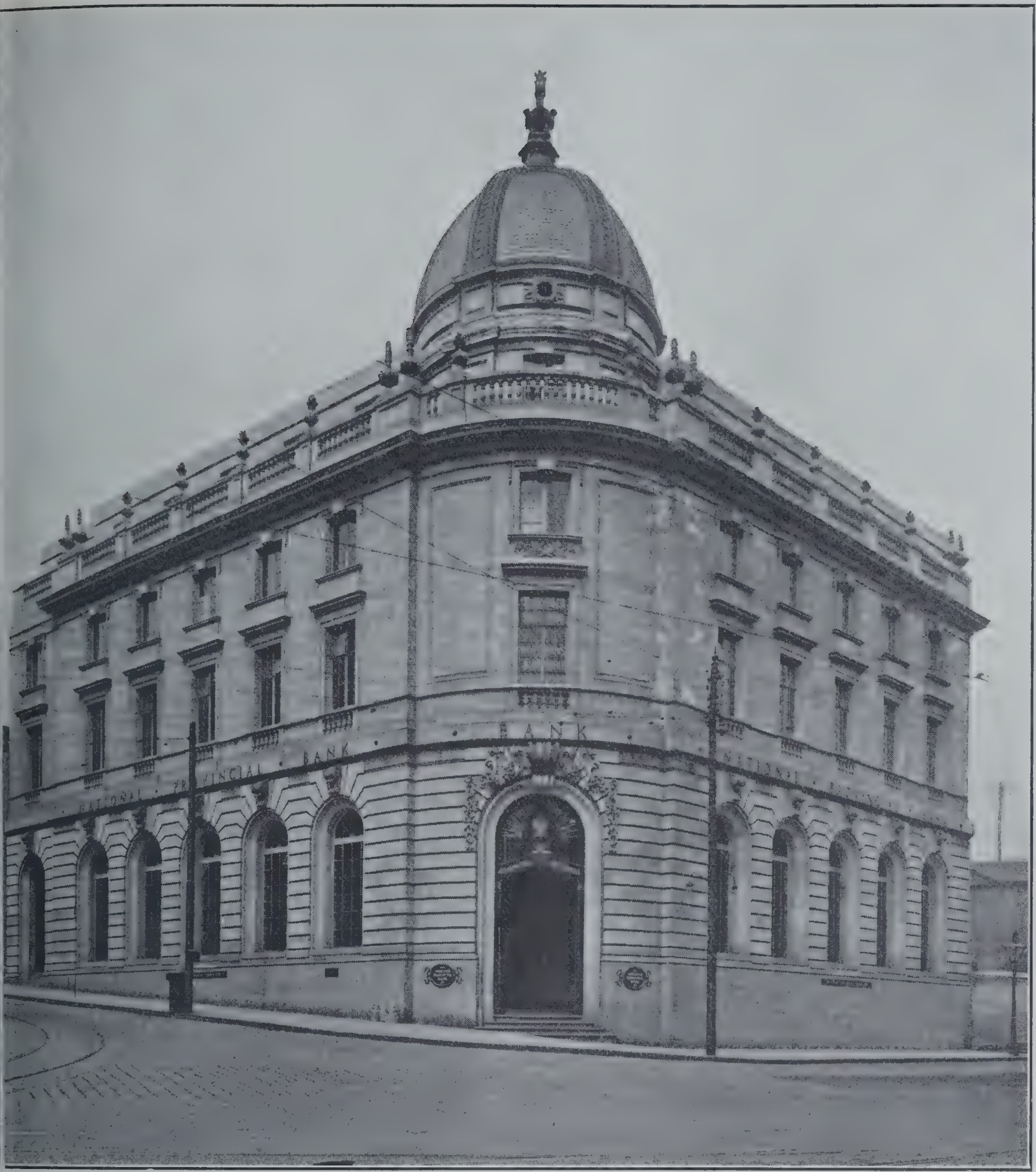
* * *

The progress of Colonial architecture is a matter of deep interest to Englishmen at home, and it is pleasant to record the speech recently delivered by Sir Herbert Baker at Johannesburg, in which he had reason to compliment South Africa upon its building progress during his absence from that country. In communicating reminiscences of the times when he himself worked in South Africa in three great periods, those of Cecil Rhodes, Milner and Botha, he pointed out that these great men were actuated by love of country, and this patriotism was to find expression in architecture, for they all encouraged their fellow-citizens to establish new colonies and build new homes. The only criticism which Sir Herbert Baker had to offer was that the beauty of the old French and Dutch homesteads is at present being admired somewhat the exclusion of other forms of architectural exc lence, and he scented a danger that the employm of too great a multiplicity of gables will result "the sacrifice of strength to beauty." In maki this comment he was undoubtedly helping the art civic design, for it is notorious how often the ga form, although beautiful in itself may, through misuse, destroy the harmony, repose and cohesi which are just as necessary to good building as the interest and quaintness attaching to the "in vidualistic" features of architecture.

* * *

While the Government action upon the Report the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic was conscionably delayed, most people have cherished pleasant assumption that the various authorities w are tackling the problems connected with Water Bridge and the new Charing Cross Bridge were m ing progress and would, in due course, issue a sta ment to the effect that the recommendations of Commission could be carried out. It is somewhat appointing, therefore, to find that we have reason be extremely pessimistic with regard to the result the conference now proceeding between represen tives of the Government and the London Cou Council. The grounds for this pessimism are cogen expressed in a recent issue of the *Saturday Revi* by D. S. MacColl, the distinguished art critic who year ago, put both the public and the architectu profession under a debt of gratitude for his ard championship of the cause of Waterloo Bridge. L March the Government announced its readiness provide three-quarters of the cost of carrying out Commission's recommendations about Water Bridge. The Prime Minister, however, pointed that the Government's acceptance of the proposal preserve Waterloo Bridge involved the provision further facilities for cross-river traffic at Chari Cross, and he explained that the Government w inviting the County Council and the Southern Ra way Company to join with them in appoint engineers to examine the scheme for a road and r way bridge put forward by the Commission, a would be prepared to contribute if, after examinat of its engineering, financial and æsthetic aspects, appears satisfactory. As Mr. MacColl points out, t seemed to mean that a Committee would be form composed of engineering experts representing Council and the Railway respectively, with a th independent engineer appointed by the Governme On May 11 Mr. Baldwin, in answer to an enqu from the London County Council, said he hoped t the Waterloo Bridge reconstruction would be tal in hand at once, and that the Government also desi to hasten the suggested inquiry into the financ engineering and other aspects of the scheme fo double-deck bridge at Charing Cross. The Pri Minister went on to engage the Government in t matter also to find three-quarters of the cost. So details about the basis of calculation have still to settled, and until this had been done "the Commit of engineers and valuers, which was to be selec by the County Council, the Southern Railway and Minister of Transport, could not get to work." U fortunately, it appears questionable whether such Committee is in existence at all. The railway co pany have not appointed a representative to serve a Committee, but has merely indicated that engineer is available for consultation.

All that can be done at this stage is to find mea of urging the Government that they are expected press on the Charing Cross scheme to the best of th ability. Now that the L.C.C. is only being called up to contribute a quarter of its cost, it may be hop that this body will support the project wholeheartec



[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, HALIFAX.
F. C. R. PALMER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New Premises at Halifax

is block, which is not a little reminiscent of the ing at the junction of Aldwych and the Strand formerly housed the offices of *The Morning Post*, s an attractive street corner composition. And that its prototype has also become a bank, the iation between the two buildings has become even r. Mr. Palmer's design is none the worse for esemblance, for obviously if a problem has once satisfactorily solved in a particular way there uch to be said for a policy of conservatism, eby an intellectual conquest already made is er solidified. What both buildings share in ion is the small dome which so admirably em- ses the curved bay at the corner. Another point semblance is observable in the entrance doorway, in each case is at the corner of the building and thus gives an additional justification for a formal emphasis immediately above it. So we here have a definite type of composition, capable of being reproduced in a variety of ways, all pleasing and suggestive. Needless to say, the treatment, which in an architectural sense must necessarily be imposing, is only suitable to buildings of social consequence, and it may be contended that a bank is sufficiently important to merit this particular form of artistic celebration. Here, however, as is so often the case in modern commercial buildings, the firm which gives its name to the structure occupies only part of it, and is obliged to sublet the remainder as office accommodation for other firms. This policy does nothing to detract from the architectural dignity of the building, which in the present instance sets an admirable

(*Continued on page* 453.)

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

The Council of the R.I.B.A. has decided that after December 31, 1928, no one shall be registered as a Probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised public examinations in the required subjects. A list of the examinations recognised may be obtained free at the R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Buildings Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20 and 21, 1927.

Applications for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3. Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects

President, Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bt.

A general meeting will be held at the School of Arts and Crafts on Wednesday, September 21, at 8 p.m. Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., will address the Society on "Modern Architecture," illustrated by lantern slides.

Competition News

Edinburgh

A competition for designs for the large new buildings to be erected at Merchiston for the George Watson's Boys' College is to be held shortly by the Governors of the school. The present school has been sold to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and will necessitate the erection of a complete new institution at a cost of £200,000. Mr. John Keppie, F.R.I.B.A., 257 West George Street, Glasgow, has been appointed as assessor.

Southport

The Town Council is to invite competitive designs for a semi-open-air type of school, for 450 senior pupils, at Birkdale.

Herne Bay

Designs are invited for a composite building containing municipal offices, assembly hall and business premises. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor.

Conditions of the competition and site plan may be obtained from Mr. G. H. Beetenson, Clerk to the Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Designs must be sent in by October 10, 1927.

Torquay

The Borough Engineer has prepared preliminary plans for the provision of a building to serve the purpose of a rendezvous for visitors and residents, in the Princess Gardens, and it is proposed to invite architects to submit designs.

Accrington

The Corporation are contemplating extensions to their town hall and municipal buildings. We understand that the design for these buildings will be subject to an architectural competition in the near future.

Birkdale

The Southport E.C. has appointed Professor S. D. Adshead to act as assessor and adviser in the competition for the new Senior School at Birkdale.

Peterborough

Peterborough Town Council are inviting designs for new municipal buildings with shops beneath, to cost £166,000, and to be erected in connection with the widening of Narrow Bridge Street, in the heart o the city. Sir Reginald Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., has bee appointed assessor, and the winning design will b awarded a premium of 250 guineas. It is propose to widen the street on its eastern side from 30 fee to 75 feet, with a carriage-way of 50 feet. Th Ministry of Transport has agreed to make a grant o £80,000. Land has been acquired from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Wimbledon

The Corporation invite architects of Britis nationality to submit designs in competition for th Town Hall and municipal buildings which it is proposed to erect on a site in The Broadway, Wimbledon

The Corporation have appointed Mr. Henry V Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., to act as their assessor. Premiums of £200, £150 and £75 are offered for th designs placed first, second and third respectively b the assessor.

Conditions of the competition, together with a pla of the site, can be obtained from the Town Cler on payment of the sum of two guineas, returnabl under the usual conditions.

Designs are to be received on or before Novembe 30, 1927. Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Tow Clerk.

Correspondence

The Greek Doric Order

To the Editor, The Architect and Building New

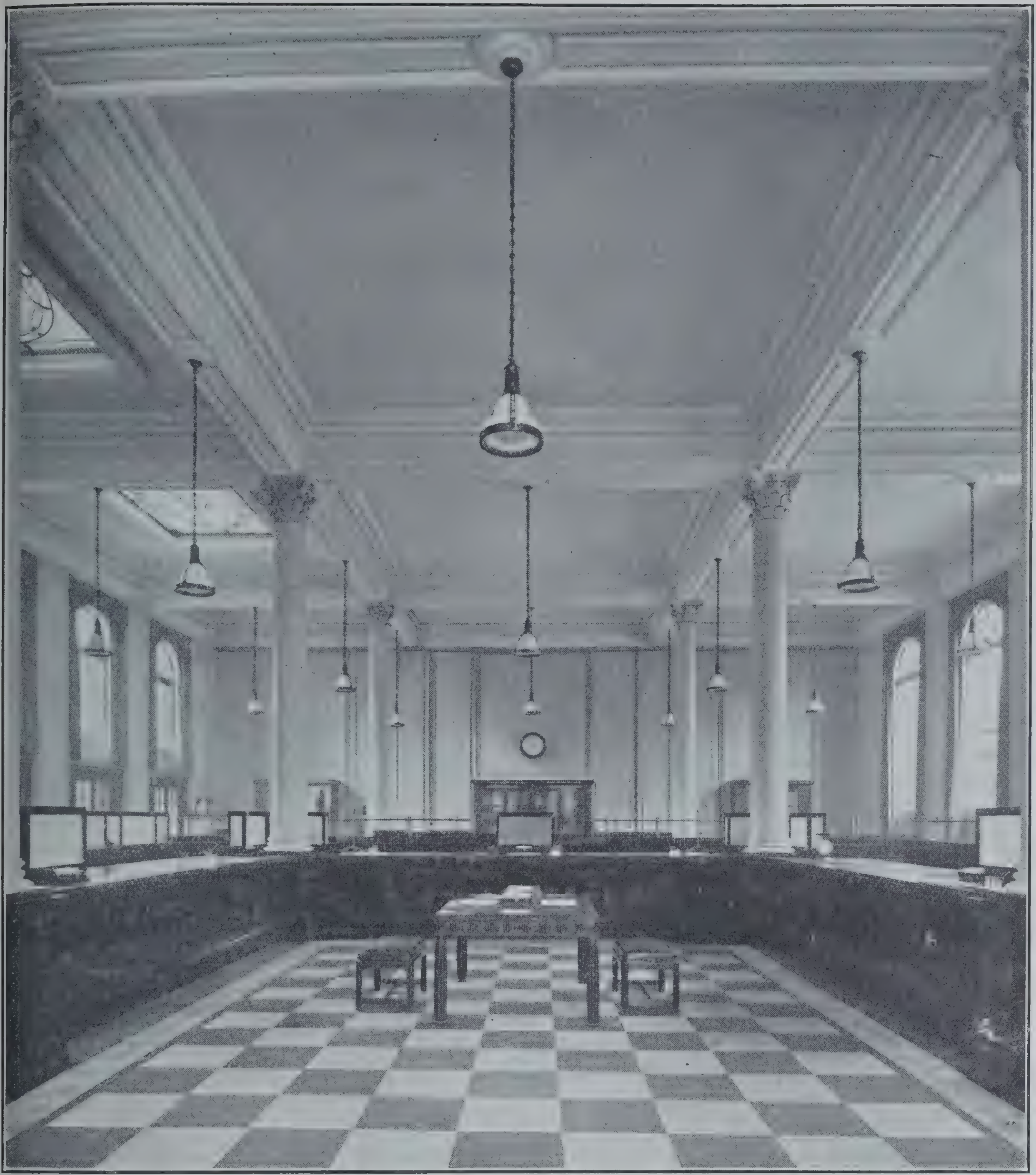
Sir,—During the course of my architectural studi I have naturally encountered a considerable amou of unqualified praise for the Greek Doric Order i its perfected state, blind adulation which seems universal as is the strict avoidance of any discussio of possible demerits. As nothing on this earth perfect, certainly nothing man-made, I may be pa doned my apparent audacity as a mere student i advancing some views I have on the subject.

It is my opinion then, firstly, that the absence a base to the Greek Doric column is a decided defe The shaft as a consequence has the appearance growing up from the ground, of having been design to no predetermined height, or of having sunk in a stylobate of not sufficient strength to resist its dow ward pressure. It is often argued that the styloba provides a base to the columns, but if this is accepte then it would be quite reasonable also to omit t capital and allow the entablature to take its pla No, the stylobate is the base part and the entablatu the crowning part of the three parts of the wh building, and the column should likewise indepen ently have its three essential parts, in the same mann as have the entablature, the cornice, and the Io architrave.

Secondly, the Greek practice of bringing the e triglyphs to the extreme corners is also very mu open to criticism, in my humble opinion, for if the features represent the ends of ceiling beams, th how can the provision of two adjacent angle triglyp be justified? In this respect it seems to me stran that the Romans are criticised for bringing the e triglyphs away from the corners in their adaption the Greek Doric Order.

It will be of the greatest assistance to me, a doubtless to many other students like myself, if a of your readers would kindly show if and how I a wrong in thus taking exception to the recognis authorities on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

Student



[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, HALIFAX: INTERIOR VIEW OF BANKING HALL.
F. C. R. PALMER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(*Continued from page* 451.)

ample of street architecture, and it may be hoped at when the new buildings on each side of the bank ne to be erected they will conform to the style of e latter and will take cognisance of its lines, of its rnice and basement. The detail is here skilfully naged, the rusticated ground-floor storey well ex-essing the solidity appropriate to a bank building, ile the plain ashlar façade above provides an area wall surface which sufficiently dominates over the ndow openings. The interior is an accomplished ay in the Classic manner, and while being con-ntional in the best sense of the word, this tall and ll-lit chamber admirably expresses modern ndards in bank accommodation.

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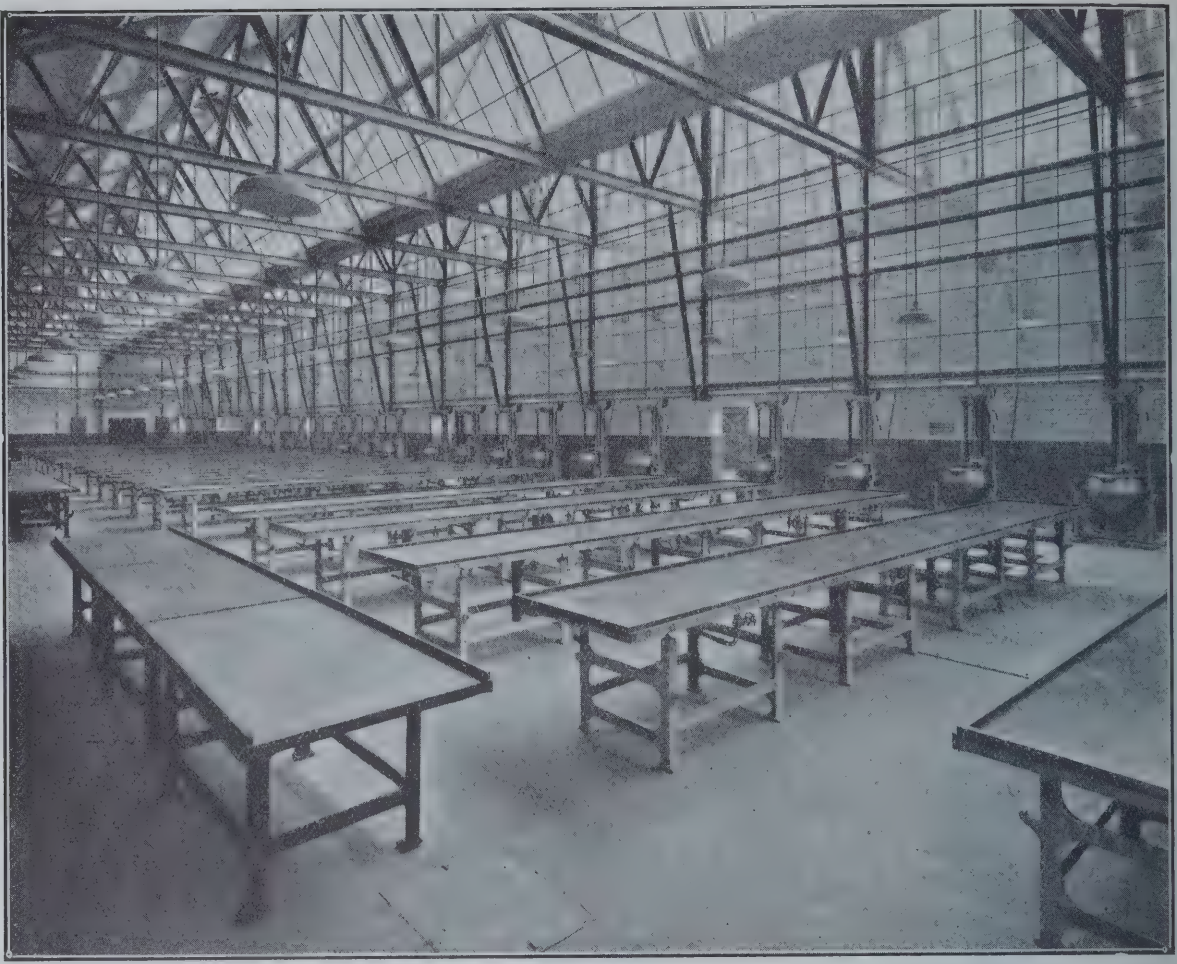
ew Toffee Factory at Hunnington

This new factory building (illustrated on pages 4 and 455) shows an attempt to provide a de-rous exterior to a structure devoted to the purposes of modern industry. The architect, Mr. S. N. Cooke, has, however, been content to make his effects by the use of time-honoured *motifs*, and it must be confessed that he has created a meritorious design. The long façade, with its central feature marked by a Roman Doric portico *distyle in antis*, is in its main proportions a pleasing composition. It is a tribute to the Classic Order that, used with restraint, and on a sufficiently big scale, it never fails to produce an impression of solid dignity. The Classic Order is so safe that designers may be excused if they fall back upon it again and again, and it is especially useful for magnifying a doorway, for symbolising that a comparatively small entrance is in reality the means of access, not merely to the ground-floor storey, but to a whole building. It is immediately obvious how in Mr. Cooke's design the portico with the shaded apertures between the columns enhances the importance of the doorway, and by emphasising a vertical dimension which extends over both storeys, not only helps to unify these latter, but gives a new scale to the building. Yet in this case, while the



[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

MESSRS. HARRY VINCENT, LTD.'S NEW FACTORY, HUNNINGTON: INTERIOR VIEW.
S. N. COOKE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Order succeeds in accomplishing its main purpose, it is a little unfortunate that the bastions on either side of it are devoid of the requisite solidity, and are punctured with windows whose upper extremities are actually higher than the lower level of the entablature, and thus ignore the existence of this principal element in the composition. Moreover, the unity of the façade is somewhat compromised by the equality of the two storeys, which make it impossible for either of them to dominate over the other.

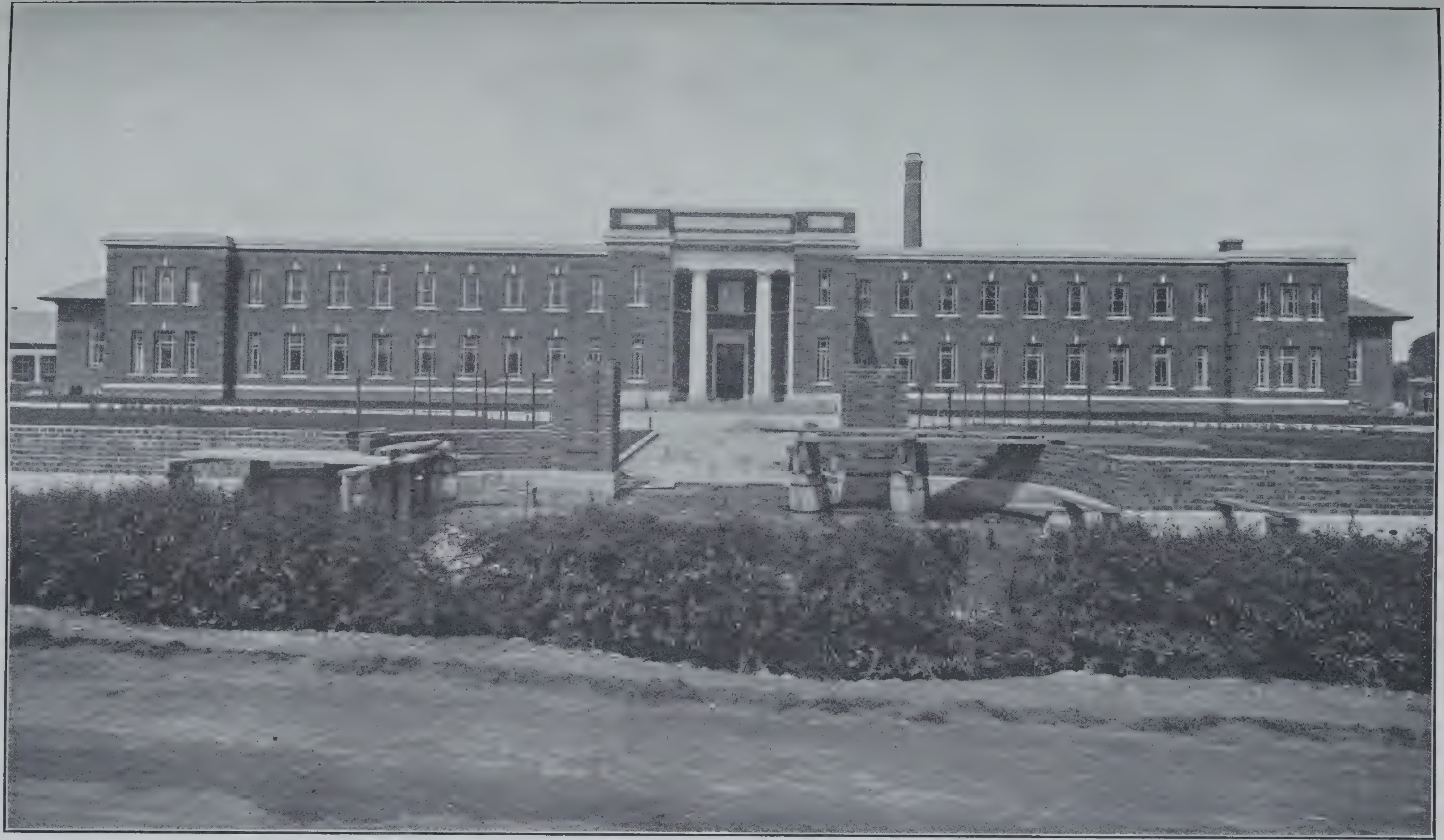
The interior, here illustrated, shows the main factory hall top-lit through a glazed roof upheld by a series of steel trusses. These latter, although no doubt efficient for their utilitarian purpose, do not provide an elegant roof upon which the eyes of the operatives could rest with pleasure. The lighting conditions may, of course, be excellent, and the general planning of the room with its orderly array of tables suggests economy and despatch in the procedure of the work, yet it may perhaps be suggested that a little extra expenditure directed to the improvement of that ugly miscellany of conflicting girder lines would be well worth while.

"Travellers' Rest," Northfield

(*Illustrated on page* 459.)

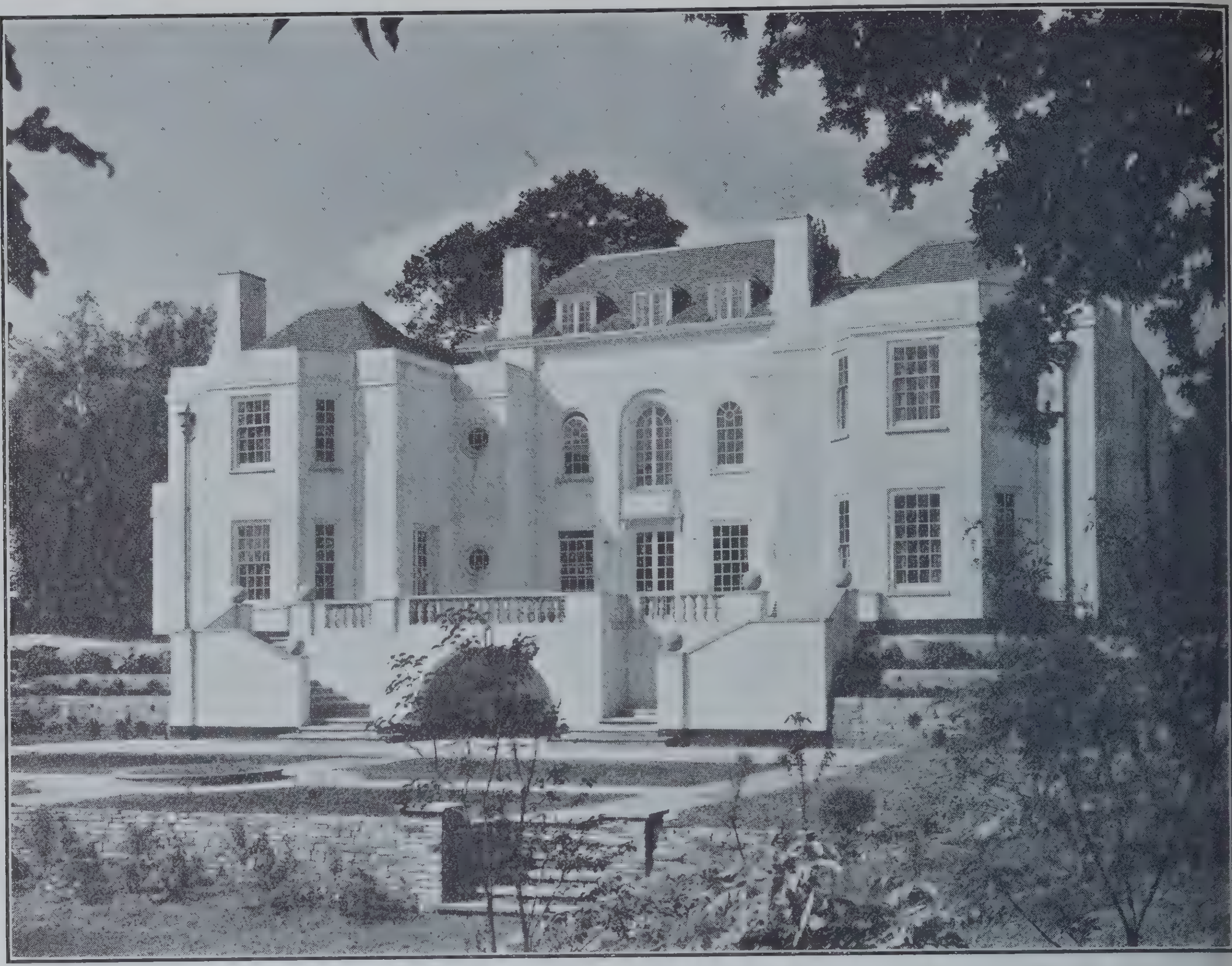
This design is an excellent example of the way to treat a public-house façade in a rural district. The building is obviously in the true cottage tradition, while at the same time it is properly differentiated from the private dwelling-place and has something of the character of an inn. The silhouette is an interesting one, for the façade just misses being symmetrical, but yet has sufficient formality to suggest a certain sense of order and tidiness. The three tall chimney stacks give the building just the right air of domesticity, which is reinforced by the thatched roof of steep pitch and little dormers. In this instance the leaded lights of the windows are particularly apposite, for they give an impression of cosiness and privacy; for it is notorious that visitors to a public-house do not enter it with the object of looking at the view outside, nor are they particularly anxious that strangers should pry through the windows. What is needed here is just that feeling of exclusion which the leaded panes do much to foster by admitting illumination while acting as a screen. Another virtue in the design is that the building has the obvious quality of being *public*—that is to say, its principal façade is aligned with the common thoroughfare and patently belongs to it. No less than three entrances face the road and, as it were, invite the traveller t make a sojourn here. The architects, Messrs. Batemans, are further to be congratulated upon th admirable way in which the lettering is displayed o the façade. It is perfectly readable while not to obtrusive. At a time when modern public-houses ar so often of vulgar design, it is especially pleasant t welcome such an attractive example of this type o building.

The general contractors for the building wer Messrs. Fenwick, Ltd., Birmingham, the sub-contractors including: Messrs. Wragge, King's Heat (mason); Messrs. Farman Bros., Salhouse (ree thatchers); Messrs. Midland Heating Co., Camp Hil (heating); Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Northampton (lifts); Messrs. Harvey & Ashby, Birmingha (glass and casements); Mr. T. Glover, Birmingha (electric lighting); Messrs. Gaskell & Chambers, Birmingham (bar fittings); Mr. H. Hunt, Birmingha (outside lamps).



[Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.

MESSRS. HARRY VINCENT, LTD.'S NEW FACTORY AND OFFICES, HUNNINGTON, WORCESTER.
S. N. COOKE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



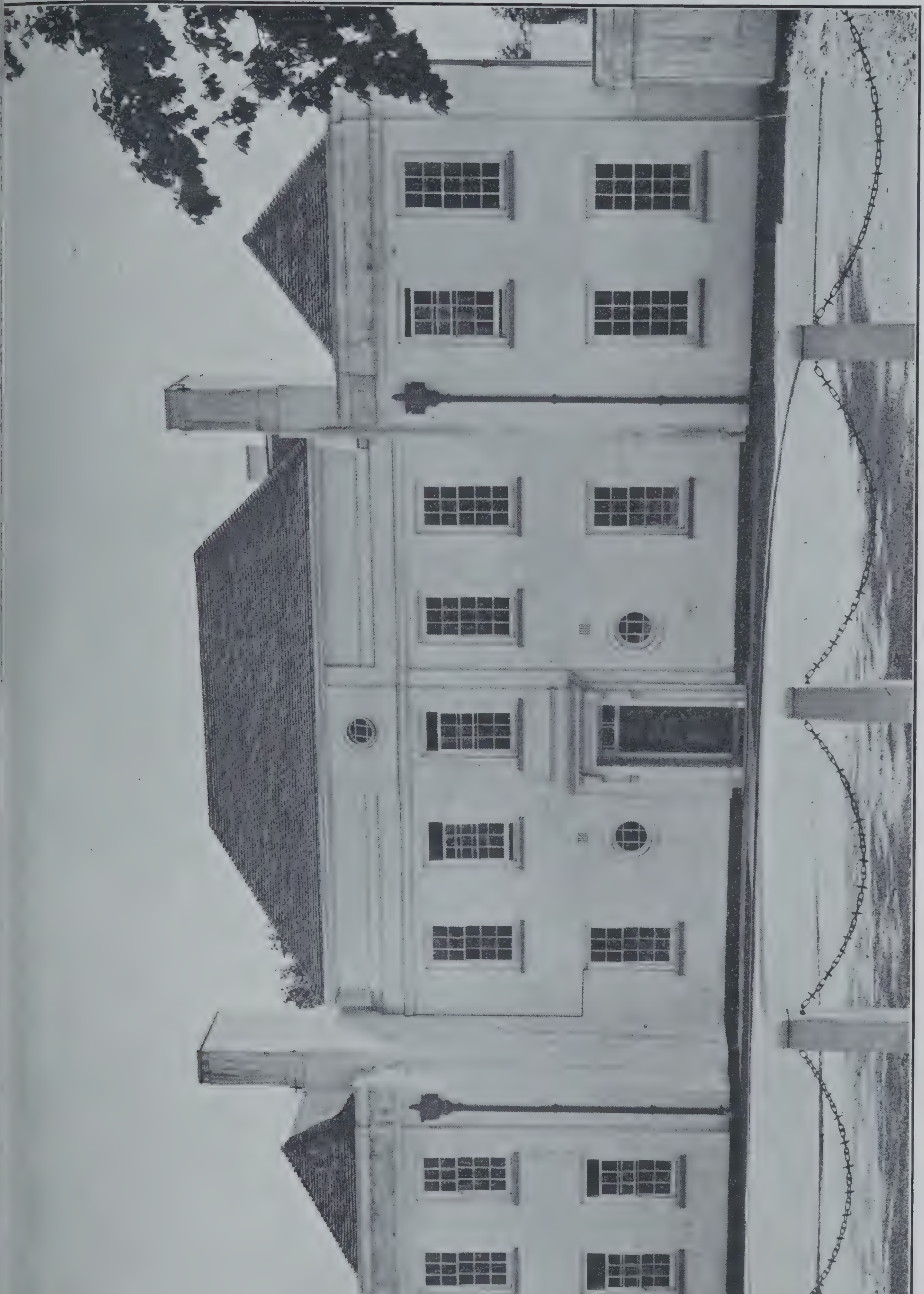
HOUSE AT CAMLET WAY, HADLEY WOOD.
C. WONTNER SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

A HOUSE AT HADLEY WOOD

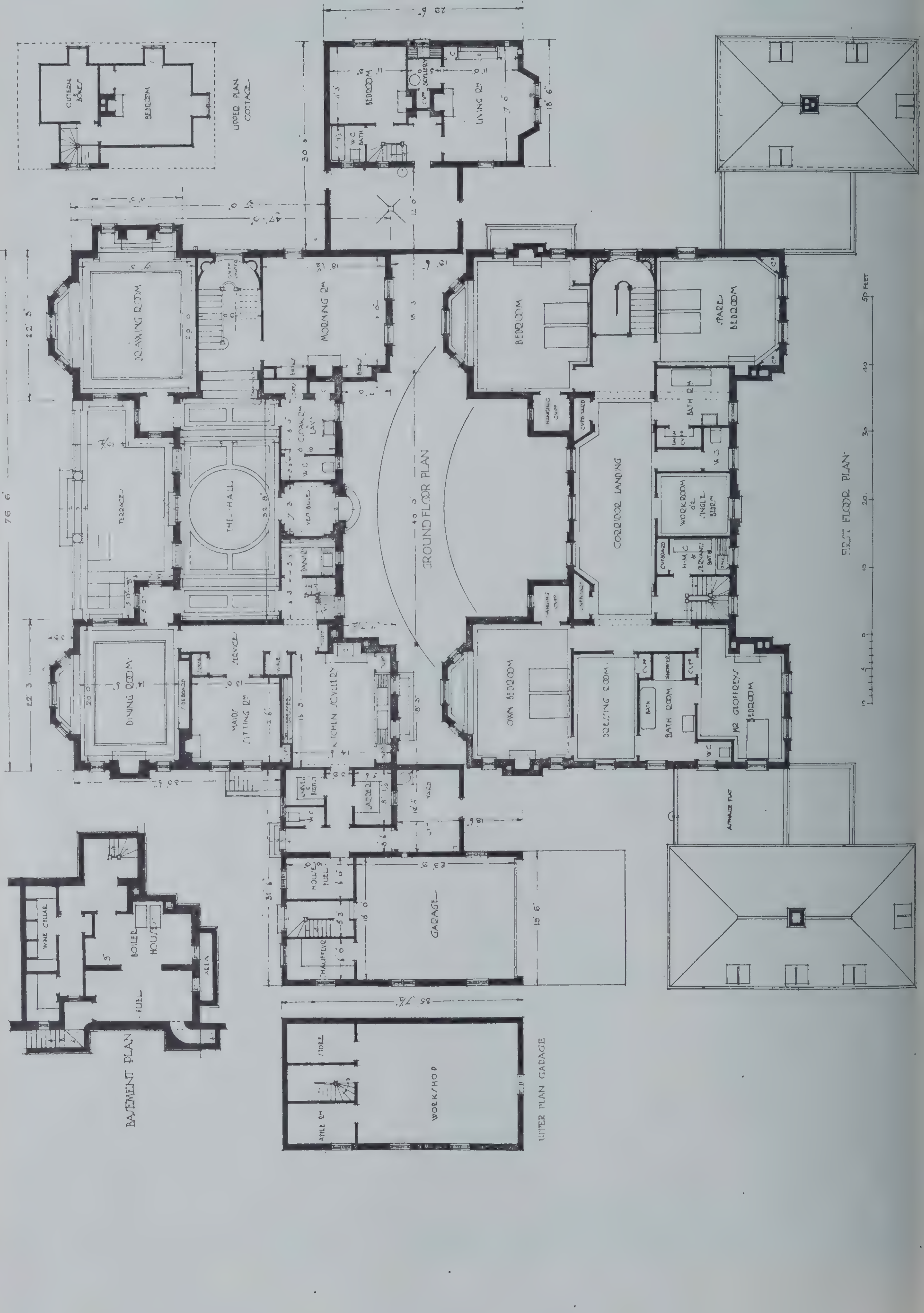
This delightful house, designed by Mr. Wontner Smith, F.R.I.B.A., provides still more evidence, if evidence were needed, that the modern standard of domestic planning is a very high one. Never before the time in which we live has the private house, both large and small, provided such a degree of comfort and convenience. The plan here illustrated shows an arrangement of rooms with which it would be difficult to find a fault. Approaching the house by a vestibule, one enters a spacious hall looking on to a terrace with steps down to the garden. To the right and left are lobbies giving access to the drawing-room and dining-room respectively, the latter being in separate communication with the kitchen quarters

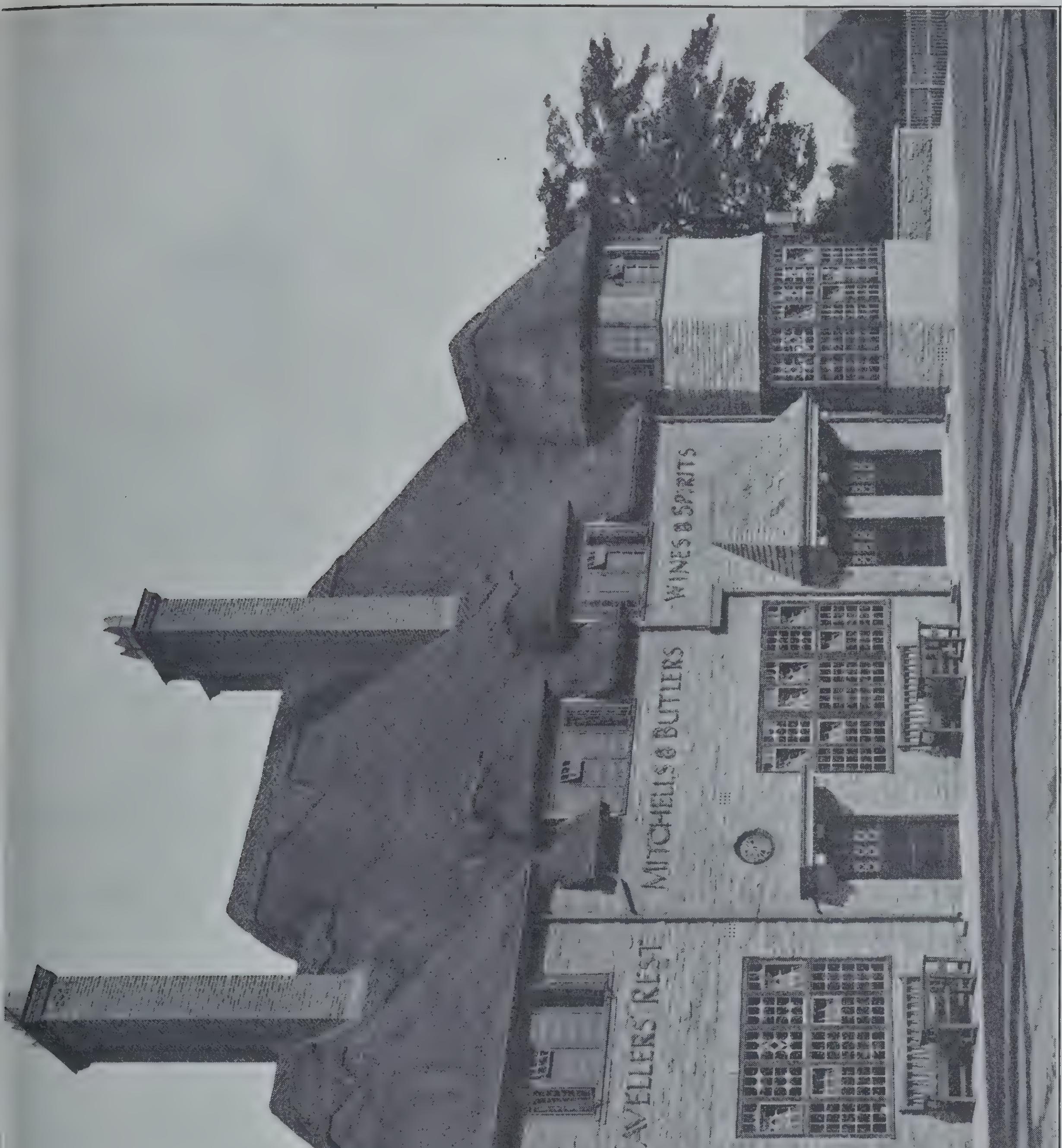
The style of building may be described as Regency, and it is proved once more what a charming style this is and how well it can be adapted to modern usages. The white stucco frontages, with their long parapet walls and orderly array of windows, adorned with delicate architraves, contribute to an effect which is genuinely aristocratic in its refinement and restraint. The appropriate distinction between the main front and the garden front is admirably achieved, for while the former is marked by a certain severity in the pattern of its fenestration, the latter exhibits a greater freedom of treatment expressed in the projecting wings with bays and the round-headed windows in the central portion. It is noteworthy that the difference of level between the ground floor and garden is expressed architecturally by means of the delightfully designed terrace with formal staircases and balustrade. The approach to the house from the road is of special interest, inasmuch as we have here an example of the American method of displaying a private house in the frankest manner possible withou the intermediate screens, walls or hedges which ha traditionally been employed for so long in Englis country houses. As in this instance none of the pri cipal rooms face on to the road, no sacrifice of priva is entailed by the arrangement, while undoubtedly t public are the gainers by being given an unobstruct view of a very pleasant and gracious house. T entrance gateway has on either side of it substanti pylons faced in stucco to match the rest of the buil ing, while the boundary of the road is marked by series of white posts united by nothing more than well-detailed metal chain. Mr. Wontner Smith h here made a notable contribution to modern domest architecture.

The general contractors were Messrs. Allen Fa head & Sons, Ltd., Enfield, who also executed all t joinery, plumbing and plastering. The followi were the sub-contractors: Messrs. J. Wontner-Smit Gray & Co., Ltd. (heating and hot water); M G. G. Whitelegg (garden lay-out); Messrs. C. E. W stead, Ltd. (casements); Messrs. John Bolding & So Ltd. (bathroom fittings and sanitary work); Mess Blunt & Wray (door furniture); Messrs. Leyland a Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd. (rubber floorin Messrs. Marels & Co., Ltd., Swinton Street, W (fibrous plaster work); Messrs. A. H. Herbert & C Ltd. (supplied and laid roof tiles); Messrs. V Straaten & Co. (tiling work); Messrs. Thomas Elsl Ltd. (rain-water heads); Messrs. Burt, Escare Denelle, Ltd. (electrical fittings); Messrs. Burnet Co. (curtains and draperies); Messrs. G. A. Lawfo & Co. (asphalt); Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co. (fireplaces); Mr. A. W. Peacock (carving).



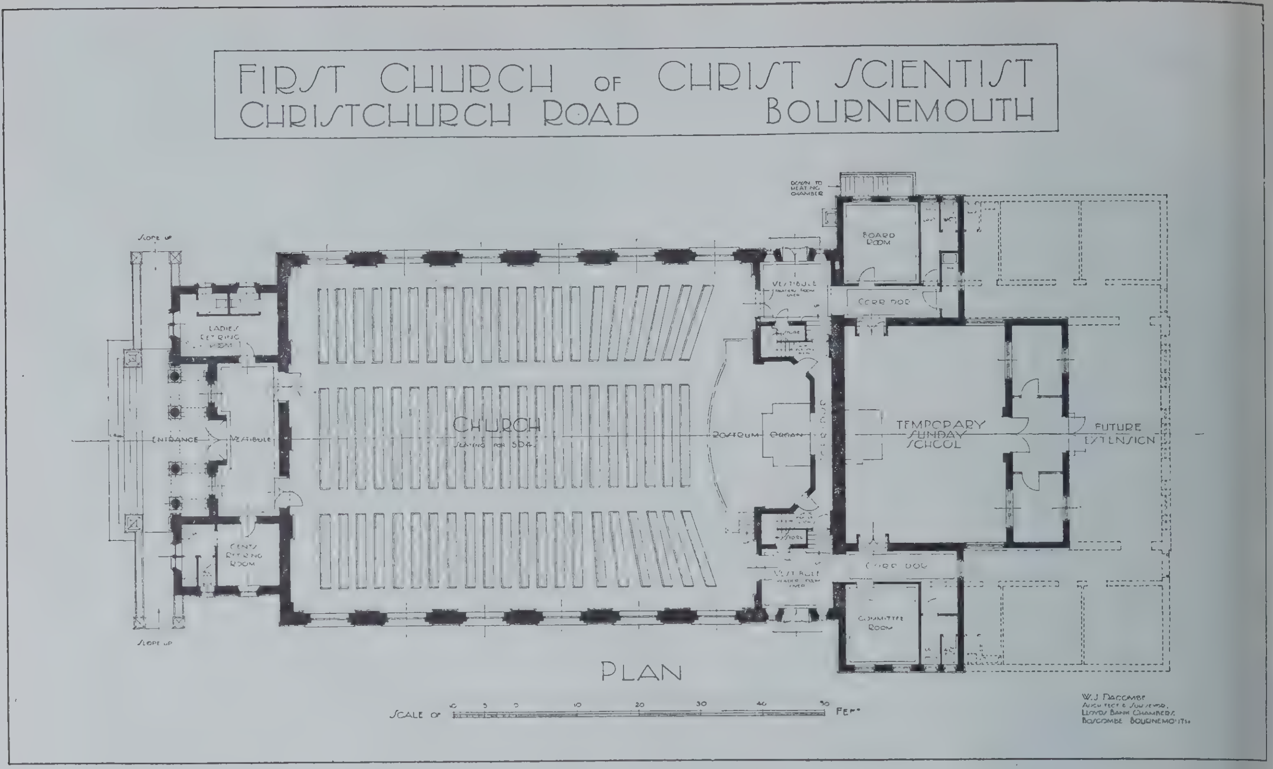
HOUSE AT CAMLET WAY, HADLEY WOOD.
C. WONTNER SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.


UPPER PLAN COTTAGE
BEDROOM
BEDROOM
LIVING Rm
W.C BATH
SCULLERY
DRAWING ROOM
MORNING Rm
TERRACE
THE HALL
VESTIBULE
CLOAK Rm LAV.
W.C
PANTRY
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
DINING ROOM
SERVICE
MAIDS' SITTING Rm
KITCHEN SCULLERY
LARDER
FUEL
GARAGE
BASEMENT PLAN
WINE CELLAR
BOILER HOUSE
FUEL
AREA
UPPER PLAN GARAGE
WORKSHOP
STORE
APPLE Rm
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
BEDROOM
SPARE BEDROOM
BATH Rm
WORKROOM OR SINGLE BEDRm
CORRIDOR LANDING
OWN BEDROOM
DRESSING ROOM
BATH ROOM
Mr GEOFFREY'S BEDROOM
ASPHALTE FLAT
50 FEET
76' 6"
22' 3"
22' 3"
29' 6"
30' 0"
18' 6"
40' 0"
35' 7½"
23' 6"
15' 6"
31' 6"



[Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.

THE TRAVELLERS' REST INN, NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM.
MESSRS. BATEMANS, Architects.



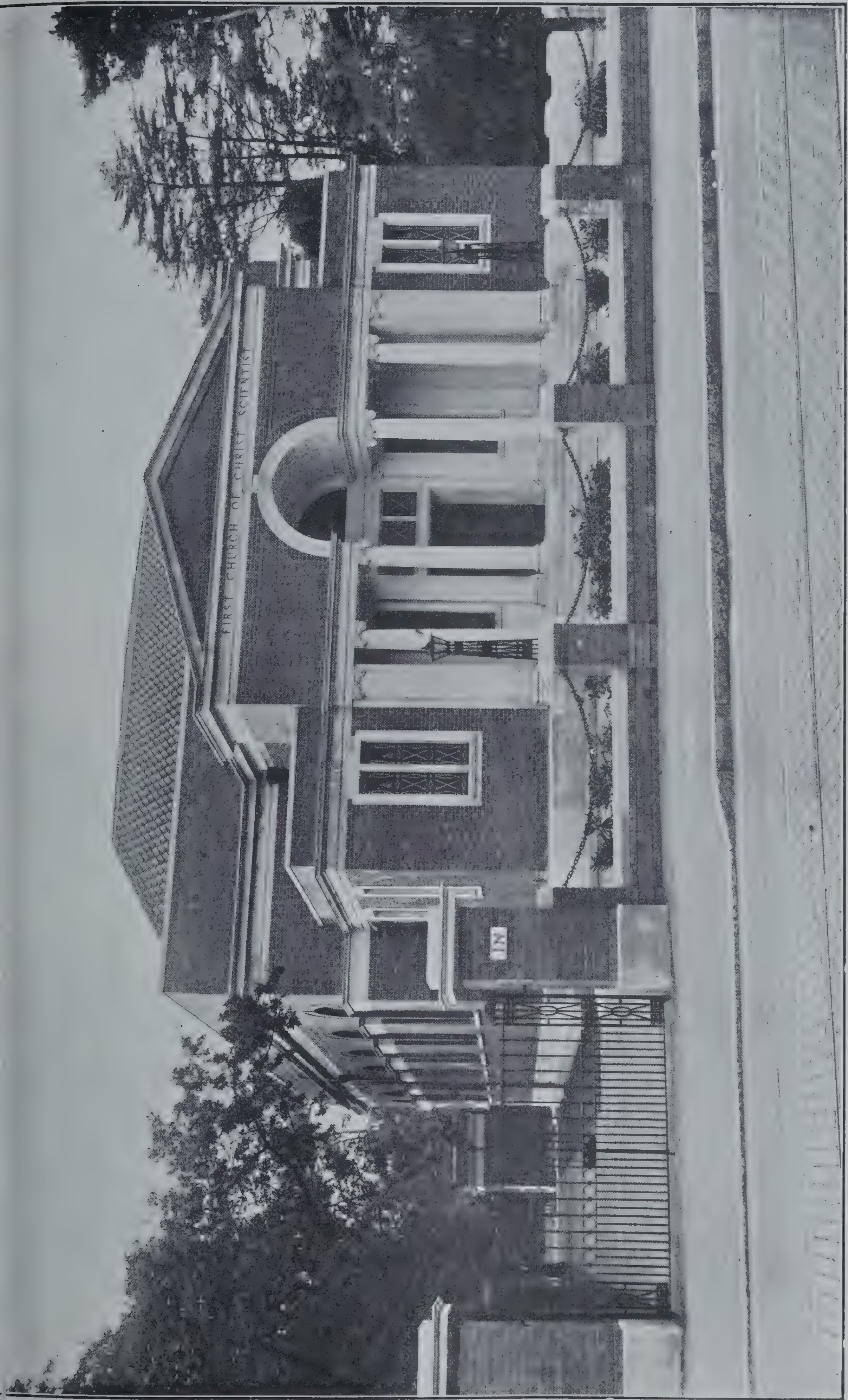
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOURNEMOUTH

This new ecclesiastical building, designed by Mr. W. J. Dacombe, of Bournemouth, is a welcome addition to the architecture of that town, a large part of which was unfortunately developed at a period when the principles of civic design were receiving too little public attention. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, not only represents a return to the true English tradition of urban architecture, but is an interesting attempt to solve the problem of how to give the appropriate character to a hall of worship connected with a religious body whose activities have come into great prominence in recent years. By now a number of such halls of worship have been built, and a general type of Christian Science Church is gradually being evolved. Very wisely, those who direct this particular movement have eschewed the spire form, probably on the ground that it has already been appropriated by the Anglicans as a symbol of their places of worship. Likewise the form of the cross which distinguishes the plans of so many of the older churches has been rejected by them, and, furthermore, it is frankly recognised that the Christian Science Church building must consist principally in an auditorium, and instead of the High Altar being the focus of the composition, the Rostrum from which the speakers address the congregation is given special formal emphasis. From the architectural point of view this arrangement has the advantage that it makes possible a central position for the organ, which in the traditional type of church must generally be placed on one side of the choir. The interior of this type of edifice assumes a very simple form. As a rule the plan is symmetrical, and on either side of the auditorium is a range of large and handsome windows by which the auditorium is flooded with light. Behind the Rostrum is a corridor giving access to it from the Readers' Rooms, and generally provision is made for a Sunday School Hall either at the rear of the building or in a semi-basement if the level of the ground indicates this latter treatment. The entrance is through a spacious vestibule, with lavatories on either side.

Mr. Dacombe's design shows a very neat an orderly plan. The seating accommodation, for ove 500 people, is arranged in three divisions, with fou gangways of ample width. Besides cloak-rooms an the School Hall, there is a Board Room and Committe Room, and it is intended to extend the building t include a larger Sunday School with class-rooms. I is noteworthy that sloping ways have been forme each side of the entrance for the convenience of invalids or others who attend in bath-chairs or ar physically unable to negotiate the portico steps.

The elevations are particularly successful. Th entrance portico has an Ionic Order arched over it central interval, and is surmounted by a pediment, th cornice of which runs round the building, which o its flanks is distinguished by five arche windows. On either side of the portico are sma wings, not so tall as the central feature, each wit rectangular windows which, in association with th main doorway, form a highly satisfactory group o apertures. The building is set well back from th road, and is approached by a semi-circular drive fro a pair of wrought-iron gates.

The general contractors were Messrs. Burt & Vic of Poole, Dorset, and the sub-contractors were a follows: Messrs. Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd and Messrs. R. T. Templeman & Son, Bournemout (stonework); Messrs. Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd. (ti roofing); Messrs. Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. (asphalte roo ing); Messrs. Art Pavements and Decorations, Lt (marble paving); Messrs. Boekbinders, Ltd. (fibrou plaster); Messrs. John Williams & Sons, Ltd., Cardi (steel windows); Messrs. Gardiner, Sons & Co., Ltd Bristol (steelwork); Messrs. J. Caslake, Bournemout (art metal work); Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Lt (heating and ventilation); Messrs. Shanks & Co., Lt (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Aish & Co., Ltd., Bourn mouth (electrical work); Messrs. Metro-Vick Supplie Ltd. (electroliers); Messrs. James Gibbons, Ltd. (doo furniture); Messrs. Brown & Broscomb, Ltd., Bourn mouth (leaded lights and glazing); Messrs. Benn Furnishing Co., Ltd. (seating).



[Photo: J. Skivington.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.
W. J. DACOMBE, Architect.

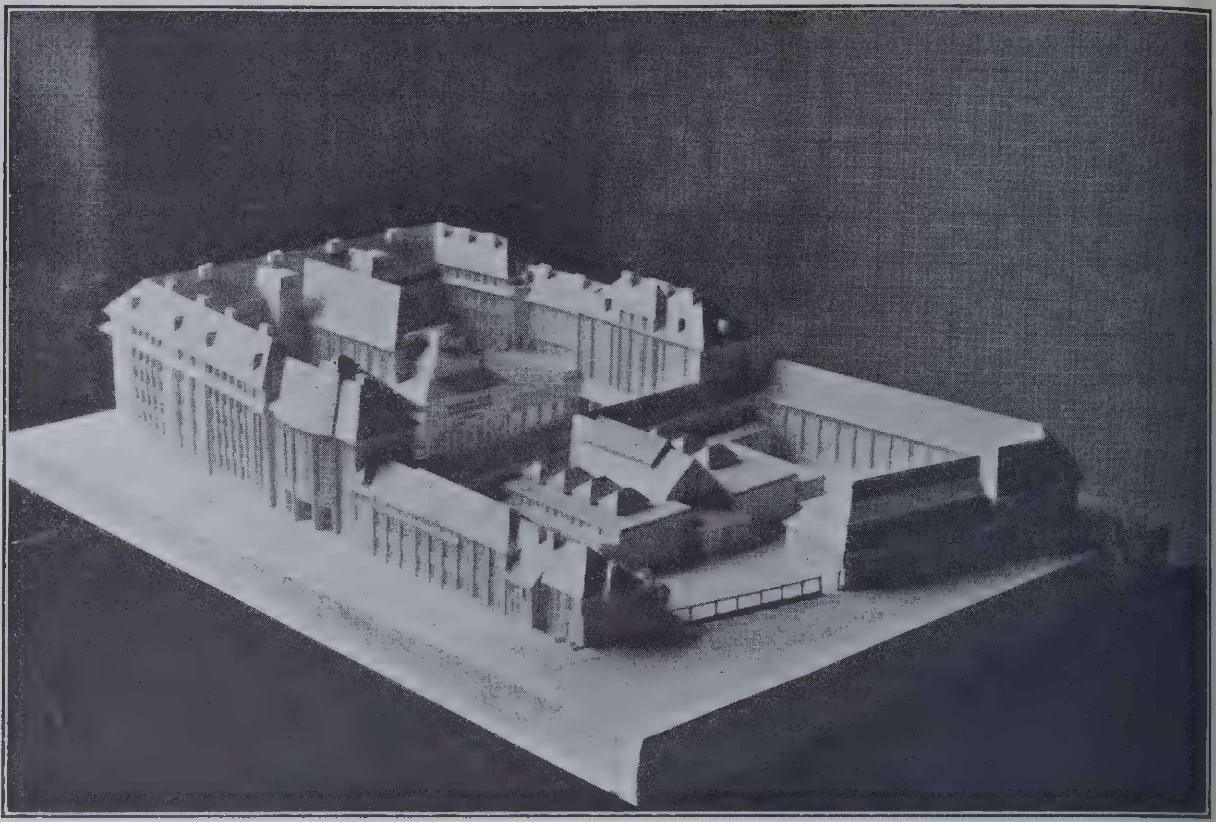


Fig. 1.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN VIENNA: MODEL PREPARED FOR THE PRELIMINARY SCHEME. JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CONTINUATION SCHOO IN VIENNA—I

Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten, Architects

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. Yerbury.

During the last two or three years considerable attention has been attracted by the ambitious municipal housing schemes in Vienna, which have been promoted under the régime of the Socialist Government, and which have previously been described in the pages of The Architect and Building News. Interest has centred not only in the admirable architectural quality of the new buildings, but also in the means by which these schemes have been rendered possible through a system of property taxes, which has undoubtedly benefitted the working classes, while bearing somewhat hardly on what may be called the "bourgeois" section of the population. Whatever may be the merits of the system invoked for the raising of the necessary capital, there can be no doubt as to the merits of the achievements, and those English architects who are fortunate enough to be taking part in the forthcoming visit of the Architectural Association to Austria will probably find that the new municipal housing is in many ways the most interesting post-war architectural happening in Vienna.

Besides the housing, however, there are other municipal enterprises which are mainly devoted to the betterment of working-class conditions, notably a vast new public bathing establishment, which we hope shortly to describe and illustrate in these pages, and of more direct importance still, the new Industrial Continuation School, which has just been completed by the City of Vienna under the direction of Messrs. Josef Hofbauer & Wilhelm Baumgarten.

During the last fifty years Vienna has tended more and more to develop as an industrial centre, and this growth of trade, coupled with the reputation of the Viennese as creators and designers who have been a recognised source of inspiration in matters of art all Europe, would, but for the War, have plac Vienna in the very forefront of European capit from the standpoint of the manufacture of furnitu and *objets d'art,* a position which Paris has som what usurped as a result of a more stable financ position. At the same time Parisian designers pay tacit tribute to Vienna in the obvious inspirati which has been derived so largely from Vienne sources, particularly in the furniture and decorati which is typical of the modern French movement.

Of all the trades—perhaps one should say crafts which have flourished in Vienna, perhaps the mo important has been that of the woodworker, and is for that reason that as far back as 1904 an effo was made by the Viennese Municipality to establi a technical school exclusively for carpenters a joiners, in which a certain amount of theoretical a practical training could be given to young craftsm who, in accordance with the Viennese system, we already apprenticed to master craftsmen and tra firms. The method of training, it will be noted, not exclusively a course of technical school instru tion; it is a combination of apprenticeship and scho training, and is available for apprentices who li outside Vienna and who sometimes journey from o centre to another with the idea of picking up the practical knowledge by experience under differe leading craftsmen.

As soon as this so-called Continuation School w established, it very shortly became evident that t demand for training was far in excess of the faciliti available, for in addition to the carpenters and joine there were apprentices from all sorts of kindr

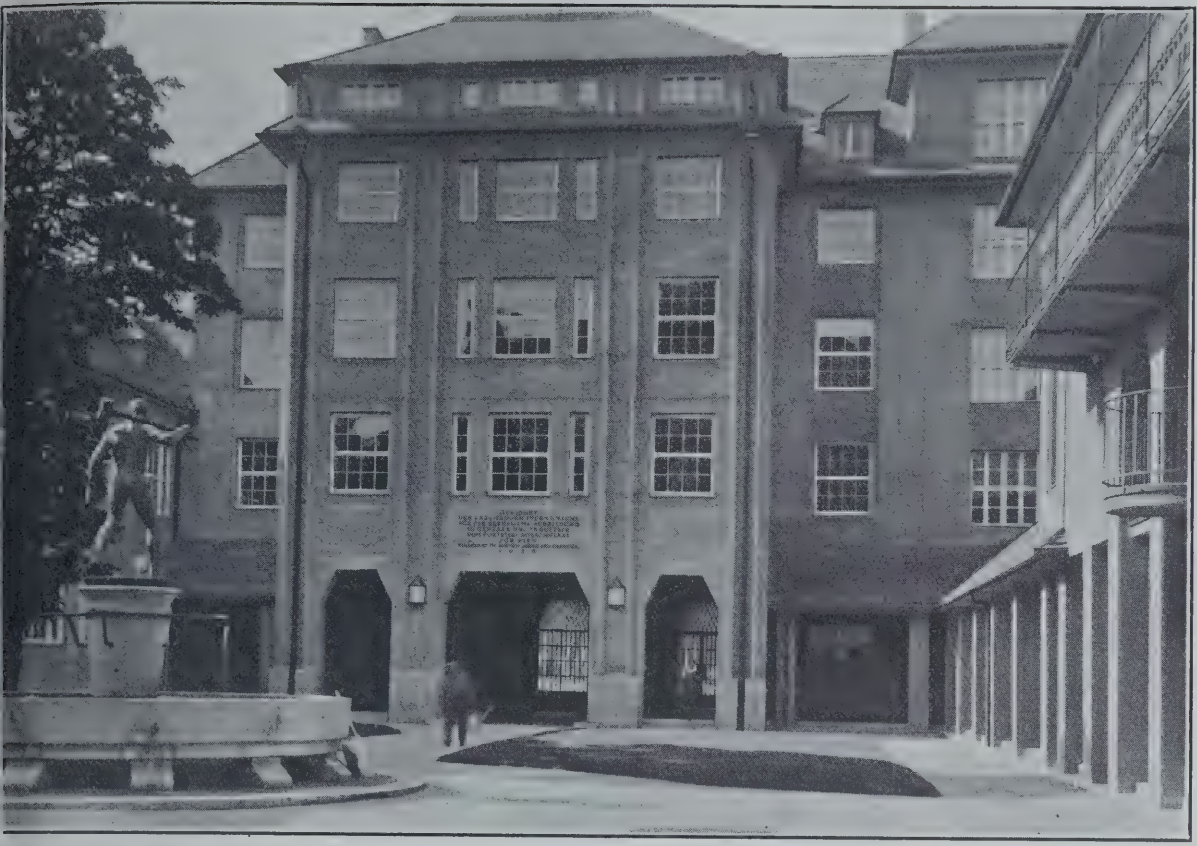


Fig. 2.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN VIENNA: THE ENTRANCE BLOCK VIEWED FROM WITHIN THE COURTYARD.

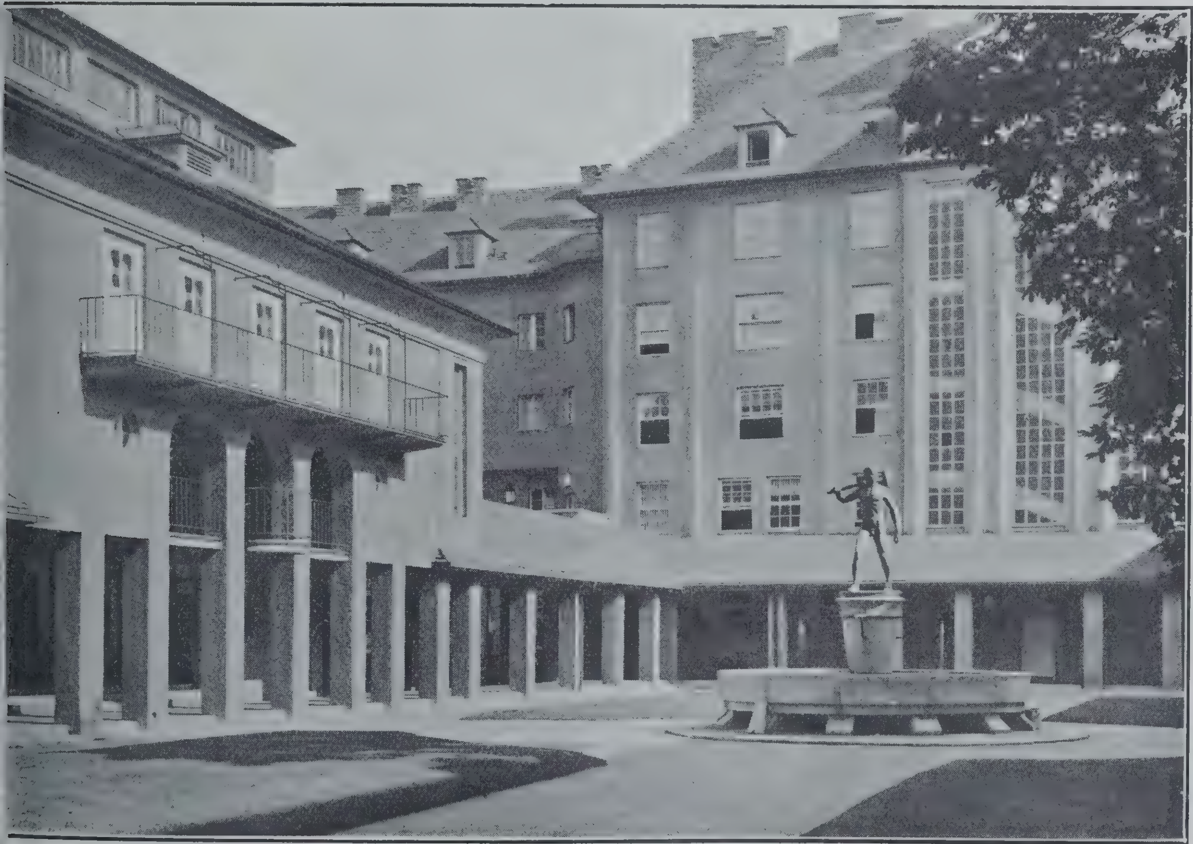


Fig. 3.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN VIENNA: THE ENTRANCE COURTYARD, AT THE END OF WHICH STANDS THE APPRENTICES' HOSTEL.

JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

specialist trades, such as upholsterers, wheelwrights, pianoforte makers, etc., who required a similar kind of technical instruction.

Unfortunately no funds were available for the extension of the school premises, and it was not until 1924, after some twenty years of discussion, that it was found possible, under the new system of taxation, to raise the money for the building of an entirely new school which would adequately house all the trades and at the same time provide a very necessary adjunct in the shape of a hostel which would be available for travelling apprentices and those who could not otherwise be accommodated under the crowded conditions which the housing shortage has created in Vienna.

The main object in view in the erection of the new school was to provide a building in three main sections, comprising a block of thoroughly-equipped workshops, with all the plant necessary for all the trades, a series of draughting-rooms, class and lecture rooms, and, lastly, a hostel for 96 apprentices, complete with refectories, recreation rooms, etc.

The original plans prepared by the architects, although providing for greater accommodation than existed in the previous school, were found to be insufficient even before the building work was actually started, and though the main grouping and architectural character have remained unchanged from the original design, which we illustrate in model form (Fig. 1), a whole new section has been added in order to provide for decorators, house painters, lacquer workers, sculptors, chemists and lithographers, stucco workers, dressmakers, and apprentices to the brush and basket-making trades. It will thus be seen that the schedule of accomodation includes for practically every trade having affinities with those of the carpenters, joiners and wood-turners, and the new school, therefore, becomes one of the most complete and modernly designed industrial training centres in Europe.

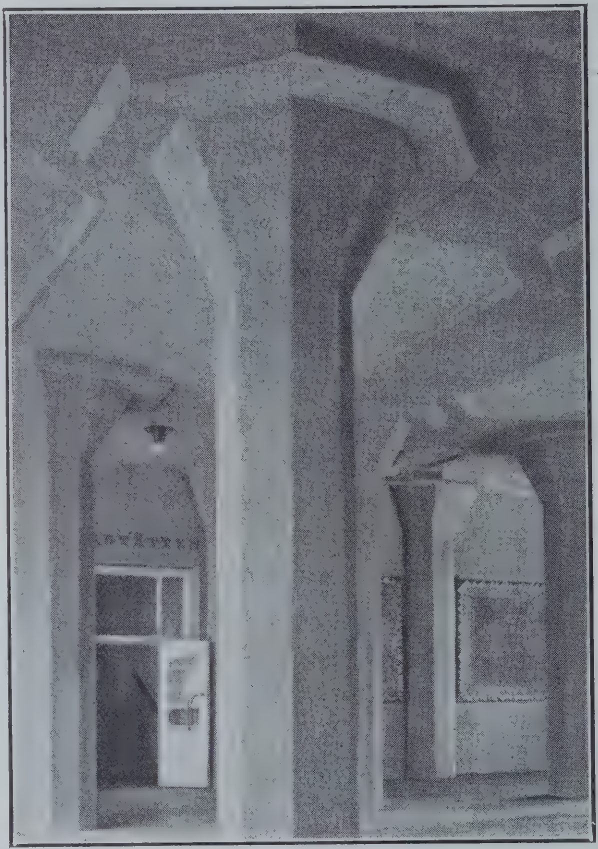


Fig. 4.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN VIENNA: THE CONCRETE PILLARS OF THE ENTRANCE VESTIBULE.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

Apart from all questions of functional efficiency, it was specially desired that the design of the building and its furnishing should exert a refining and educative effect on the young craftsman. A great effort has been made to create special effects of "influence" in the rooms of different designation, such as the workshops, lecture rooms, and recreation rooms. In the words of an interesting descriptive pamphlet which has been published on the new school under the auspices of the municipality, an attempt has been made to provide the very best hygienic conditions and mental atmosphere for work in the short period of eight hours per week, during which the apprentices are freed from their daily work to attend; the surroundings are intended to induce feelings of "up-lift, joy and reverence."

In the manner of their architectural treatment, the architects have gone very far towards achieving the
desiderata, for the elevations, particularly those
the internal courtyards, have a friendly and invitir
look without any apparent loss of efficiency or obvio
striving after picturesque grouping or small sen
mental effects in detail. At the same time, the buil
ing escapes that barrack-like and forbidding appea
ance of hardness which so often goes hand-in-han
with ample fenestration and the inevitable monoto
of oft-repeated plan units.

The ground plan, which we illustrate, shows fair
clearly the main articulation of the various sectio
into which the building is divided.

On the main axis of the façade on the Hütt
dorferstrasse is the principal entrance, giving acce
to a large arcaded courtyard, at the far end of whi
is the apprentices' hostel, with its own entrance
the Märzstrasse. Imm
diately to the right on t
longitudinal access is t
machinery hall and t
large carpenters' atelie
while on the left is a han
some assembly hall. T
whole outer periphery
the site is bounded by
series of workshops a
draughting-rooms for t
various trades.

(*To be concluded*)

Notes in Brief

The erection of the n
road bridge over the Ty
at Newcastle is progressi
steadily. The foundatio
were begun two years a
and have been carri
down 70 ft. below hig
water mark. In all, t
bridge will be 600 yar
long, the approach ro
and steelwork approach
the Newcastle side exte
to 673 ft., and the cor
sponding approach ro
and steelwork approach
the Gateshead side to 639
The main span over t
river is 531 ft., and w
give headroom of 89 ft.
high water. The extre
width between balustrades will be 65 ft.

* * *

The City of London College have instituted a th
years' evening course of instruction in Timber. T
lecturers will be Mr. E. H. Boulton, M.C., M.A.,
head of the Timber section of the College. Mr. S.
Duly, M.A., head of the Commercial Products Depa
ment, and Mr. L. A. Boon, of Messrs. Churchill & S
the last-named dealing more particularly with the tra
aspect of the subject. The lectures are divided i
three parts, each part commencing on a different da
and the evenings on which they will be given will
Tuesdays and Fridays, two sections coming on Thu
day evenings. The first lecture in the syllabus
be given on Tuesday, September 20, 1927, at 6.30 p
Copies of the syllabus can be obtained from the Sec
tary of the College, White Street and Ropema
Street, Moorfields, E.C.2.

* * *

The revenue of the Bridge House Estates of
City of London amounted, last year, to £247,8

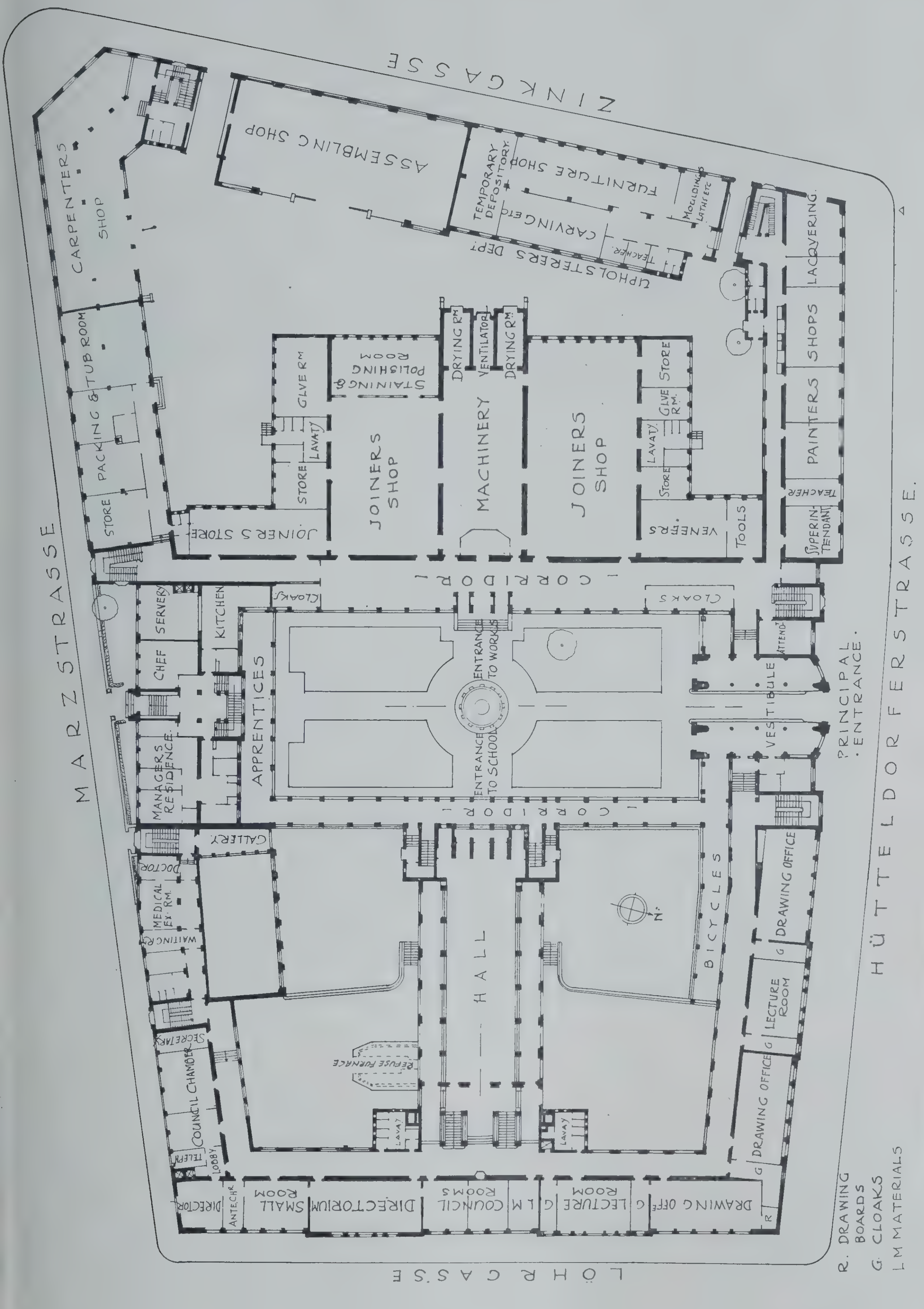


Fig. 5.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN VIENNA: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

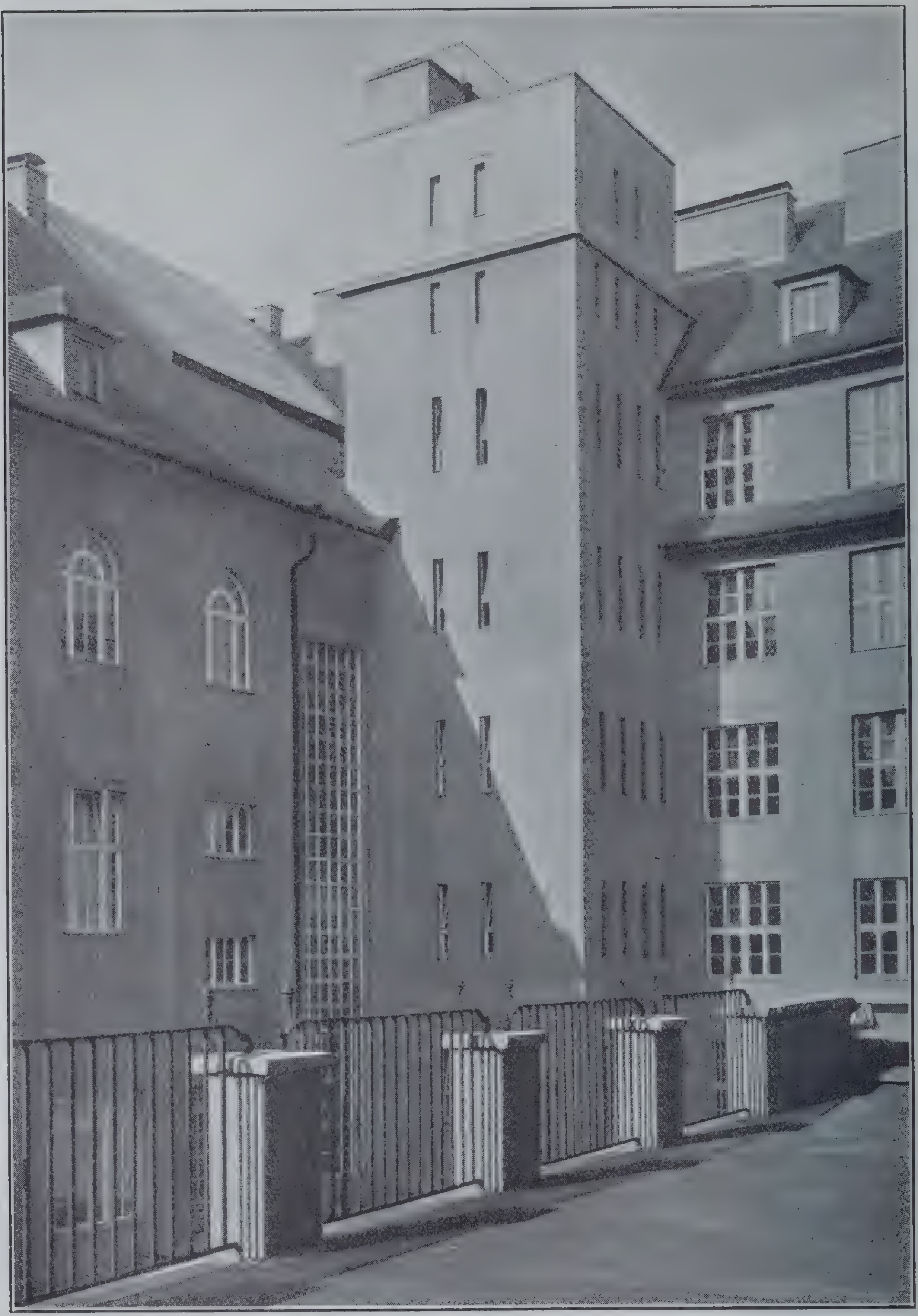


Fig. 6.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN VIENNA: THE COURTYARD, SHOWING ONE OF THE WELL-DESIGNED SANITARY TOWERS.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

Book Review

Manufacture and Uses of Concrete Products and Cast Stone. By H. L. Childe. London, 1927. (Concrete Publications, Ltd.) 5s. net.

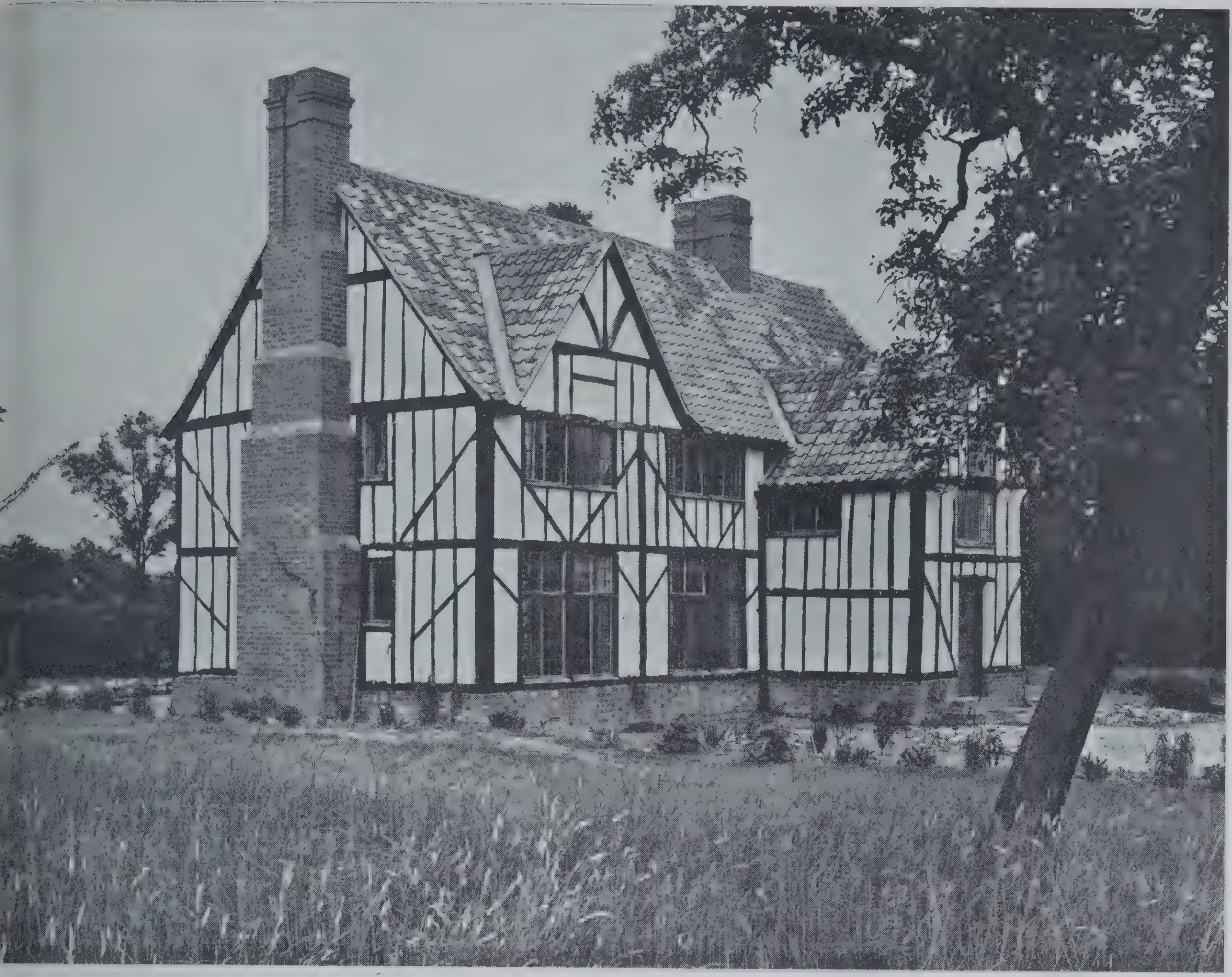
This new volume deals with every phase of the manufacture of pre-cast concrete, concrete products and cast stone. The essentials of selection of materials, grading and proportioning, mixing, curing etc., are each treated very thoroughly, and the generally used methods of surface treatment are fully described and, where possible, illustrated. In the latter half of the book the design of moulds for all types of concrete products is dealt with in detail, the various moulds for a wide range of products being illustrated by working drawings and photographs.

Books Received

Fire Resistant Construction. By R. E. Stradling M.C., D.Sc., Ph.D., A.M.Inst.C.E., and F. L Brady, M.Sc., A.I.C. (H.M. Stationery Office) Price 1s. 6d. net.

The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect: An Autobiography by Thomas H. Mawson F.L.S. (The Richards Press, Ltd., 90 Newmar Street, W.1). 25s. net.

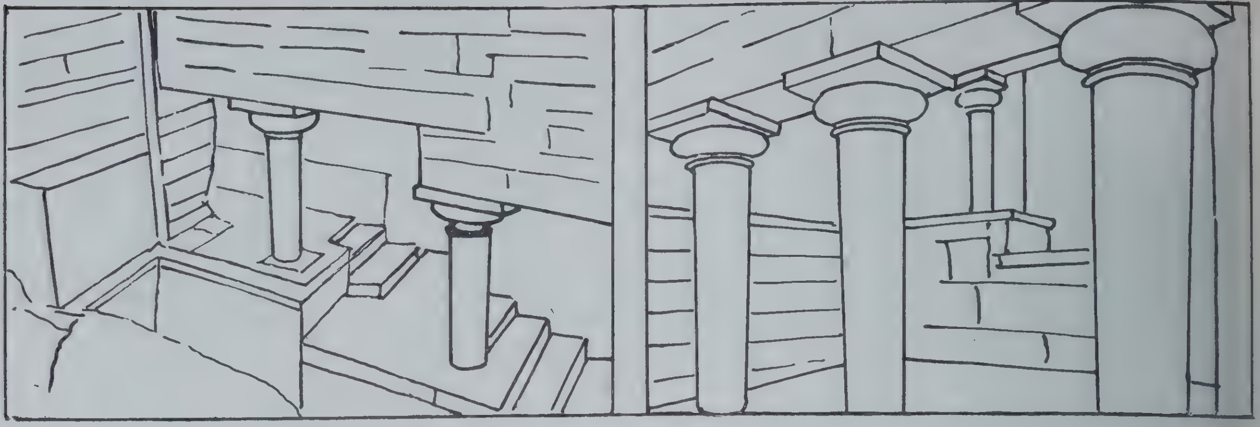
British Standard Engineering Drawing Office Practice. Published for the British Engineerin Standards Association by Crosby Lockwood & & Son. 2s. net.



Old oak timbering, with "Atlas White" stucco applied between the timbers, makes an attractive exterior. This idea was carried out in the reconstruction of an old tithe barn into an artistic modern home in Goff's Oak, in Hertfordshire, owned by Mrs. V. F. Harrison. The exterior finish was executed in white Portland cement concrete placed between the sturdy oak beams. The result is shown in the above illustration. The white concrete between the timbering was composed of one part "Atlas White" to three parts Arnold's No. 20 Leighton Buzzard silica sand, applied in an average thickness of three-eights of an inch on a base coat (doubled) of standard grey Portland cement and coarse, sharp building sand. An examination of the concrete surface at closer range shows an attractive type of textural finish. This is best described as a "trowel sweep finish." It is obtained by manipulation of the finishing trowel on the surface of the panels in such manner that marks of long, irregular and gracefully curving sweeps remain visible. For specifications of this "trowel sweep finish," or for a copy of "Stucco," an illustrated treatise on this class of work, write to me and explain what particular sort of textural effect is desired. Show me the exterior elevation of the proposed house. I may be able to not only advise as to the proper technical character of the white Portland cement mortar mix, but to supply some detail as to the best method of application to ensure the production of an artistic textural surface.

nt House,
nt Street,
on, W.1.

Frederic Coleman



HOLIDAY REFLECTIONS—III

By A. Trystan Edwards.

It is but natural that when one visits a place of such historic interest as Greece one's attention should be directed to the archæological aspect of the classical remains of ancient buildings. The archæologists take charge, as it were, of all travellers, and by right of their superior knowledge of the dates at which the various temples were put up, seek to determine the direction of our thoughts each time when we are brought into the presence of some masterpiece of antiquity. The archæologists have claims upon our respect inasmuch as without their labours many of the monuments in question would never have been unearthed at all. Especially is this true with regard to Mycence and Crete, where the excavations have led to such important results. We are asked to admire the degree of accomplishment in the art of building, which was exhibited in the one case at about 1200 B.C., and in others much earlier still, for after a long period of preliminary development Cretan art reached its climax towards 2000 B.C. As architects we must divest ourselves of all sentiment with regard to these discoveries, and ask quite frankly and brutally "What have *we* to learn from Mycence and Crete? What message have they to the twentieth century practitioner? In what respect will a knowledge of these ancient remains help us to design better to-day? " This is *our* problem, and we must not allow archæologists, historians, or " scholars " to make us think *their* thoughts, and so forget, even as they are apt to forget, that the main object of learning is not to elucidate the past but to serve the future.

Columns Upside Down.

What impressed me in Crete more than anything else was the spectacle of columns " turned upside down." That is to say, to anyone whose idea of a column was formed by his familiarity with the innumerable examples scattered about Europe from the fifth century B.C. up to the present day, these particular columns in Crete *appeared* to be turned upside down. Yet they were not a joke, they were put up like that in all seriousness. And why not? The answer to this question is not immediately forthcoming. But does it not give us a severe intelectual shock to have to put the question at all? What reason is there, we are now compelled to ask, why any column whatsoever, why the columns of the Parthenon, for instance, should not taper towards their bases instead of towards their tops? The new edition of Anderson & Spiers' " Architecture of Ancient Greece " shows an illustration of the Megaron at Tirysis (as restored by Reber), in which a Doric Temple, complete with entablature and pediment, has columns so disposed. One cannot say that structurally such an arrangement is wrong, and if
the original prototype of this column was made
wood, it exhibits an affinity to the legs of a tabl
which, although well adapted to their utilitarian pu
pose, quite naturally and properly taper towards the
bases. It has been suggested that the Cretan arch
tects recognised how the trunk of a tree can carr
weight with equal facility whether in its natur
position or inverted. When employed in the latte
position, we are told the rain would more readily fa
off it, and thus preserve it better, and it had th
advantage that with its greater diameter at the to
an increased support was given to the abacus. It
unlikely, however, that the factor of rain had
determining influence upon the development of th
particular form.

" Crete and Concrete."

The distinction between the two types of colum
has far more to do with three other factors—(1) th
relation between the weight of the column to that
the entablature; (2) the resisting quality of the pla
form on which the platform rests; and (3) the materi
of which the column is constructed. Whereas, in th
Doric order the weight of the column itself is ve
considerable, it is reasonable to suppose that th
column should increase towards its base because th
total pressure to be borne at the lower extremity
nearly double that borne at the upper. Where, ho
ever, we have columns which support a wall ma
times their own weight, a very slight tapering towar
the bottom appears to be indicated. Again, where t
foundation platform is of a texture not tight
woven nor capable of resisting great transverse a
tensional stresses, the need to spread the weight
the column over as large an area as possible is a
parent, and this provides another excuse for the bro
base. In the case of the table-leg, referred to in t
last paragraph, it is obvious, of course, that it wou
never do to place a table with tapering legs up
ground having the quality and consistence of sa
for the table would sink. What makes possible this p
ticular type of narrow base to the support is the f
that the floor is very hard. Even in the case of sto
columns the base could also be of an exiguous dim
sion if the foundation platforms were heavily re-
forced by tensional bars so that it had the same deg
of firmness relative to the building as an ordinary fl
has to the table resting upon it. Next we may c
sider the material of the column itself, and here
important difference must be noted between sto
on the one hand, and wood, or re-inforced concre
on the other, because the former material has co
paratively little tensional strength, and a series
stone drums placed one on top of the ot
has far more chance of buckling than has

onstructional Steelwork

Girders,
Roof Trusses,
Stanchions,
Complete Steel Frame Buildings,
Iron Fire Escape Staircases,
Iron Fireproof Doors,
Balustrading, and all Types of
Iron Railings and Gates.

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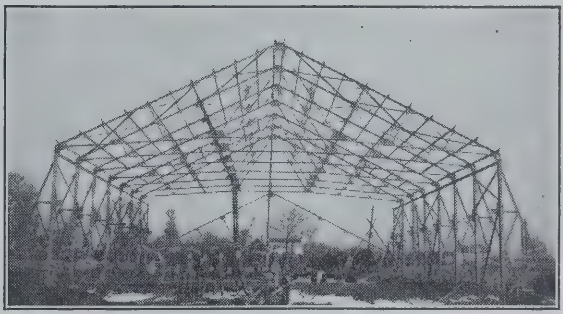

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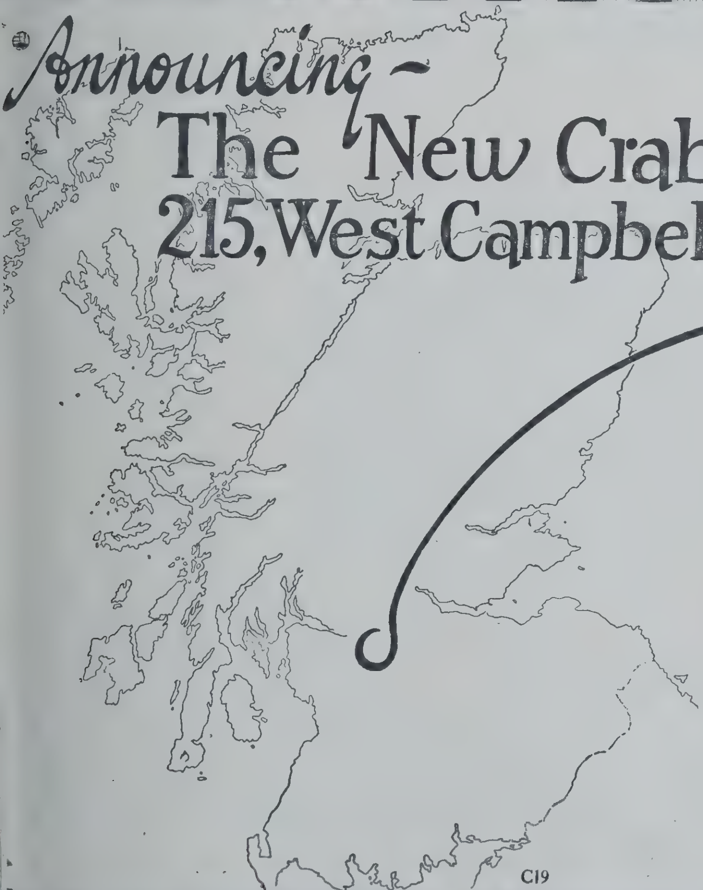

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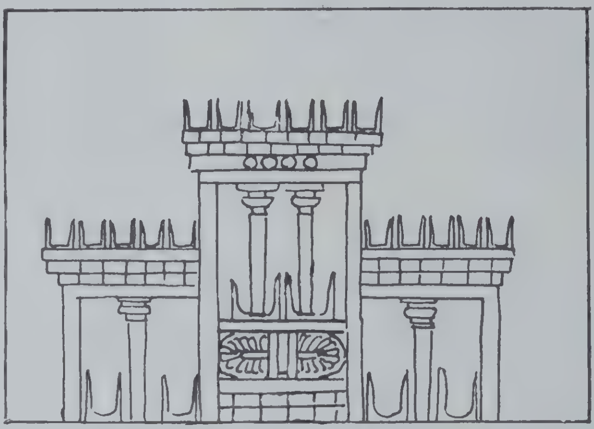
vertical post of wood or reinforced concrete. We may accept the conclusion, therefore, that a re-inforced concrete column, resting on a re-inforced concrete foundation, may *reasonably* taper towards its base. The Cretan wooden columns may well be prototypes of countless others erected in the twentieth century, when once more we are using a material which in its general characteristics is akin to wood. The Cretan example has the effect of freeing us from a too slavish acceptance of the Classic tradition in this matter. Moreover, in factory halls, for instance, where every inch of floor space is especially valuable, there is much to be said for this policy of employing columns which taper towards their bases. How far the Order itself might admit of alternative treatments on these lines is too large a question to enter upon at this stage.

The Mathematical Greeks.

The Classic Order has many æsthetic qualities by virtue of which its prestige is likely to endure. While, however, the Order has many formal subtleties not referred to in the histories of architecture, which are for the most part written either by archæologists or by architects who may be described as archæologically minded, it has been praised for certain attributes of doubtful æsthetic value. At least, doubtful if the phenomenon in question happened to be exactly as they describe it. Let us take, for instance, the well-known refinements of Greek architecture. These have been partially observed by archæologists, but not yet related to any æsthetic principles by them. The statement is confidently made that the curves of the entasis, the lines of stylobate and entablature are conic sections, parts of parabolas or hyperbolas. This statement having been made, we are expected to fall down and worship the Greeks for having utilised these particular mathematical forms. The question is not, however, asked, whether the forms have any æsthetic justification in the place where they are found. One cannot help suspecting that to the unmathematically minded the mere mention of the word parabola induces a certain awe, the admiration due to the unfamiliar and the archæologists perhaps have unconsciously been trading upon the fact that they are unlikely to receive from artists any very drastic criticism of the manner in which these excursions into the realm of mathematics are conducted. I have seen an audience of learned architects utterly spellbound, while a lecturer from America explained to them that all the proportions of a Greek temple, the relation of one dimension to another, could be interpreted in terms of the square root of five. Why this particular surd should have been worthy to be so honoured the lecturer did not explain, and it appeared scarcely to matter, because the mere mention of a square root was sufficient to establish his intellectual profundity. When the same lecturer incautiously assented to deliver his priceless message to a group of young mathematicians he was so roughly handled by them that he retired from their presence in high dudgeon; which fact seems to point out that these archæological essays in the science of numbers had best be made in the presence of audiences from which all mathematicians have first been rigorously excluded. With regard to the parabolic contour of the entasis, I am prepared to make two statements. In the first instance I maintain that the curve was no a parabola and, secondly, if it was, it ought not t have been. In support of my first contention, i appears sufficient to point out that whereas in th Doric columns of the Parthenon, for instance, th amount of the swelling is measured in fractions o an inch in a total height of column amounting t 34 feet, it is quite beyond the competence of an man to say with certainty that so slight a curve ha a true parabolic character.



Next, one must necessarily enquire what particula virtue there could be in making the entasis an arbitrary section of a curve such as the parabola or hyperbola, of which the arms extend to infinity. Such fraction of a figure which only appears as an organi whole when envisaged in its entirety cannot possibl have the attribute of unity, nor can its extremitie have any æsthetic relationship to the architectura forms contiguous to them. But while it is very clea that neither a parabola or hyperbola could suitabl be employed in such a case, there are undoubtedl certain classes of mathematical curves known to th Greeks which could suitably have been employed i the entasis, and I have no doubt that it would b possible to establish a strong case for the assertio that such class of curve was actually used. The clas of curve of which I am speaking would start fro the ground vertically wit a certain rate of curvatur and this rate would decrease either uniformly o according to some othe mathematical law until a a certain distance from it starting-point the curvature was zero—that is t say, the line had becom straight. If that distanc was made to coincide wit the height of the colum from base to abacus, th resultant entasis woul then have an æsthetic relation to its architectura position, for it woul appear conscious of both its extremities inasmuch a at its base it would be normal to the plane of th stylobate, while at its apex its curvature would b passing through a critical phase, being at that poi inflexional.

But in whatever manner we may interpret thes refinements of architecture created by the Greek there can be no doubt that in introducing them, the embarked on an adventure of æsthetic exploration i which their successors have so far scarcely attempte to follow them.

Coming Events

September 21.—H.R.H. the Duchess of York wi visit Glasgow for the purpose of opening the Housin and Health Exhibition promoted by the Corporatio

The National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, hav arranged for demonstrations of their travelling e hibit of the Ideal Cookanheat and Ideal Class Radiators as follows: September 20 (afternoon) an 21, at City Parking Ground, Bangor; September 2 at The Bailey Head, Oswestry; September 24 and 2 at Horse Sale Ring, Smithfield Road, Shrewsbury.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.— Meetings will be held on October 1, at Plymouth, an October 22, at Doncaster.

October 6-9.—Ninth Annual Country Meeting the Town Planning Institute, at Winchester.

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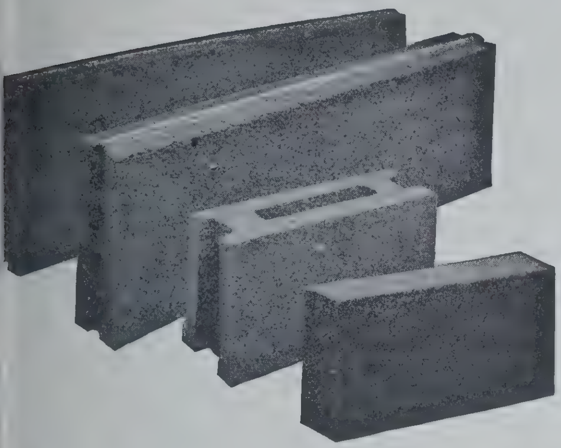

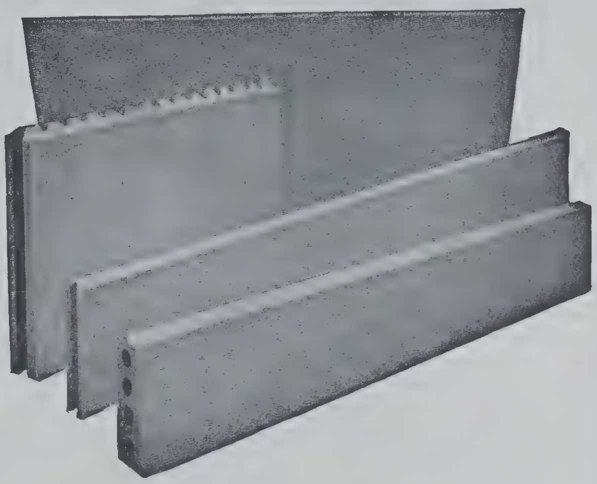

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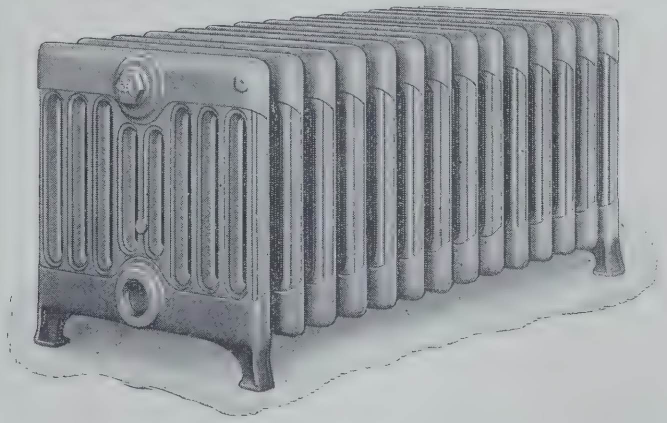

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London Building Notes

ADDISCOMBE. — Foundations are being constructed for the Telephone Exchange. The builders are Messrs. Jones Brothers (Streatham), Ltd., 112 Besley Street, Streatham, S.W.18. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, whose chief architect is Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

ALDGATE.—It is proposed to rebuild the business premises at No. 6 Jewry Street, E.C., of Messrs. B. Harding, Ltd. Plans by Mr. Dudley P. Hayworth, 27 Clements Lane, E.C. Contract placed with Messrs. W. Gladding & Co., 188 Whitechapel Road, E.1.

ALDGATE.—The paragraph which appeared in our last week's issue under this heading should have read: A large block of offices, shops and showrooms is to be erected on the site at the junction of Aldgate and Minories, E.1. The architect is Mr. G. Val Myer, A.R.I.B.A., Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—Messrs. Oxo, Ltd., Queen Street Place, E.C.4, have acquired a large site adjacent to Blackfriars Bridge, S.E., where it is proposed to build a warehouse. Plans by Mr. Albert W. Moore, F.R.I.B.A., 124 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

BRIXTON.—The L.C.C. propose to convert premises in Effra Road into printing and checking departments for the tramways departments, involving structural alterations costing £13,000. Plans by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

BROOK STREET. — No. 34 Brook Street, S.W.1, is to be converted into four large shops, with extensive suites of showrooms and offices above. Plans are being prepared under the direction of Messrs. Ernest Yates & Co., 37 New Bond Street, W.1.

CHARING CROSS.—The Governors of the Charing Cross Hospital are to consider plans for the adaptation and equipment of the adjacent Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital building in King William Street, W.C.2, as an extension. It is stated that a sum of £30,000 will be required for structural work.

CHELSEA.—A further block of tenement flats is to be built by the trustees of the Guinness Trust, whose offices are at 5 Victoria Street, S.W.1. A site of two acres in King's Road has been secured.

DENMARK HILL.—A contract has been placed by the Salvation Army with Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, at approximately £280,000, for the large Memorial Training Colony. The group of buildings have been designed by Messrs. Alexander Gordon, F.S.I., 97 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, and G. J. Morriss Viner, L.R.I.B.A., 23 Knightrider Street, E.C.4, in collaboration with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., 7 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1. The quantity surveyors are Messrs. Fleetwood, Eversden & King, 3 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

DRURY LANE. — A large 4-storey warehouse and garage is to be erected upon a site in Macklin Street, Drury Lane, W.C.2, consisting of a steel-framed structure faced with brick. Plans by Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon-Spain, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Hanover Square, W.1.

DULWICH.—The Governors of Dulwich College contemplate the erection of a new masters' house at the College. Plans by Mr. John D. Coleridge, F.R.I.B.A., 14 North Audley Street, W.1, architect to the Governors.

FINCHLEY.—Mr. Wm. G. Ingram, F.R.I.B.A., 4 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.2, has prepared plans for the rebuilding of the "Moss Hall Tavern," Balleras Lane, for the Wenlock Brewery Co., Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. Douglas Halse & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

FULHAM.—A large site of about 6,800 square feet in Lillie Road, S.W., has been acquired by Messrs. Franklin Bros., 2a, Seagrave Road, S.W.6. Plans are to be prepared for the erection of new garage premises.

FULHAM ROAD.—Large electricity showrooms and depot are to be erected at a cost of approximately £15,000. The builders are Messrs. M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Mordaunt Road, Harlesden, N.W.10. Plans by Mr. H. M. de Colville, 48 Bedford Row, W.C.2.

GOLDEN SQUARE.—Plans have been approved by the Westminster C.C. for a large block of office and showroom premises on a site in Golden Square, W.1. Work is about to commence under the direction of Mr. Gordon Jeeves, 16 Hanover Square, W.1, architect.

GREAT PORTLAND STREET.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1. for the erection of the large additions in Great Portland Street and Little Tichfield Street, W.1, to the Regent Street Polytechnic Institution. The cost is estimated at £170,000. Plans by Mr. Frederick J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

HORNSEY.—It is proposed to carry out a scheme of alterations and extensions to the Hornsey Laundries. Plans by Mr. D. J. Moss, A.R.I.B.A., 5 St. George's Road, Westminster S.W. Contract placed with Messrs. J. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., Portland Works, Portland Place North, S.W.8.

HOUNSLOW.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Featherstone Road, Southall, Middlesex, for the erection of the "Hope and Anchor" public-house in Sutton Lane for Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd. The architects are Messrs. F. J. Fisher & Sons, 38 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.2.

ISLEWORTH.—It is proposed to erect six additional classrooms, etc., at the Town Schools. Plans by Mr. J. G. Carey, architect, Council House Chambers, Hounslow.

KENTISH TOWN.—The Vicar and Wardens of St. Benet and All Saints' Church, Lupton Street, N.W., have approved plans for the rebuilding of the nave and other portions of the fabric of their church, the cost being estimated at £14,000. The architects are Messrs. Bodley & Hare, 11 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.2.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — Messrs. Hodgson's Kingston Brewery Co., Ltd., contemplate the rebuilding and enlar ing of the "King's Arms Hotel," Clarence Street and Eden Street, at cost of about £10,000. Plans Messrs. Yetts, Sturdy & Asher, 1 Moorgate, E.C.2.

LEWISHAM.—The Woolwich Arser Co-operative Society, Ltd., are to pr ceed with the complete rebuilding Tower House, their departmen stores. The work will be supervised the Architects' Department at Pov Street, S.E.18.

LISSON GROVE, N.W.—Plans for t scheme promoted by the Marylebo Housing Association, Ltd., for a lar block of flats, have now been prepar The sum involved is about £30,0 The architect is Mr. E. W. Bamfie A.R.I.B.A., 28 Mortimer Street, R gent Street, W.1.

MILLWALL. — Large timber stora sheds are to be erected at the Surr Commercial Docks to the plans of t engineers to the Port of Lond Authority, Tower Hill, E.C.3, at cost of about £60,000. The contracto are Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Lt Ebury Street Works, Westminst S.W.1.

MITCHAM.—Building work has co menced upon the Central School Mitcham, which is to cost £35,000. T builders are Messrs. Henry Taylor Son, 16 Waterloo Street, Epsom. T architects are Messrs. A. W. Jarv A.R.I.B.A., & F. A. Richar F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, We minster, S.W.1.

NOTTING HILL GATE.—A new bran office of Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., to be opened at No. 50, High Stre as soon as the extensive structu alterations and refitting have been co pleted. Plans by Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Raymond Bui ings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

PADDINGTON.—A large depot is bei erected at North Side Wharves, Pa dington Basin, W.2, for the B.C. T contractors are Messrs. The Ashf Builders, Ltd., 36 Bloomsbury Squa W.C. Plans by the Borough Survey Town Hall, W.2.

PALL MALL.—Messrs. Trollope Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C have commenced work upon the ext sive scheme of internal alterations a additions to the Athenæum Club Pall Mall, S.W.1. Plans by Mess Collcutt & Hamp, 126 Wigmore Str W.1.

PECKHAM.—A large departmer store, of two storeys, is to be built Nos. 176-178, Rye Lane, S.E., by Royal Arsenal Co-operative Socie Ltd., Powis Street, Woolwich. builders are Messrs. Hall, Beddall Co., Ltd., Waterloo Bridge, S.E Plans by Mr. P. J. Westwo F.R.I.B.A., 7 Adam Street, Stra W.C.

REGENT STREET.—Good progress being made with the extension to D land House, W.1, for which Mes Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Str W.1, are the builders. The roof shortly be covered. The architect Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., 40 James's Place, S.W.1, and the quan surveyor is Mr. Ernest Babbs, 40 James's Place, S.W.1.

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Arlesey, etc.—Mr. F. C. Levitt, of Biggleswade, has been appointed architect for 60 houses to be built in the parishes of Arlesey, Potton and Stotfold.

Atherstone.—The R.D.C. have instructed the surveyor to prepare plans and lay-out for 70 houses.

Balsall Heath (Birmingham).—Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. H. Hawkes, architect, Birmingham, for the new Primitive Methodist Church in Balfour Street.

Barnsley.—The Borough Engineer has prepared revised plans for the erection of an Abattoir, the cost being estimated at £30,000. He has also prepared plans for the erection of accommodation for the Hide and Skin Companies, at an estimated cost of £3,500.

Birkenhead.—The Corporation Estates Committee are considering the preliminary report from Messrs. T. H. Mawson & Sons, the town planning consultants, in reference to the development of the Arrowe Park and Woodchurch estates.

Birmingham.—The B.G. propose to erect a new building for the medical staff at the Selly Oak Hospital. Plans by Messrs. C. Whitwell & Son, architects, 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Blackpool. — St. John's Church Street School improvements. The plans are being prepared by Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 8 Clifton Street.

Bradford.—The City Architect is to prepare plans for a two-storied Elementary School on the Swain House estate. The B.E. have approved the plans for a Secondary School for Girls on the Bolling Hall estate.

Bradford.—The Corporation propose to erect, by direct labour, 200 houses on the Shirley Manor estate.

Broughton (Manchester). — The Rectory premises at Vine Street are to be converted into a Boys' Home. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Taylor & Young, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 19 Chapel Walks, Manchester. No contracts have been placed.

Carlisle.—Plans passed by Corporation: Eight houses, London Road (Messrs. Benwell & Slack, F. & L.R.I.B.A., architects); workshop, Port Road (Mr. H. Foxall, L.R.I.B.A., architect); shop, Dalston Road (Mr. H. E. Ayris, L.R.I.B.A., architect).

Carlisle.—The Council has passed plans submitted by Mr. J. W. B. Jack, architect, Carlisle, on behalf of Mr. Sowerby, Foster's Court, Carlisle, for a bungalow on land abutting Sansfield Road.

Doncaster. — The Post Office authorities propose to erect a new Automatic Exchange between St. Sepulchre Gate and Priory Place.

Doncaster.—The South Yorkshire Miners' Welfare Committee is considering a recommendation to grant £30,000 for the Doncaster Infirmary. This would enable the first instalment of the building scheme to be proceeded with. The cost of this wing is estimated at £100,000. The architects are Messrs. W. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather.

Dudley. — The Corporation have passed plans submitted by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., Regent Street, London, for the erection of a Cinema at the rear of 171-175, High Street.

Edinburgh.—Messrs. Wm. and T. R. Milburn, Sunderland, have prepared plans for the reconstruction of the Empire Theatre.

Edlington.—The B.E. have approved plans for new Elementary and Middle Schools, with accommodation for 1,060 children, together with a caretaker's house.

Gatley (Cheshire).—Messrs. Threlfall's Brewery, Ltd., propose to make improvements to the "Red Lion" Hotel. Plans by their resident architect, Mr. B. Waterhouse, F.M.S.A., Bury Street, Salford.

Glasgow.—The Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society have appointed Messrs. Wright & Wylie, of West Regent Street, Glasgow, as architects for the erection of their new premises in Bothwell Street.

Hamilton, Ontario.—The Dominion Power and Transmission Co., King and Catherine Streets, is to build a new station at Burlington. The architect is Mr. W. J. Walsh, 304 Terminal Buildings, Hamilton, Ont.

Haverton Hill.—The Billingham U.D.C. is to establish a depot and build two houses on land adjoining Belasis Lane. The architects are Messrs. Kitching & Archibald, 21 Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

Hayes.—The U.D.C. have approved plans for 76 houses on the Sandow Estate, for Messrs. R. T. Mackenzie & Sons, Ltd.

Kilham. — The Driffield licensing justices have passed plans submitted on behalf of Messrs. Russell & Wrangham, Kilham, for structural alterations to the "Blacksmith's Arms." Mr. Tugwell, Scarborough, is the architect.

Kilvey (Swansea).—Mr. Sidney R. Crocker, architect, Rochester House, Portland Street, Swansea, is preparing plans for structural alterations to All Saints Church.

Leeds.—A gift of £100,000 is announced by the Leeds University authorities for their extension scheme. Over £300,000 has now been subscribed towards the £500,000 required. The gift is requested to be used for the new library buildings. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge were the successful architects in the recent University Buildings competition.

Linthwaite.—The county architect, Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., is to prepare plans for 14 houses at Myrtle Grove and 20 at Linfit Hall.

Maghull.—A new Roman Catholic Church is to be built in Station Road, to seat 300 persons. The architects are Messrs. Pugin & Pugin.

Newcastle.—The City Council have appointed Messrs. Cackett and Burns Dick as the architects for a new police-station, fire station and police courts, on the site at present occupied by the police and court buildings in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. The estimated cost of the work is £134,000.

Port Glasgow.—Plans have been passed by the Port Glasgow Dean of Guild for a new church and hall for the Church of the Nazarene, at Bruce Street, on the site of the present building.

Rangoon.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. T. O. Foster, F.R.I.B.A., 6 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, for the new Law Courts, situated between Strand Road and Shafraz Road, estimated to cost about £300,000. The extensive piling work is in the hands of Messrs. Simplex Concrete Piles, Ltd., 137 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. The building is of fireproof construction throughout, the walls being of brick finished with Atlas white cement. The steelwork is to be supplied by Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., 4 Central Buildings, London, S.W.1.

Romiley (Stockport).—Mr. Albert Winstanley, architect and surveyor, of Imperial Chambers, The Crescent, St. Annes-on-Sea, and at 11 Great Ducie Street, Manchester, is preparing a scheme for the erection of a Cinema on a site at Compstall Road.

Salford.—A further step has been made with the proposed erection of a Trades' Exhibition Hall in Cross Lane. Mr. Robert Atkinson, of London, and Mr. Charles Swain, of Manchester, have been appointed architects of the buildings, and Sir Evan Owen Williams will act as consulting engineer.

Slough.—The U.D.C. are considering the erection of 152 houses, by Messrs. Pondac, Ltd., on the new road between Stoke Road and Stoke Poges Lane.

Sunderland.—A site in Ryhope Road has been secured for the erection of a Synagogue, to seat 400 persons, and costing £10,000, approximately. Plans have been approved, the architect being Mr. M. K. Glass, 20 Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Trowbridge.—The new buildings for the Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society have been designed by Messrs. J. F. Lander, A.R.I.B.A., and E. A. D. Tanner, 22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2. The estimated cost of the building is £8,000.

Wakefield.—The City Engineer is to prepare plans for a Police Station, Fire Station, and firemen's houses on the Westgate improvement area.

Watford.—The T.C. are considering the erection of a new public library, the total cost of which will be £20,000.

Watford.—The T.C. are spending £29,760 on the erection of 124 working-class houses at the Harebreaks.

Worcester.—The City Council propose to erect 50 houses on the Red Hill site, and six houses on the Mayfield Road site.

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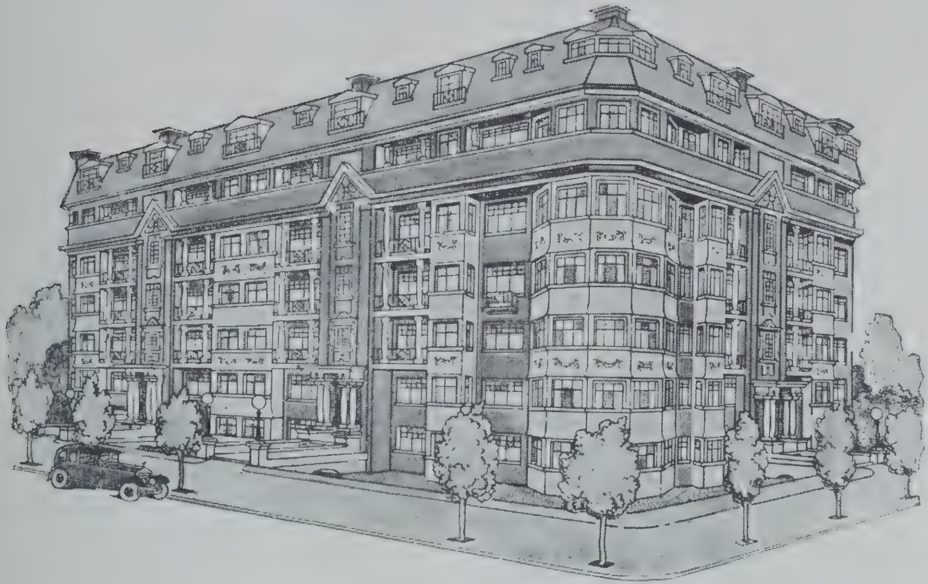

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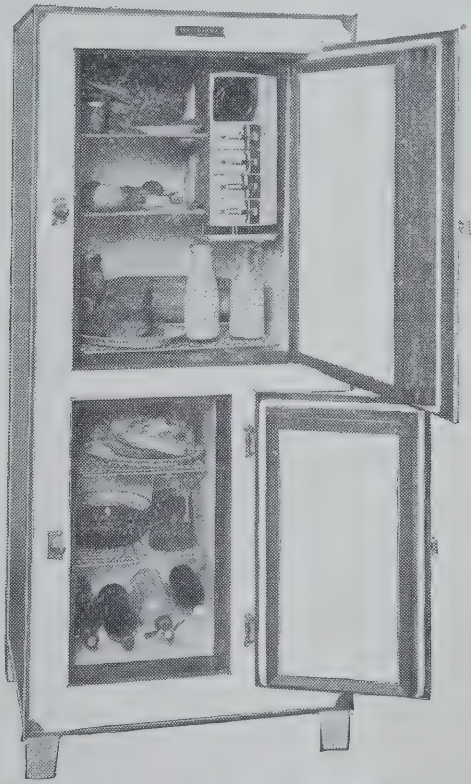

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AUCHTERTOOL.—September 26.—For all trades in the erection of 48 houses at Little Raith. Particulars, Mr. George R. Deas, architect, Central Chambers, Kirkcaldy. Deposit, £1 1s.

BOURNEMOUTH.—September 20.—For three blocks of semi-detached houses on the Southill estate, Ripon Road. Particulars, Mr. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I., Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

BRISTOL. — September 30. — For additions to "Central" Telephone Exchange, Telephone Avenue. Particulars, H.M.O.W., George Street, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

CARDIFF.—For block of business premises fronting Newport Road, upon the corner of Elm Street. Particulars, Messrs. H. Budgen & Co., architects, 95 St. Mary Street, Cardiff. Deposit £2 2s.

CLEVEDON.—October 5.—For construction of stone-faced concrete sea wall. Particulars, Mr. Gower Pinner, 72 Queen Square, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

CORK. — September 20.—For a block of buildings for the Department of Dairy Science at University College. Particulars, Mr. Henry H. Hill, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., 22 George Street, Cork. Deposit £3 3s.

DOLLIS HILL.—September 22.—For a Forge Hut at the Post Office Research Station, N.W. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

DUBLIN.—September 22.—For two semi-detached houses at Sandymouth. Particulars, Mr. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, 30 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

DUNOON. — September 19.—For alterations and adaptations at Dunoon Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars from the Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

EAST BEDFONT.—September 25. For 14 houses. Particulars, Mr. D. C. Fidler, Surveyor, London Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

EDINBURGH.—September 24. — For all trades in the erection (1) of 44 three-apartment houses in connection with the Gorgie Housing Scheme; and (2) of 222 three-apartment tenement houses at Prestonfield. Particulars, Mr. E. J. MacRae, City Architect, City Chambers.

ENNISKILLEN.—September 19.—For two combined shops and dwelling-houses, Darling Street. Particulars, Mr. J. Donnelly, architect, Enniskillen.

ERDINGTON, BIRMINGHAM.—For café and dwelling accommodation at the corner of Tyburn Road and Holly Lane. Particulars, Mr. G. Jelf, The Model Coffee House, 19 Lichfield Road, Aston Cross, Birmingham.

ERPINGHAM, ETC., NORFOLK.—September 19.—For cottages in the following parishes: Erpingham, 4; Oulton, 4; Stratton Strawless, 2; Wickmere, 2. Particulars, Mr. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24 King's Road, East Dereham, Norfolk. Deposit 10s.

GOGARBURN (EDINBURGH).—September 28.—For kitchen staff house and engineer's house. Particulars, Mr. Stewart Kaye, architect, 14 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

HARTLEY WITNEY.—September 30.—For alterations and extensions to the Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and for the erection of a Mortuary at Winchfield, Hants. Particulars, Mr. Owen A. J. Goddard, architect, Finchampstead, Berks.

LEEDS.—September 20.—Erection of 172 houses on the York and Selby Road housing estate, and 104 houses on the Meanwood housing estate. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

LEYLAND (PRESTON).—September 28.—For a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LINCOLN.—September 26.—Erection of a central 'bus garage and workshops in St. Mark's Street. Particulars from the City Engineer and Surveyor, Corporation Offices, Silver Street, Lincoln. Deposit £2.

LUTON. — September 22.—For a new modern School for Girls at Luton. Particulars, Mr. S. C. Parrott, architect, 9 George Street West, Luton. Deposit £2 2s.

NEW MILLS.—September 20.—For 25 houses on Bakehurst Estate. Particulars, Mr. W. C. Sheard, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, New Mills. Deposit £2 2s.

NORBURY, S.W.—September 29.—For erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

NOTTINGHAM.—September 19.—For new Branch Library and Reading-room, Sneinton Boulevard. Particulars, Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall. Deposit £2.

PURBROOK PARK, HANTS.—September 30.—For Gymnasium and Manual Instruction Room, etc., at Purbrook Park County High School. Particulars, Mr. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Deposit £1 1s.

SHEFFIELD.—September 20.—For 138 non-parlour type houses, Longley estate building scheme, and 14 parlour type houses, Dykes Hall estate building scheme. Particulars, Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2 for each scheme.

SOLIHULL. — September 19.—For 20 non-parlour houses at Cornyx Lane; 16 houses at Kixley Lane, Knowle; six houses at Malthouse Lane, Earlswood Lakes, Tamworth. Particulars: Solihull houses, Mr. W. T. Orton, architect, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham; Knowle and Tamworth, Messrs. Ewen Harper, Bro. & Co., Rus Chambers, 191 Corporation Str Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

STANTON ST. JOHN.—Septe ber 27.—For two pairs of cotta Particulars, Mr. Wm. Page-We architect and surveyor, 23 High Str New Headington.

ST. PANCRAS.—September 1 For construction of foundations fo block of dwellings, Ossulston Str Particulars from the Architect to Council, The County Hall (Room 3), S.E.1. Deposit £2.

THORNTON HEATH.—Octobe —For a Central School at Win bourne Road. Particulars at the E cation Office, Katherine Street, Cr don.

TIVERTON.—For War Memo Library. Particulars, Messrs. Di & Ramsey, architects, 25 St. P Street. Deposit £1 1s.

TOTTENHAM. — September 2 For 110 houses and sewerage wo etc., in connection with No. 4 hous scheme, White Hart Lane. Particul Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Mo gate, London, E.C.2. Deposit £3.

TRETHOMAS (MON).—Octobe —For 20 non-parlour houses on Bryn-y-Fran site. Particulars, Idris Leyshon, Architect to the Co cil, Bedwas.

TYLDESLEY - WITH - SHAK LEY.—September 19.—For 30 ho on the Sale Lane site. Particul Mr. F. E. Jones, engineer and veyor, Town Hall, Tyldesley. Dep £1 1s.

WALLASEY.—September 19.— 22 semi-detached houses. Particul the Borough Engineer and Surve Town Hall, Wallasey. Deposit £2

WELWYN. — September 26.— 102 cottages. Particulars, Mr. C. Borer, secretary, Estates Office, wyn Garden City, Herts. Dep £2 2s.

WESTON LULLINGFIEL (BASCHURCH).—For the erectio two houses and two ranges of f buildings. Particulars, The Cou Land Agent, Shirehall, Shrewsbur

WINCHFIELD.—September 3 For alterations and extensions to Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and erection of a mortuary. Particul Mr. O. A. J. Goddard, archit Finchhampstead, Berks. Deposit £2

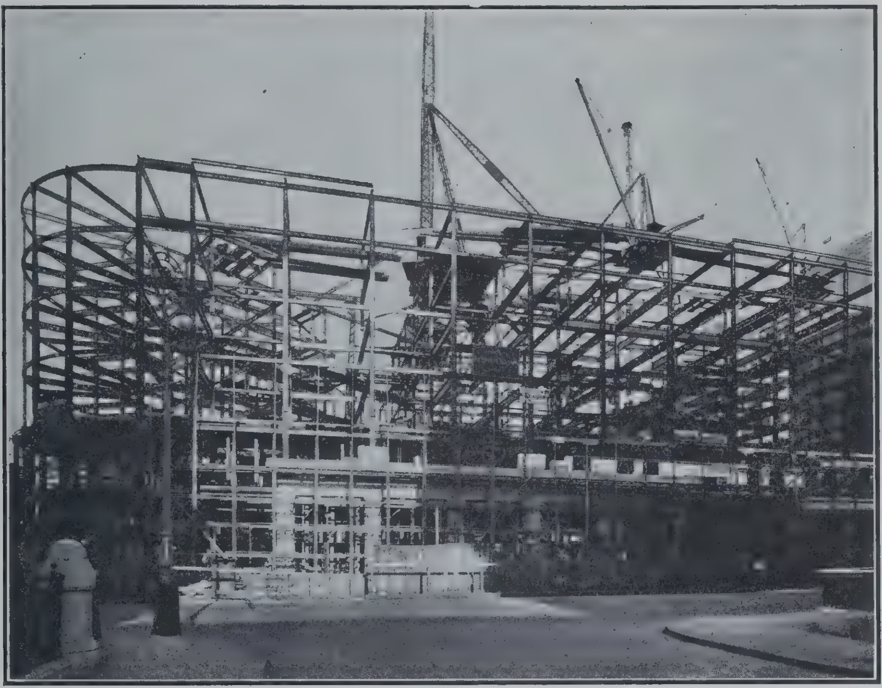
WYTHER (LEEDS). — Septem 20.—For Council School. Particu from Education Offices (archite section), Calverley Street, Leeds.

Essay Competition Resul

The judges in the essay competi on Copper Roofing, organised by Association of Architects, Surve and Technical Assistants, have awa the seven prizes (presented by Me Ewart & Son, Ltd.) to the following A. F. Beer (Exeter), S. R. Day (well), A. J. Clayton (Wimbled P. S. Hudson (London), W. Glas (Aberdeen), S. E. T. Carter (East wich), and E. W. Talbot (Weymou On the recommendation of the jud an additional prize was awarded Mr. Dawney, of East Dulwich.

The prize in each case was a visi Chartres and the Chateaux of Loire with the A.A.S.T.A. tour.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



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Architects:
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors:
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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		In truck loads free on rail London 10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Wel
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£2

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6
Scotch glue	60/-

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cub dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—											
Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	1
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvaniz Fittings
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5i
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0½	1/
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5
O G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/
Ditto 2 ft. 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundl
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	115/-	Ditto
Ditto white	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard su
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard su
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

The CALLENDER
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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered		31/3		31/9		34/9
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each				
	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder				1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder				1/6	Do.
Copper nails				2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to siz in quantities of 100 fe upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 o
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

	White	Tinte
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7¾*d.*	10½*d.*

	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	⅜ i
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super						
In plates not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadd
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book
Gold size	12/6	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin
Tar	1/–	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

Building Tenders

BIRMINGHAM.—A large warehouse is to be erected in Holloway Head and Marshall Road. The contract has been placed with Messrs. John Bowen & Co., Balsall Heath, Birmingham. Plans by Messrs. Peacock & Bewley, 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

BRANSTON.—Considerable alterations and additions are to be made to the factory acquired by the Branston Artificial Silk Co. Messrs. T. Lowe & Sons, of Burton-on-Trent, are the contractors, their tender being over £55,000. Messrs. P. C. Richardson & Co. (Middlesbrough), Ltd., chimney builders, have secured the contract for a chimney 363 ft. high and 19 ft. 6 in. internal diameter at the top.

BRISTOL.—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., are to erect new branch premises at Clifton, and have placed a contract, at about £20,000, with Messrs. Thomas and Sons, Ltd., The Triangle, Clifton, Bristol. Plans by Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., the Bank's architect.

CAERNARVON.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. & J. P. Gregory for the erection of the new Town Hall for £13,965, subject to the sanction of the M.H. being obtained.

CARLISLE. — The Corporation have accepted the tenders of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., Carlisle, for 20 houses on the Blackwell Road estate (£7,701 1s.); 14 houses on the Blotcherby estate (£5,782),; and 120 houses on the Raffles estate (£40,810 3s. 7d.).

GLASGOW. — The Corporation Baths Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of washhouses in Mair Street Plantation: Messrs. Wilson Bros., £9,064 16s. 5d., for mason work; Mr. George Brown, £2,135 3s., for carpenter and glazier work; Mr. George Monro, £1,920 1s. 6d., for plumber work; Mr. George Munro, £3,951 10s. 6d., for engineering work; Messrs. Kean & Wardrop, £952 10s. 8d., for tile work.

GRAVESEND.—Large branch premises are to be built at the corner of New Street and Prince's Street. Contract placed with Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1. Plans by Mr. A. E. Baxter, A.R.I.B.A., 36 Ebury Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

HYDE (CHESHIRE). — Cheshire E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Gladden & Davies, Ltd., Longsight, Manchester, for extensions to the County School for £14,127. Mr. F. A. Browne, F.R.I.B.A., is the County Architect.

HORNCHURCH.—The well-known "Travellers' Rest" public-house is to be rebuilt. Plans for a half-timbered front building are by Messrs. F. J. Fisher & Sons, 38 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The builders are Messrs. George Bollom & Sons, Ltd., 19 Essex Road, W.3.

SCUNTHORPE.—For the erection of new premises at Old Brumby for the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Co-operative Society, Ltd. Plans prepared in the Architects' Department, C.W.S., Ltd., 1 Baloon Street, Manchester. Contract placed with Messrs. H. J. Thompson, Ltd., builders, Gilliatt Street, Scunthorpe.

WORCESTER.—For the erection o
a Maternity and Child Welfare Centr
at the rear of Tudor House, the tende
of Mr. J. Kimber, at £3,811, has bee
accepted.

WOLLESCOTE (WORCS.).—Th
U.D.C. have accepted the tender o
Messrs. J. Harper & Sons, Black
heath, £22,926, for the erection of 5
non-parlour houses on the Wynall Lan
site. Plans by Mr. Hugh E. Folke
architect, 34 Hagley Road, Stour
bridge.

Trade Note

The new works of Messrs. Mole
Products, Ltd., at Hythe, Colcheste
were formally opened by the Mayor o
Colchester on September 8, in th
presence of a large gathering of dis
tinguished visitors representative o
the building and engineering trade
This company is engaged in the manu
facture of "Fosalsil" Fireproof In
sulating Bricks and Partition Block
which are made from Moler Earth,
superior kind of Kieselguhr found i
Denmark. This Moler Earth has re
markable insulating and fire-resistin
properties, and when moulded and fire
in the kiln the resulting products hav
lightness, strength and durability
"Fosalsil" Solid Bricks weigh abou
57 lbs. per cubic foot, and have
crushing strength of ½ ton per squar
inch; the Porous Brick weighs fron
20 to 29 lbs. per cubic foot. The Part
tion Blocks, which are made in on
standard size, 12 in. x 9 in., but wit
various thicknesses from 2 in. to 4 in
have a crushing strength of ½ ton pe
square inch.

SLATES SLATES SLATES

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Are
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charge

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	Per Ft. Super reduced In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
„ „ cement mortar	635/-	845/-	1075/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
	Stairs	
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-

	To Eleva general
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	La
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3
Add for copper nails	2/3	3

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	1
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	
Add for vertical work	
Add for circular on face in elevation	
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	6

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per sq
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Dit
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Dit
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Dit
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Dit
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Dit
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Dit

	Per Foot R
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot s
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot s
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per doz

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	
Centering to beams, per yard super	
Centres to arches, per foot super	

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Tr
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/-	45/-	
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	L
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	1½ in. 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	P
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	
Add for each side moulded	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as exclusive of polishing.

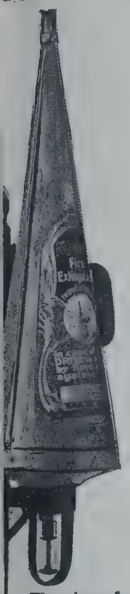
Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	
Housing steps to strings, each	

ENEMIES

ound us in innumerable forms, threatening life and perty. Not the least formidable enemy is

FIRE.

thout adequate weapons of defence the



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HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

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To specification at our Works or on the Site.

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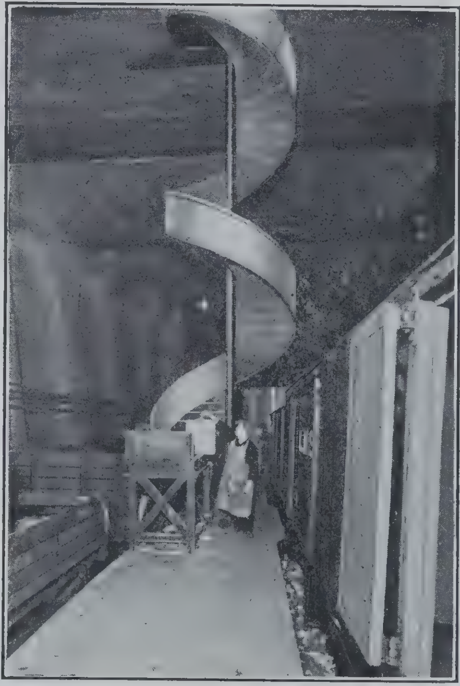

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area							
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

	Per Foot Run		
Rain water Goods.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	43/3	52/3	55/3

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10/6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	11/3	13/4	16/10	25/10	30/6
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/8	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

		Per Foot Ru	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		2 in.	4 i
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run						
	Gas		Steam Tubing				
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Fl or S
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	
Do. do. Sirapite	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Supe	
	2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	Fror to 10
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4,

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	½ in.	Cast Glass		¼ in. Wired	Metal ba
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	Cast Glass	Patent Gla
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Sti
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0,
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0,
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0,

Add per Yard Super for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If Nar Wi
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0,

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	En
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1¼	

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stipple
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Sup	
	Wax	Fre
Polishing	6*d.*	1/

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
Hanging only.	Lining	Patt
On walls	1/5	2/
On stairs	1/10	2/
On ceilings	1/7	2/

Vol. CXVIII—3066

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

September 23, 1927

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The controversy which has arisen between Sir John
mpson and the R.I.B.A. makes painful reading.
iat the distinguished architect, as an indignant pro-
st against what he considers to be a personal affront,
s severed his connection with a body of which he
a Past-President is much to be deplored; at the
esent juncture particularly, solidarity in the ranks
the profession is an important matter. One cannot
lp feeling sympathy with Sir John at the somewhat
rupt termination of his appointment on the Council
the British School at Rome, for although his term
office had expired, and the Council of the Institute
re well within their rights in appointing a suc-
sor, Sir John's sixteen years' service in that par-
ular capacity would seem to have demanded rather
re tactful recognition than it, apparently, received.
e situation that has arisen is too delicate for any
rusion on our part, and the only object of this note
o make a suggestion which would, we think, prevent
ilar unfortunate occurrences in the future. We
gest that the R.I.B.A. should make a new Rule or
-law, by which the appointment of any member to
ve upon an external Committee or Council should
limited to a given term of years. It would apply,
course, to appointments made by the Council, and
to those determined by the direct vote of the
mbers. Under such a rule, any representative of
R.I.B.A. might be re-elected for a second or third
m of office, after which he would, perforce, retire.
ne such method would prevent any feeling of
grin or want of appreciation which must inevitably
se when an appointment is terminated after a long
n of years. There is a growing feeling in most
ieties that periodical change and infusion of new
od in their executives is an advantage. The
hitecture Club comes to mind as a body which,
ler its Rules, has retired several distinguished
iitects from its Executive Committee; and although
re are times when such a provision gives rise to
siderable regret, its advantages on the whole out-
gh the disadvantages.

* * *

Ianchester has just been celebrating the Jubilee of
Town Hall, a building that has more than ordinary
iificance for the northern metropolis. It is one of
most striking examples of the Gothic revival of
last century, and that phase of English archi-
ure was peculiarly bound up with the religious
intellectual aspirations of the citizens of Man-
ster at the time their civic hall was erected. One
ht truthfully say that the romanticism which the
ovely developments of industrialism confined within their breasts became articulate in this creation of Alfred Waterhouse, with its mural paintings by Ford Madox Brown, its magnificent organ, and its clock tower with a carillon of twenty-one bells. Waterhouse took pride in his achievement as an example of the practical adaptability of the style he loved for secular purposes. To him there was no building of utilitarian object that could not be expressed in the Gothic manner. Yet even in the midst of these Jubilee rejoicings there are misgivings. The *Manchester Guardian*, in a leader—"The Passing of the Gothic"—says that the new addition which is to be made, "though linked to it by a bridge, need take no account of the misconceived beauty of its parent building. The chief treasure of the Town Hall, the Ford Madox Brown mural paintings, has suffered, as do the people who work in the building, from the lack of adequate lighting." Even these famous paintings, "notable in their kind throughout the world, have never seen light that would do justice to the magnificent colouring their creator lavished on them." Indeed, perhaps it is the lack of light that has concealed the growth of such "an alarming state of decay" in the paintings that an inquiry into their condition has now been ordered. In another passage our distinguished contemporary finds that "the restlessness of outline and excess of ornament that marks the Gothic exterior has proved itself the worst of architectural forms to face the corrosion and soot of our industrial area. The better way is shown in the well-proportioned, plain surfaces of such welcome newcomers in our midst as Ship Canal House and the new buildings that are transforming Cross Street." With much of this we must, necessarily, agree. The contentions of the Gothic Revivalists were altogether extravagant; and their work was marked more by adherence to the letter of their chosen style than to its spirit. It has been left for this century and, notably, for Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, to manifest the modern note in Gothic and, in recapturing some of the true spirit of the mediæval work, to demonstrate that Gothic, stripped from the mummy wrappings of religious fanaticism and literary pretension, may become a practical expression for some of the buildings of the modern world.

* * *

The decision of the London County Council to embark upon their big slum clearance scheme for the Ossulston Street area, off Euston Road, has evoked a blessing from Lt.-Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., but this is coupled with a very strong demand for the elimination from the new blocks of tenements to be erected of all raw coal-burning apparatus. The demand is not illogical, since the better housing of the poorer classes should, as far as possible, aim at ensuring better atmospheric conditions for the people housed. Lt.-Comdr. Kenworthy's suggestion has not, however, received general acceptance from correspondents in the Press, and it is apparent that, in this matter, a good deal of ingrained prejudice will be encountered. It is quite well known that the bulk of the smoke evil to-day comes, not from the factories, but from domestic buildings, but no Government has yet felt strong enough to put an embargo upon the domestic coal fire. The provisions of the new Smoke Abatement Act, if rigidly enforced, would cope with industrial smoke production, but little improvement in the air of our towns will be effected until the domestic grate is also brought under control. The ostensible ground of opposition to the proposal to ban the open coal fire in the new Ossulston Street tenements is the claim that the people to be re-housed cannot afford the cost of heating by other methods than coal. This is a contention that cannot be dismissed without very searching examination; although the high price which the poorer classes pay for coal by purchasing in small quantities must considerably reduce the economy, if any, which raw coal shows over other methods of heating. The high hopes which were entertained that electricity produced in bulk would make current sufficiently cheap to bring it within the reach of all seems unlikely to be realised for many years. Lt.-Comdr. Kenworthy makes his plea on the ground that, as the Smoke Abatement Act does not apply to domestic buildings, the abolition of the smoke evil, so far as these are concerned, is purely a matter for voluntary action on the part of housing authorities, private firms of constructors, and prospective tenants themselves; and he considers that the first-named have a heavy responsibility to the public which they cannot well ignore. The " tenants," however, are voters and control the housing authorities, and until they are converted to the idea of " smokeless housing," we fear few local governing bodies will give more than lip-service to the cause of smoke abatement. The world is awaiting the discovery of some method of low carbonisation by which valuable by-products, causing most of the smoke from the home grate, could be extracted from the coal before use for domestic purposes. So far no really economic method of effecting this has been found, but research still continues, and we are not without hopes of final success. It would then be possible to forbid the use in the domestic grate of any but " smokeless " coal.

* * *

The widely-spread outcry against the disfigurement of the countryside is, apparently, having an effect in stimulating some of the local authorities in rural districts to take steps to prevent, as far as possible, the erection of ugly buildings in their localities. The Rye Rural District Council, for example, have instructed their surveyor, whenever it is proposed to erect buildings which, in his opinion, are likely to be unsightly, to submit the plans to the Area Joint Town Planning Committee before recommending them for approval. The Corporation of Rye have, too, it is stated, laid down a restriction against the use of slates on new buildings. A similar line of policy, we read, is to be recommended in regard to rural localities round Bath and Bristol; and we hope it will be widely followed in other areas. The Ministry of Health has shown considerable sympathy with the efforts being made to preserve rural districts from spoliation by bad building and it is well aware of the psychological effect of ugly buildings in its tendency towards the creation of slums, with all the resultant evils which the Ministry exists to combat. In this case, prevention is decidedly better than cure, and those local bodies who have the courage to resist the
imposition of ugliness will probably find the necessa
backing for their efforts in the higher authority.

* * *

Each generation, seemingly, must hammer out t
old truths afresh. Otherwise it is difficult to unde
stand why the Building Research Committee of t
Department of Scientific and Industrial Resear
should produce a report to inform the world th
there is no such thing as fireproof construction. The
must be many still who remember the British Fi
Prevention Committee saying the same thing 20 or
years ago, but the B.F.P.C. seems to have disappear
behind the veil of the Great War, probably following t
untimely death of its presiding and stimulating geni
Edwin O. Sachs. Yet the B.F.P.C. did a great deal
good work in its time, and carried out practical te
on many forms of construction and on numerous ty
of patent doors, floors, windows, etc., that were adve
tised to withstand a conflagration. " Fire-resistance
was the watchword of the B.F.P.C., and this lat
report carries us no further. Sachs and his coadjuto
were well aware of the resistance to fire which su
able timber construction will exhibit; of the instabili
of stone and concrete heated to high temperatur
particularly under the stress of the fireman's hose;
the dangers of steel construction, and the most su
able materials and methods for protecting it; of t
qualities of fire-resisting doors, shutters and wir
glass. We fancy that most of the L.C.C. rules
regard to safeguards against fires in theatres a
other places of public resort were inspired by t
lessons which the B.F.P.C. set forth in its little r
booklets. We have no particular quarrel with t
present experiments, but in the cause of nation
economy we would suggest that the more element
truths about fire-resisting construction elicited by t
B.F.P.C. might be taken now as the basis for furth
experiments, rather than that we should set abo
extensive trials for the purpose of rediscovering the

* * *

The fight to save the two Lincoln Churches is st
in progress, although nothing is yet settled, and t
Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission has writt
to *The Times* to deny the statement of the Defen
Committee that the Commissioners have alrea
settled the sale and the price. The Lincoln Corpor
tion desire to acquire the sites of the two church
for " public improvements," but the civic authori
itself has to obtain sanction for their acquisition fr
higher authority. So far the Corporation has go
no further than to allow its officers to discuss wi
officials of the Ecclesiastical Commission possibiliti
and terms for acquiring the Churches, as the ba
for a provisional agreement which it is admitted h
been reached. But the Commission of Inquiry, whi
must be held to decide upon the union of benefices a
parishes, will, it is asserted, be untrammelled in
decision by these preliminary discussions. With t
City Churches in mind, we confess to no great beli
in Commissions of Inquiry. What has probab
exacerbated feeling in this matter is the knowled
that the " public improvements " contemplated a
the provision of parking-places for motor-cars; a
there is a growing feeling, even among the mo
thoughtful motorists, that it is unreasonable to exp
this accommodation to be provided at the expense
the public purse. The owners of horse-drawn vehic
" push-bikes " and perambulators might claim wi
equal right to have spaces provided where they cou
leave these means of transport for hours at a ti
while they went about their business or pleasure.
the present time, when public economy has to
studied, the higher authority may doubt the adv
ability of sanctioning the Corporation's scheme f
expending public money to furnish facilities whi
should be provided for itself by the section of t
community interested.

ALLEGORICAL GROUP, AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY. Benjamin Clemens, Sculptor.

THE REPAIR OF RURAL COTTAGES—VI

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Miscellaneous Fittings.—In the course of the pair and improvement of any old building it is nmon to encounter a few survivals of the work of lage craftsmen for which a use has not been proled in the remodelling, and a steady wastage of such tails is constantly going on. In the case of manor uses, granges, inns and dwellings above the farmuse or cottage standards, such articles are commonly eserved, or if they rise to the level of " fine specins " may even find space in museums or private lections, but the cottage products more often get to e scrap heap. The kind of things I have in mind e doors of the moulded and ledged types, illustrated Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd in his craftsmanship series this paper, internal boarded partitions on similar nciples, old smith-made strap hinges, latches, tieds, casement turns and so forth, newel posts and ir balustrades, dressers, cupboards, spit and gunks, right up to some of the simple cast-iron grates d wood mantels of the earlier years of last century. There is always interest and naiveté, and often racter, about these simple everyday things. We ve seen once-despised farmhouse and cottage furnie attain to appreciation and value as " antique," d it is right that it should be so. We may admire *tour de force* of the advanced craftsman—the seum piece, fit mainly to be looked at; but we love everyday product of his humbler contemporary, de to be used by men and women like ourselves. rniture survives because it is portable and can be ght and sold. Is it fitting that items of equally able and human buildings should be gradually lost til there shall come a time when chance features of lier drawings must give us our sole idea of many the everyday things of still earlier ages when lividual handwork and not mass production was vogue?

The purpose of these remarks is twofold. Firstly, plead with architects, builders or owners concerned h cottage alterations to make the strongest envour to maintain and preserve such items as those merated above, either in their original positions or new positions about their original structures. A in tapering strap hinge forged from an iron bar is a more interesting object than a cheap stamped and japanned cross-garnet, and will probably outlast it also. An old ledged door may be too low to meet modern needs as a room door, but can often be preserved as access to a cupboard. Old tie-ends forged into date-figures or initials, or merely into simple scrolls, are worth replacing, even though a bulging wall be rebuilt or covered.

Secondly, I want to see more common things preserved in our local museums and a less restricted standard of age adopted. A commendable practice of showing complete rooms housing contemporary furniture has, of late years, been introduced into museums—Norwich Castle, for instance, contains one or two such—but it is, generally speaking, the ornate specimens which are represented, with " architectural style " very much to the fore. Where a strongly marked local manner exists, as, for instance, in East Anglia, Kent, Wiltshire, Devon and West Somerset, Yorkshire or the Cotswolds, it would not be beyond the bounds of practicability to arrange, while it is yet possible, for the preservation intact of a good typical everyday dwelling in which could be gathered specimens of the cottage furniture and domestic equipment of the district. Such a dwelling should be occupied but open to inspection during stated hours, very much as are the homes of some departed notabilities. Caretaking such a place would not be an onerous job, and could fittingly devolve upon an old-age pensioner of the picturesque " oldest inhabitant " type, who would add local colour and derive amusement, and I feel sure that such a scheme would be quite inexpensive—almost self-supporting, in fact. The important thing is to save a few of the humbler dwellings of earlier ages while any yet exist. I commend this proposal to the notice of the Royal Society of Arts in connection with their Ancient Cottages Preservation movement. Were it not inexpedient to do so, I would even indicate typical villages, as yet unspoilt, much more worthy of preservation intact and inhabited than many a patch of scenery which has attracted public clamour and subscriptions.

(*Concluded*)

Correspondence

The Doric Column

The Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—Your correspondent who signs himself "Student" has raised a highly interesting point when he levels a criticism against the Doric Order on the ground that its base is insufficiently articulated. It seems difficult to defend the design of any column which is devoid of a capital or base, for without these adjuncts it lacks what I have described as "Punctuation." Perhaps I may be permitted to mention that in my book, "Architectural Style," where I developed the three formal principles of Number, Punctuation, and Inflection, I had occasion to discuss this very question of the Doric base. Punctuation is a process of design by which one can give to any object a certain consciousness of its own extremities. By means of it the object appears to be saying to itself "Thus far do I extend and no farther." Without this formal emphasis of its extremities the object necessarily lacks the essentials of organic unity. Take a plain cylinder, for instance, cut off its top and bottom, and the length of the cylinder would seem to be entirely undetermined, for one is entitled to ask "What reason is there why it should extend farther in either direction?" Suppose, however, we give this cylinder a base in the form of a group of mouldings running round it, and a capital of some simple form, circular on plan, and having a larger circumference than a section of the cylinder itself, it is clear that the cylinder has acquired an entirely new character; for being provided with these emphatic terminations it is now an integer, whereas before it was but an indeterminate fraction.

If we accept the logic of the foregoing, it seems a little difficult to provide a defence for the Doric column which, in the words of your correspondent, "has the appearance of growing up from the ground, of having been designed to no predetermined height, or of having sunk into a stylobate of not sufficient strength to resist its downward pressure." It must be borne in mind, however, that the Doric column is not just a plane cylinder, but its girth rapidly increases towards its base, so it scarcely looks as if it had already sunk into the stylobate for some unknown depth. Had it done so there would be a cavity in the stylobate all round the base of the column. Neither does it look as if it had been pulled out of the stylobate for an unknown depth, for in this latter case there would be a protuberance round the base of the column, due to a certain quantity of stone on the stylobate which had been raised from its position during the lifting of the column. On the other hand, it is obvious that had this column, devoid of an articulated base, been of equal girth from top to bottom it would actually have had the *appearance* of instability, for it could have been moved up and down in a cylindrical socket. Thus we may accept the conclusion that the nearer the form of the column approximates to a plain cylinder, that is to say, the less the difference between its girth at top and bottom, the more necessary it becomes to "punctuate" the base. The Romans, in adopting the Doric Order, recognised this necessity, for they altered the proportion of the column, greatly increasing its proportion of height to diameter and reducing its rate of diminution towards its upper extremity.

The vertical dimension of the Doric column, as designed by the Greeks, was further stabilised by the entasis, which helped to give to the profile of the column an organic quality, and also by its relation to the entablature and stylobate, which was certainly not fortuitous. To prove this latter statement one need only make the experiment of lengthening or shortening the columns to any considerable extent. In the former case the design becomes "leggy," and the tall and bulky columns, considered as a group, se inadequately punctuated by the stylobate and enta lature; in the latter the columns appear crushed cause they fail to establish themselves as a cent member of a formal trinity of entablature, colonna and stylobate, and become a mere junction betwe two elements, having the character of a duali Thus it may be contended that the Greek Doric Ord possesses certain subtleties by virtue of which "unpunctuated" columns cannot be made subj to the criticism that can legitimately be applied, instance, to the columns in the courtyard of the n Town Hall at Stockholm. These latter are divorc from the Order, are nearly cylindrical in form, an having no articulated bases, obviously appear to sinking into the ground.

With regard to the practice of bringing the tri lyphs to the extreme corners, to which your correspo dent takes objection, its justification is derived fro the fact that in order to punctuate the range columns at its lateral extremities it was desirable reduce the intercolumnation at the corners, and th reduction was conveniently effected by shifting t end columns inwards, so that the end triglyph actual terminated the frieze. If the triglyphs were real nothing more that a representation of the ends ceiling rafters on the Parthenon, for instance, th should have appeared *only* on the flanks, and not all under the pediments. But the Greeks must ha recognised the delightful æsthetic characteristic the triglyphs, inasmuch as these features *infle* the frieze so that it takes cognisance of the position the columns beneath them. Of the three Orders, th Doric alone displays this particular formal subtlet If, as "Student" suggests, the end triglyphs a placed "constructionally" immediately over the ax of the corner column, there would be an unpleasa fraction of a metope left over, and this would be highly unsatisfactory lateral termination for th frieze.

In common with other readers of your journal, am grateful to your correspondent for starting a di cussion upon a subject which is of permanent intere to all students of architecture.—Yours faithfully,

A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

Professional Society

The British Society of Master Glass-Painte

A meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 1 at 5.30 p.m., in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guil 6 Queen Square, W.C.1. The Earl of Crawford an Balcarres, K.T., P.C., President of the Society, wi take the chair. Mr. S. L. Brown, of the Nationa Lead Company, New York, will speak on "The Stru ture of Lead as Related to Stained Glass." The Ho Secretary is Mr. Percy G. Bacon.

Competition Notes

Nottingham Market Place

Now that the New Exchange Building is rising a the east end of the famous Market Place at Notting ham, the City Council have decided to remove th market to another site, and the proprietors of *Th Nottingham Journal* are offering a prize of £100 i open competition for the best design for a lay-ou of the Market Square.

The Assessors are Mr. J. Woodlatt, F.R.I.B.A President, and Mr. H. A. Dickman, F.R.I.B.A., Imme diate Past-President, Nottingham and Derby Archite tural Society; Mr. W. W. Gregory, F.R.I.B.A.; M J. Else, R.B.S., Principal of the Nottingham School o Art; and the Editor of *The Nottingham Journa* Illustrated particulars can be obtained from the office of the paper, Parliament Street, Nottingham, or 17 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

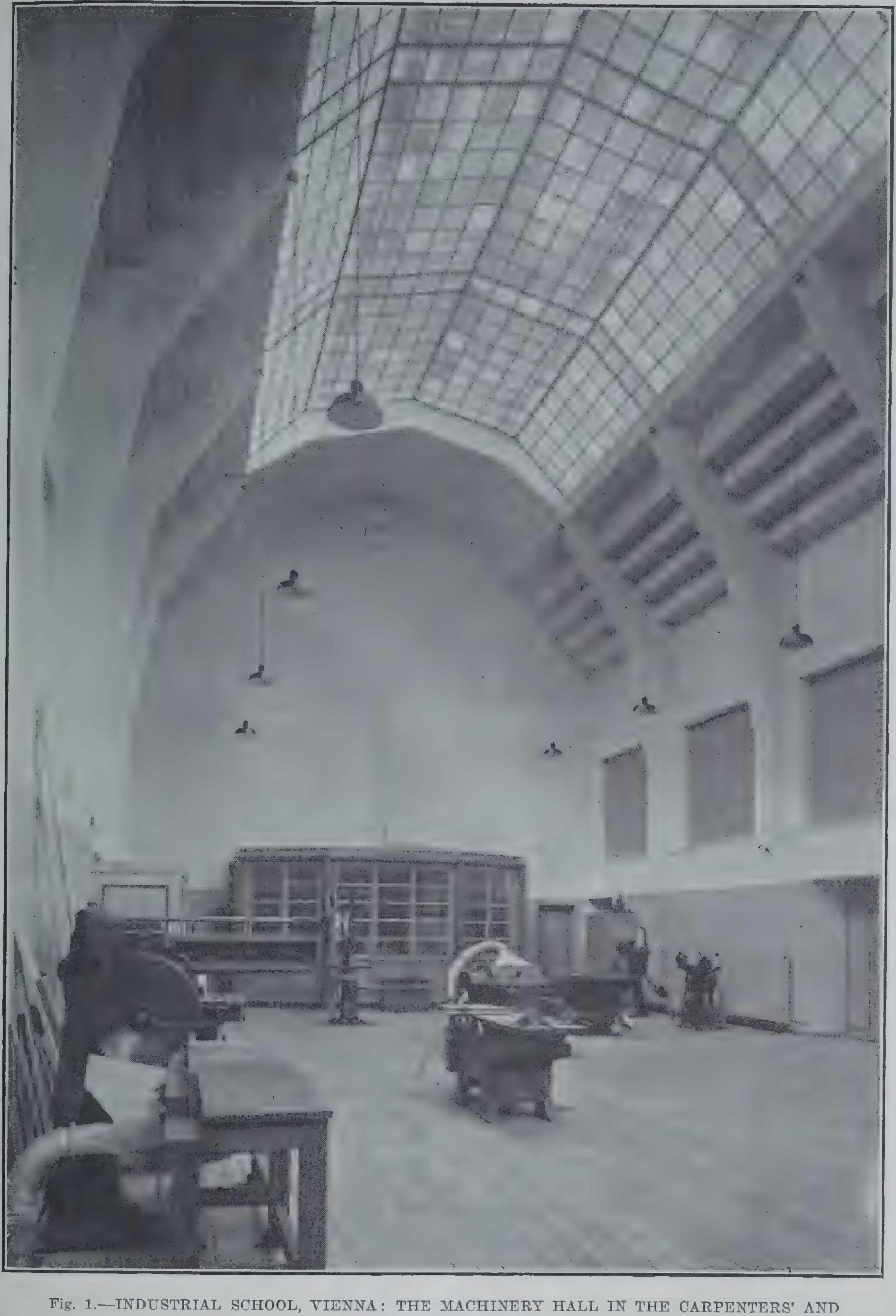


Fig. 1.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE MACHINERY HALL IN THE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' SECTION.

JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

HE NEW INDUSTRIAL CONTINUATION SCHOOL IN VIENNA—II

Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten, Architects

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

ndoubtedly the most interesting features of the school are the open central courtyard and the t machinery hall (Fig. 1), together with the ı vestibule which is treated as an open ınaded passageway, but which derives especial ·est from its structural piers, which are treated ›ly and expressively in their functional form of ;ht-bearing reinforced concrete stanchions.

The ceiling of the vestibule is slightly coffered, and the wall surfaces are finished with granulated cemen rendering lightened by a warm-toned colour wash.

The courtyard forms a very inviting and cheerful centre of circulation for the whole school, with its simply treated covered ways and its vista closed by the boldly treated fenestration of the main staircase, which is handled as one big unit without interruption

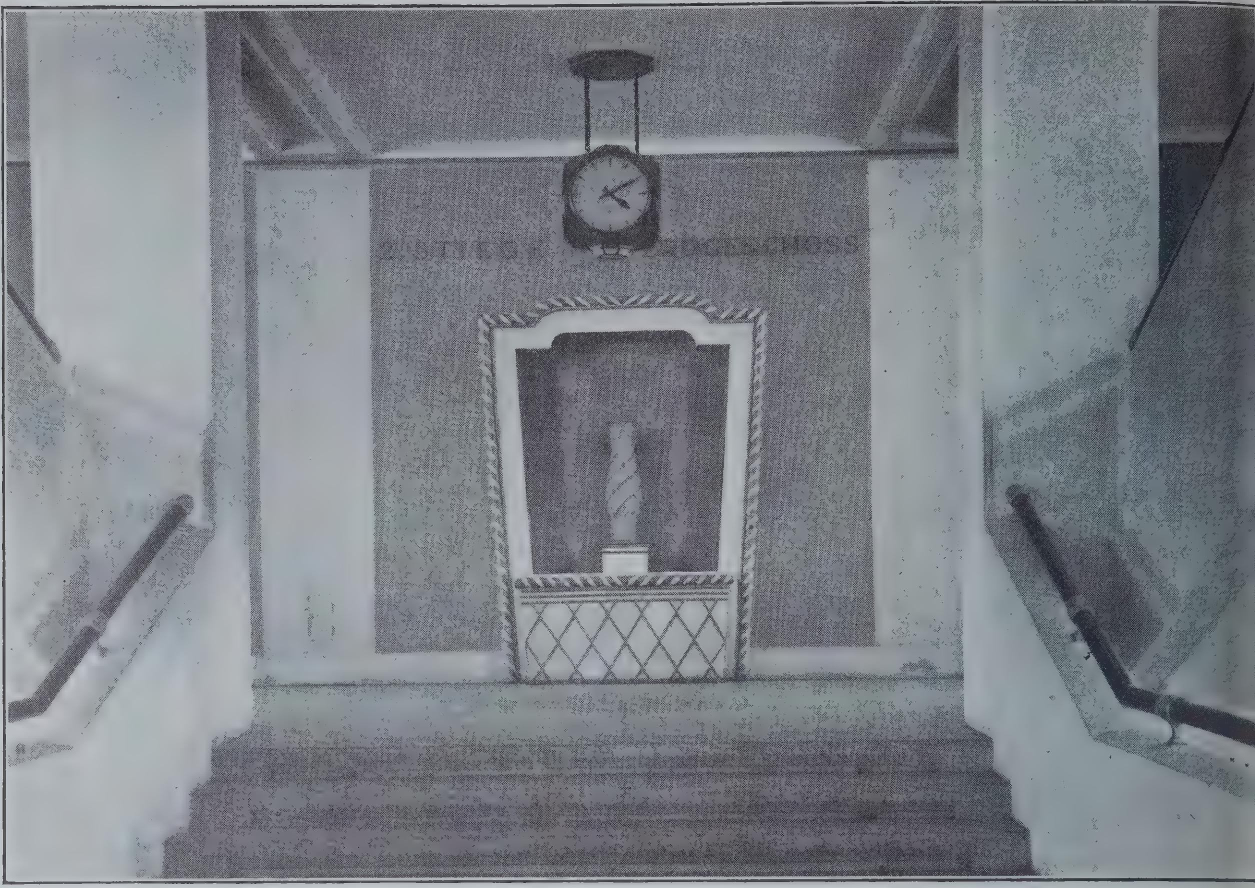


Fig. 2.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE BLUE AND GREEN FOUNTAIN ON THE MAIN STAIRCASE APPROACH.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

by the ramps or landings of the stairs. It would have been easy, in a *motif* of this sort, to have risked a severance on elevation of the main block in which the stairs occur, and to obviate this difficulty the architects have cleverly modelled the façade in a series of vertical bays, eliminating altogether any horizontal bands. The note of verticality is echoed on the two flanks of the courtyard, and is cleverly blended with a general feeling for horizontality and repose. Although at a casual glance the courtyard façades appear to be natural and easy in their composition, there is evidenced a great deal of technical skill in the combination of masses of different height and very diversified fenestration.

The workshop section, to the right of the main courtyard, covers the largest area of any individual block in the school, although it is only two storeys in height. Its centre is formed by the handsome top-lit machinery hall, in which are placed examples of all types of modern woodworking machinery, including equipment which has been specially designed and is in advance of anything in ordinary commercial use. To the right and left of the machinery hall are carpenters' shops, each having accommodation for 90 students. This group is completed by various minor services, including two drying rooms, two gluing rooms, two soldering rooms, stores, and, in the Märzstrasse façade, large workshops for coach builders, coopers and wheelwrights.

The main class and lecture room section is five storeys in height, and provides accommodation for 20 draughting rooms each holding 36 students, 20 large class rooms, six teachers' rooms, a large lecture theatre and an assembly hall, a library, students' common room, a gymnasium, ample dressing and cloakroom accommodation, and private offices for the directors.

There are also provided living quarters for the caretaker, who has a flat in the basement, and flats for the director and the principal.

In this block are also provided a large dining h with kitchens and services, a teachers' refectory laundry, and the large assembly hall, over which a students' recreation room (Festhalle), which at end has a stage and dressing rooms.

The first floor plan shows the very simple organi tion of these various parts, which are arran in file round a well-lit corridor, with staircases convenient intervals. The sanitary blocks are w arranged in proximity to the staircases, and are su ciently isolated without being given that un prominence which results from making a fetish cross-ventilated lobbies.

Completely separated from the school and worksh sections is the apprentices' hostel, entered from Märzstrasse, and containing living quarters for resident students, while in another section of building is provided the accommodation for cas students in the shape of three large dormitories w independent groups of bathrooms and lavatories.

The ground floor of the hostel contains a priv apartment for the director, offices, and kitchen, wh on the first floor is a large service pantry and a dining-room, adjoining which is a reading-room a a music-room. On this floor also there is a sick with its own bathroom. On the second floor are t large dormitories and cloakrooms, and above th again are further dormitories.

The interior finish throughout is extremely simp but for an establishment of this kind it is irreproa able in character. There is also a certain effect richness conveyed by the use of colour and the sel tion of good materials. On the main staircase, instance, leading from the assembly hall to the Fe halle, which is immediately above it, there is an am ingly designed fountain carried out in blue and gre majolica. It is perhaps a trifle out of character w the severity of the staircase itself, but the intenti is praiseworthy and its detail generally is much mo interesting as a feature than the usual tablet wh

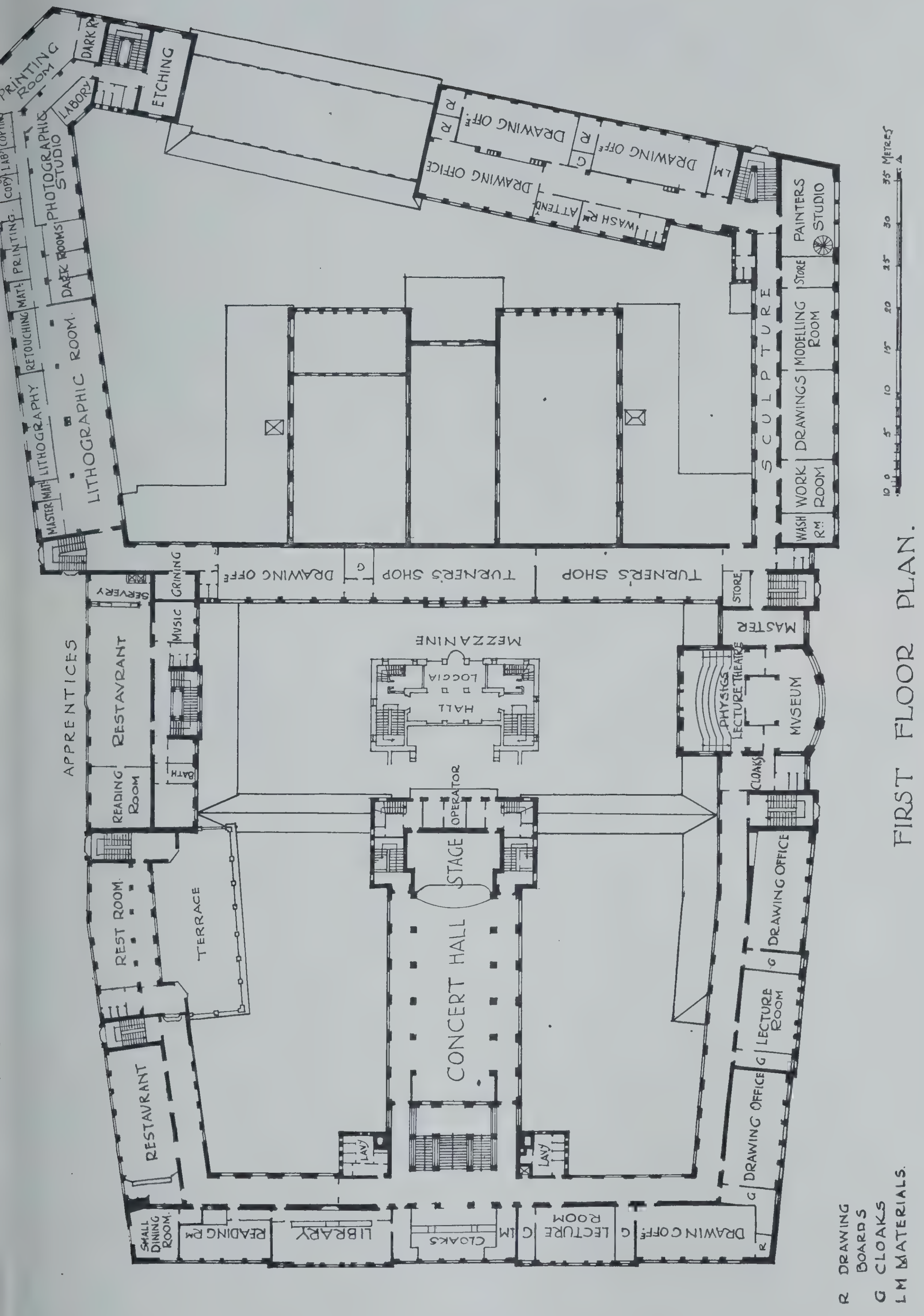


Fig. 3.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA.
Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten, Architects.

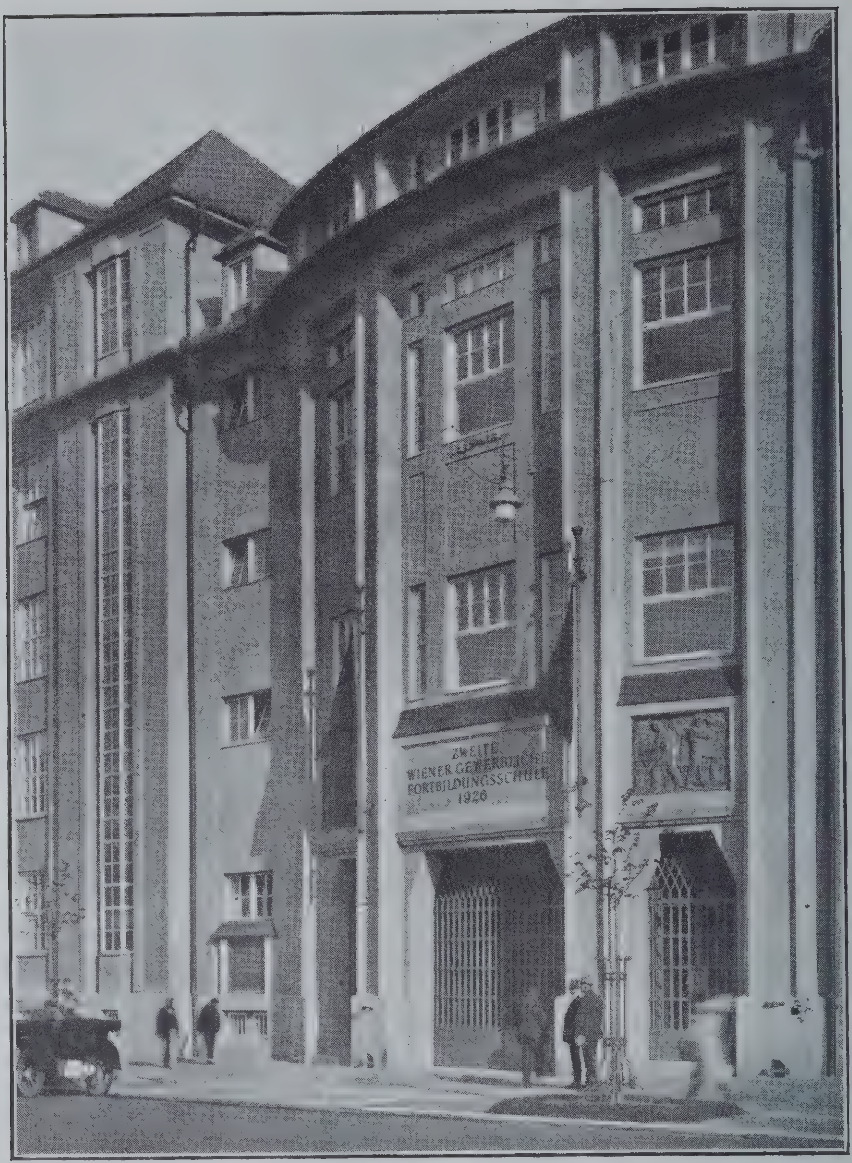


Fig. 4.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE MAIN ENTRANCE IN THE HUTTELDORFERSTRASSE.
Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten, Architects.

one so often finds in a similar position in an English institution. The bronze clock which is suspended in front of the fountain is also very well designed and executed.

The same remark applies to practically all the fittings, which are extremely simple but have the appearance of being specially designed for the job. Worth noting in this connection are the ceiling lights in the staircase corridor leading to the Festhalle, as well as the door furniture and the metal balustrading. The fittings in the classrooms are, of course, of a very simple nature, but their arrangement has been well organised. This is particularly true of the neatly-designed windows with their blinds, which are concealed behind a permanent pelmet board.

The equipment generally is of the type to be expected in a school building. There is a forced ventilation system, and the heating is by low pressure hot water. There are gas fires in some of the rooms as an auxiliary.

There has been no stinting in respect of such matters as tile and marble work where necessary. The Festhalle has its piers clothed in marble up to a height of about 10 feet, and marble or tile dadoes are used in the corridors, lavatories, dining-rooms, etc. The floors in the workshops are either of wood or composition, and linoleum on concrete has been used in the classrooms and in the services.

Colour treatment has been employed effectively b
in a sparing manner. An amusing experiment h
been made in the treatment of the main staircase, t
walls of which are in orange of a tone which is
creased in depth from floor to floor. As the stairca
is somewhat better lit at the top than at the botto
the extra depth of tone is scarcely noticeable, a
this no doubt was the intention of the architects.

The metal balustrade of the staircase is paint
royal blue, and the doors to the corridors are genera
grey with blue surrounds. The classrooms are
simple bright colours, but certain of the corrid
have been treated in blue, purple, etc.

The external finish is a grey colour wash on cem
rendering which looks well against the white windo
and the tiled roofs. The walls of the courtyard
of a light cream tone.

The municipality prides itself on several deta
which no doubt represent an advance over the us
Continental practice, but which are more or less ta
for granted in this country and the United Stat
Great attention, for instance, has been paid to po
bilities of cleaning, and all corners have been roun
and posts and cornices coved. Even the plinths
minor pieces of furniture are treated in this w
Great difficulty is experienced in workshops fr
excess of dust, and this has been partly obviated
coating the floors with sawdust soaked in oil, wh

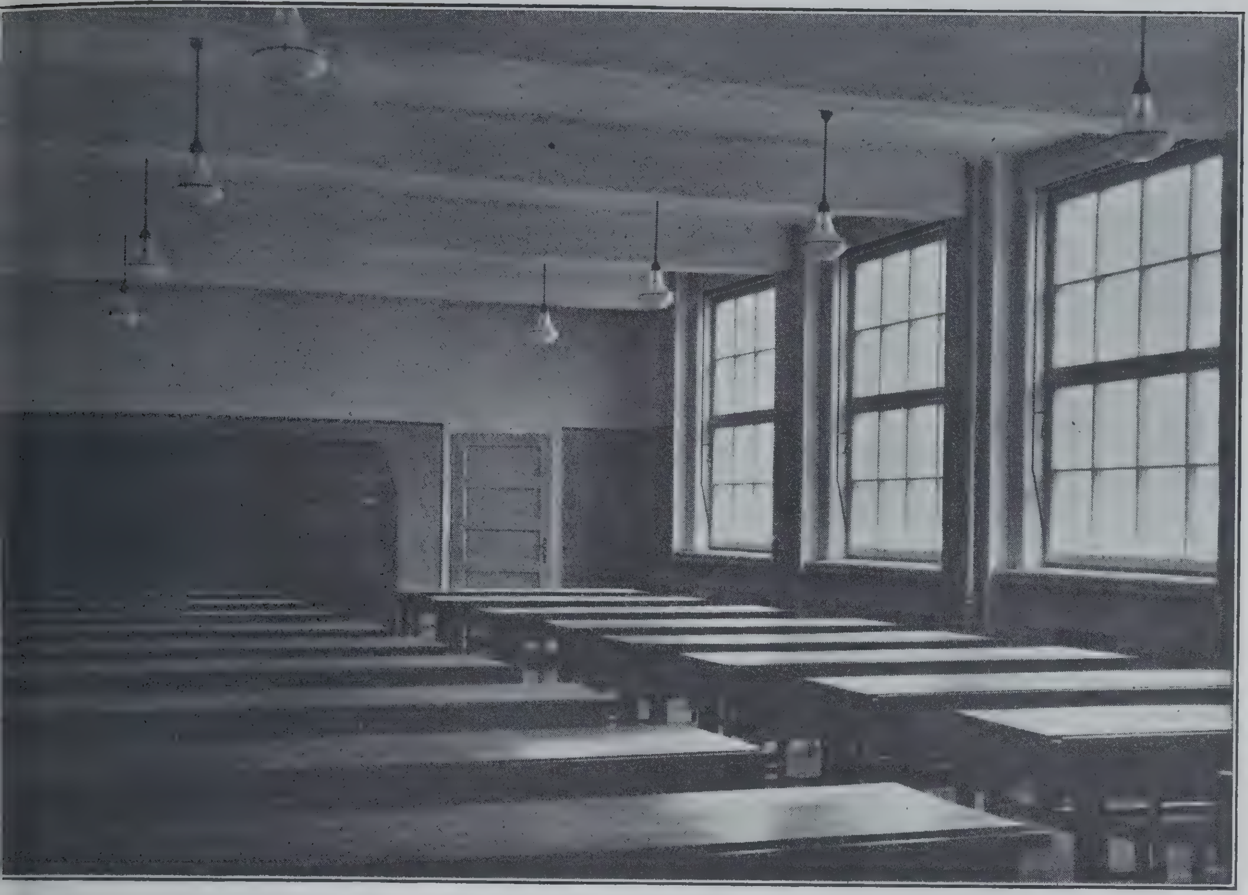


Fig. 5.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: A TYPICAL CLASSROOM.

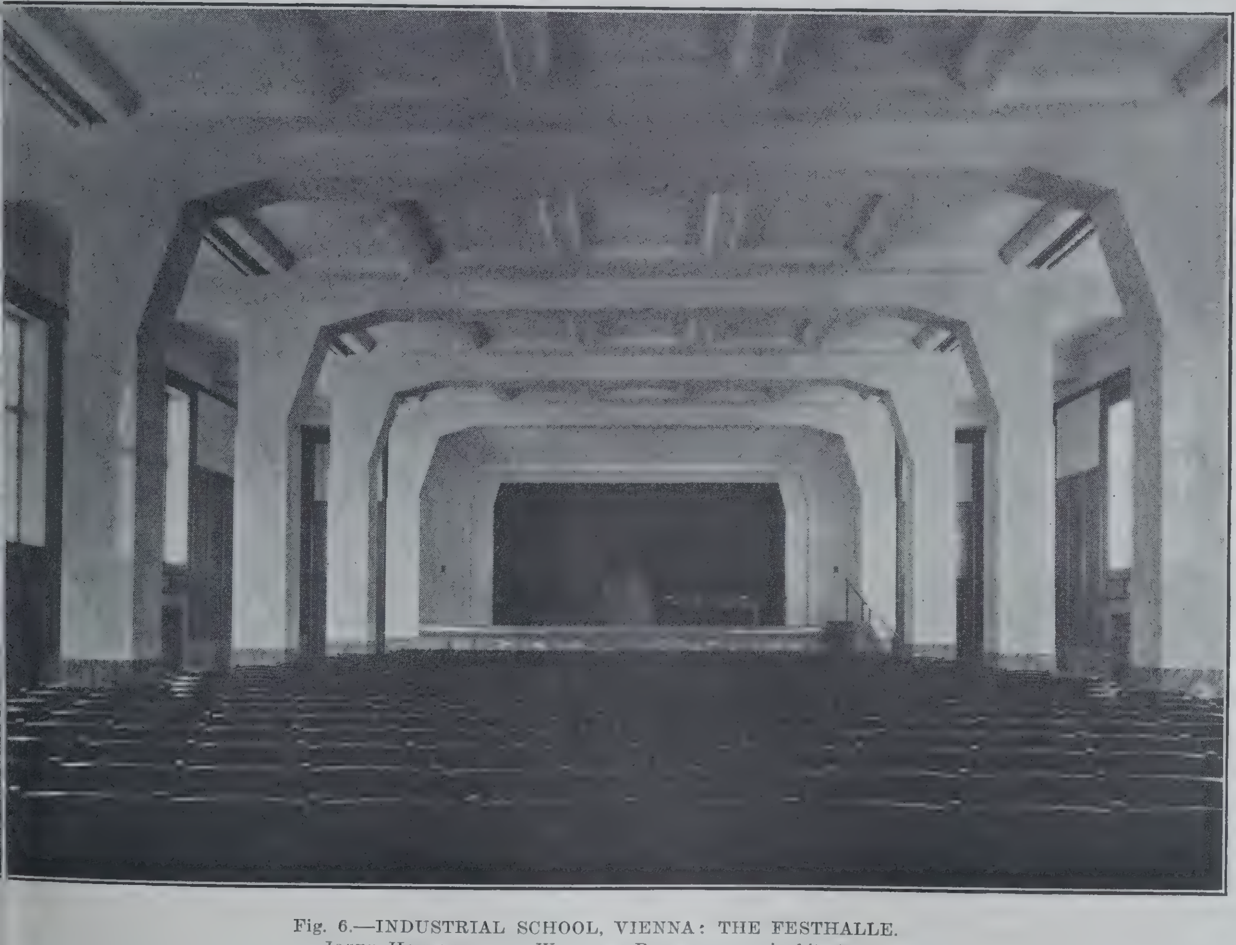
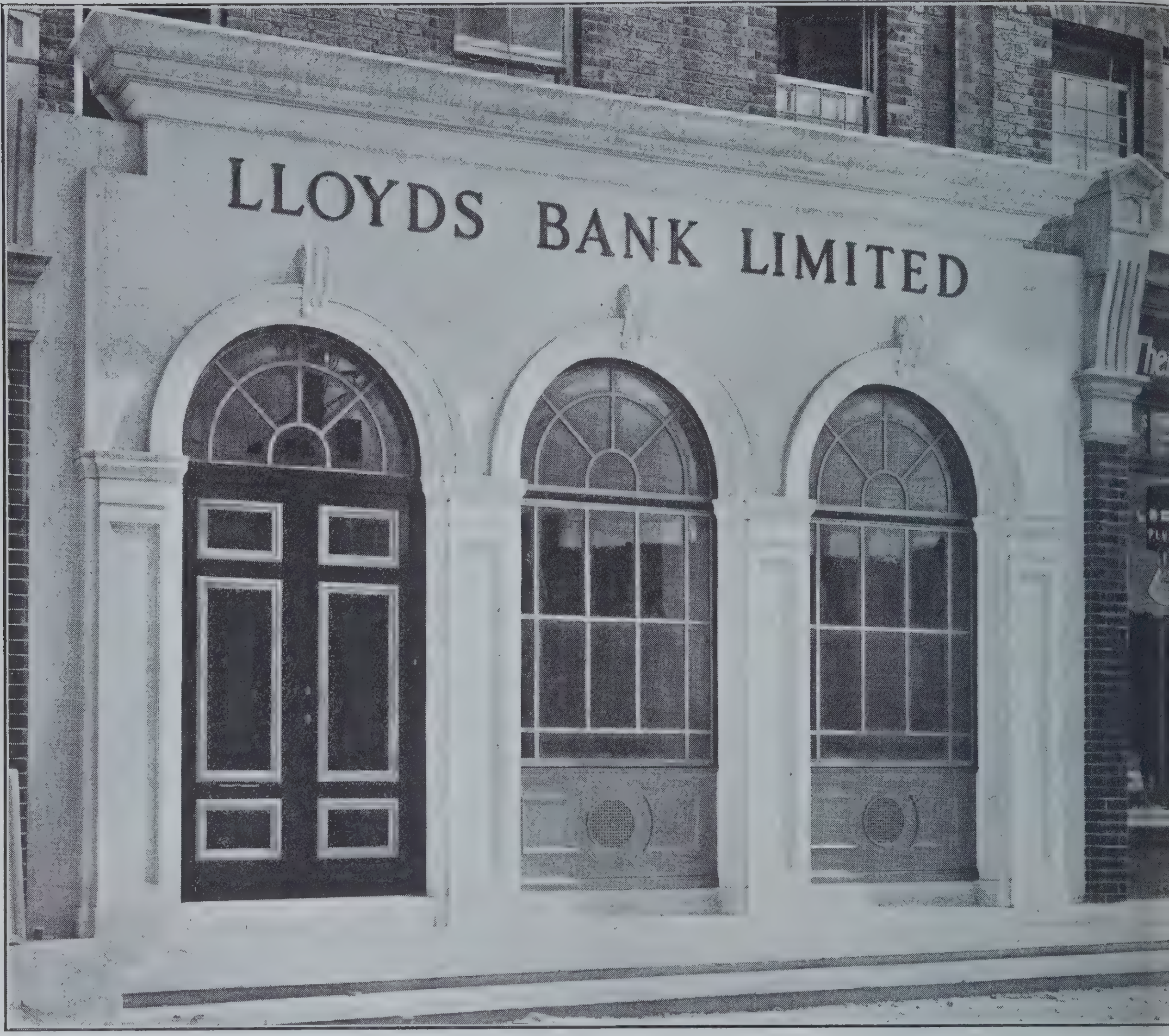


Fig. 6.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE FESTHALLE.
Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten, Architects.



MESSRS. LLOYDS BANK, LTD.'S BRANCH OFFICE, WHETSTONE.
A. G. JOHNSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

binds up small particles and helps to keep the atmosphere comparatively clear.

The cost of the building was 7,164,000 Austrian crowns (about £217,000), of which 45 per cent. was raised by the municipality and the remaining 55 per cent. by a system of taxation. The site, which is in one of the newer quarters on the outskirts of Vienna, has a superficial area of 13,217 square metres, of which 8,410 square metres are covered by actual buildings.

From the point of view of planning arrangement, convenience, finish, and architectural treatment of the interior and the façades, there is very little criticism which can be made in general terms, although the character of the detail is, of course, not always in accordance with our ideas, and the roofs and cornices are more strongly stressed than perhaps seem desirable. With regard to the street façades this criticism becomes even more valid, for the roof line is somewhat broken and complicated, and the use of a kind of double eaves tend to accentuate this defect. It is true, of course, that the building is from the functional standpoint a combination of blocks of different categories, and it is reasonable to expect that the main divisions would be clearly marked elevationally, but perhaps this could have been achieved with greater repose, particularly in respect of the roof lines. As a matter of fact, however, in actual practice a building of this kind fronting on city streets is never seen in its entirety, and its various portions tend to produce their effect as individual units in the generally l monious ensemble, the effect being that of a w considered series of street frontages rather than one single complete architectural unit.

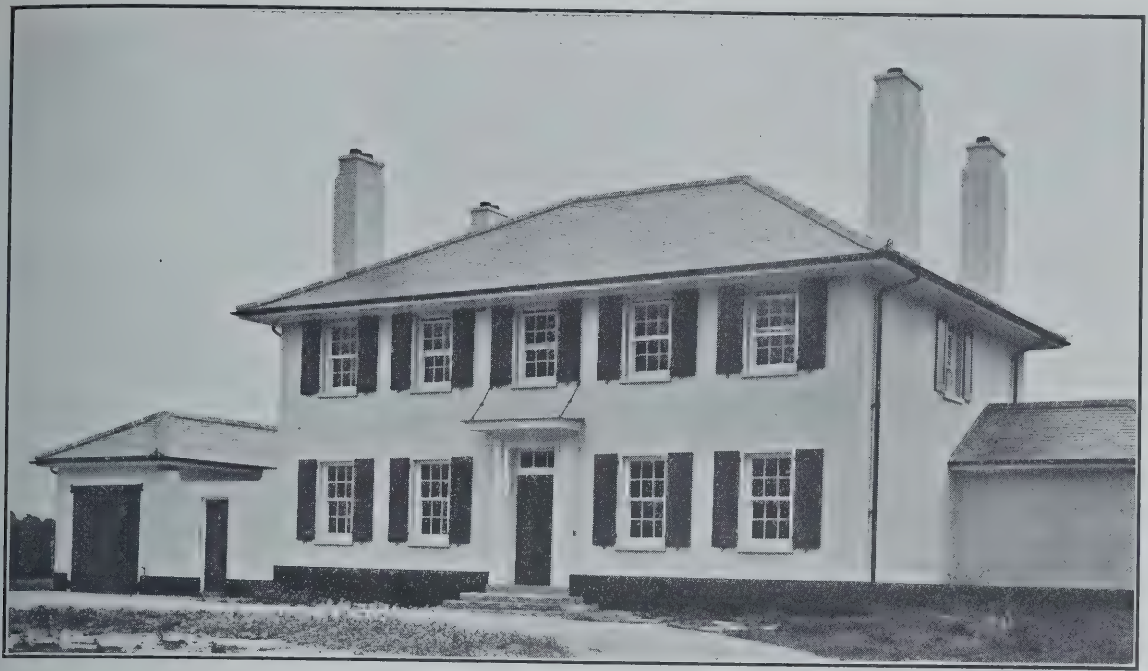
Personal

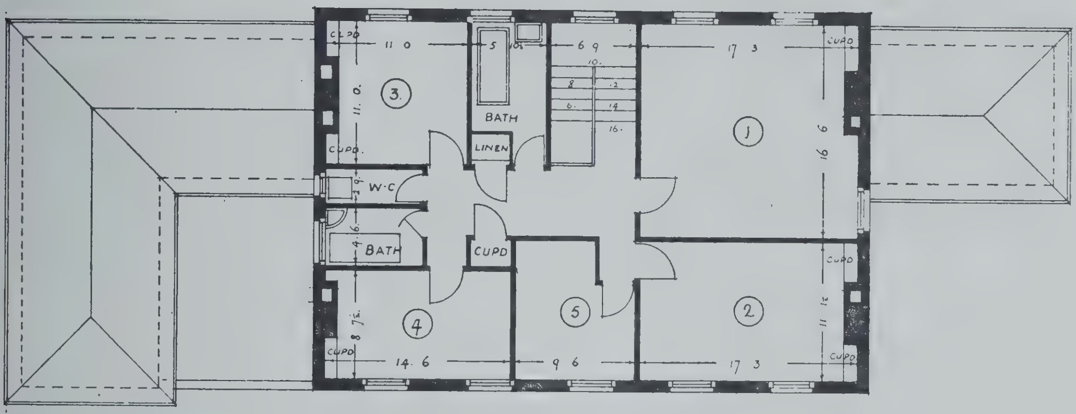
Tate Gallery Trustees

The Treasury has appointed Mr. Evan Charte K.C., Mr. Samuel Courtauld, Sir William Bur Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A., Mr. W. W. Russell, R Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., and Professor Will Rothenstein to be additional Trustees to the Natio Gallery of British Art in place of Mr. D. S. MacC Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., Mr. J. Holliday, Sir Aston Webb, R.A., Sir D. Y. Came R.A., Mr. Charles Sims, R.A., and Mr. Muirhead B whose term of office has expired.

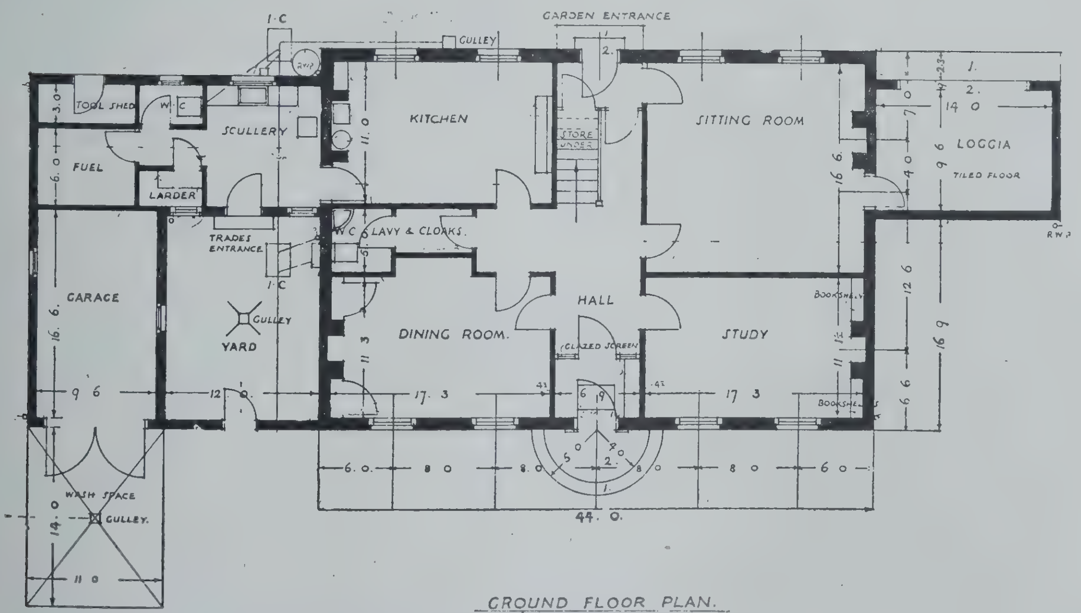
The last of the buildings of Christ's Hosp which, since the school was moved from the Cit London to Horsham, has been used by the Gen Post Office, is now being demolished to provide a for a new surgical block at St. Bartholom Hospital.

Messrs. W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., were general contractors for the house at Effingh Surrey, illustrated on the opposite page.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

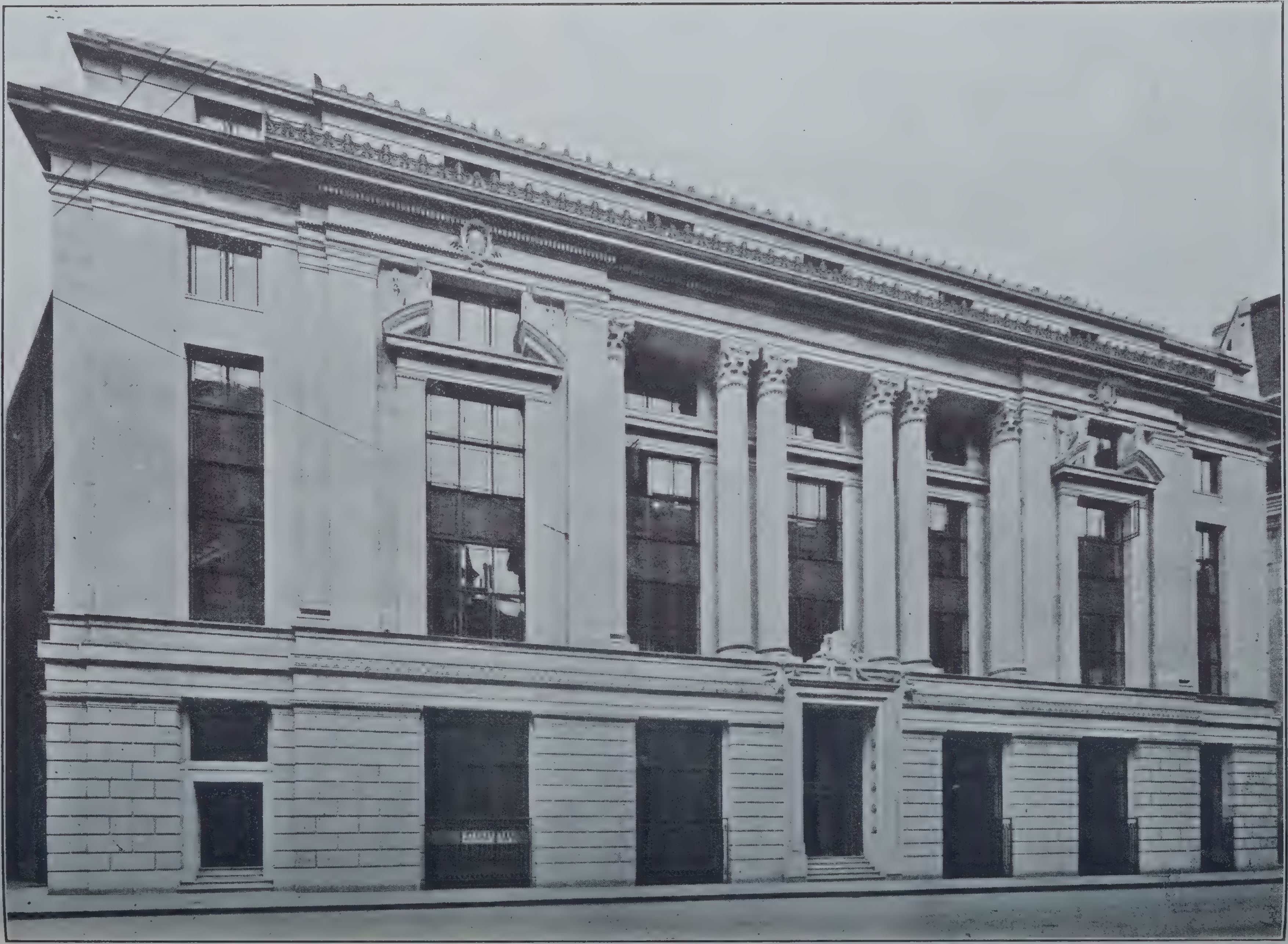


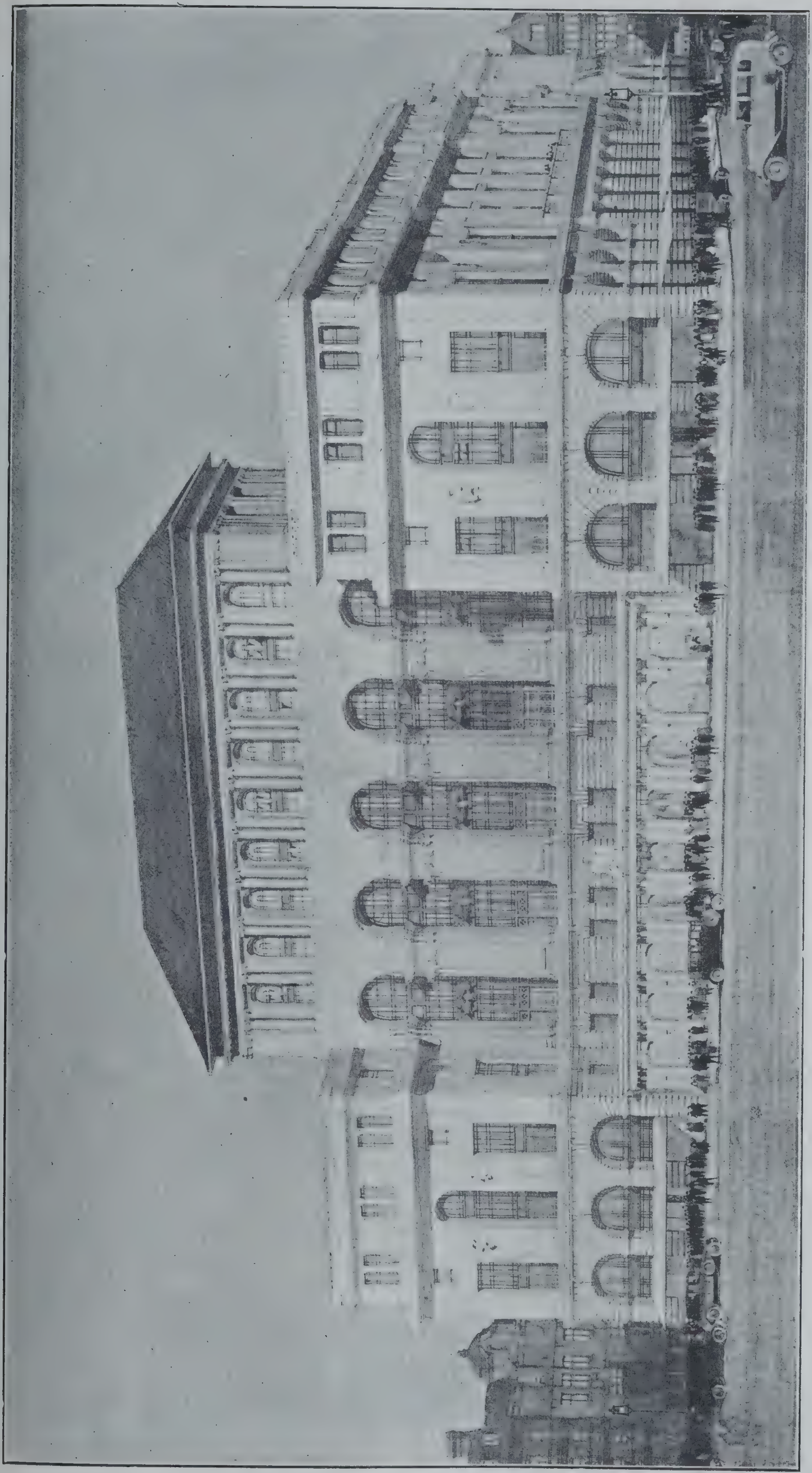
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

HOUSE AT EFFINGHAM, SURREY

A. Purcell Lay, A.R.I.B.A., and Will Kidd, Architects

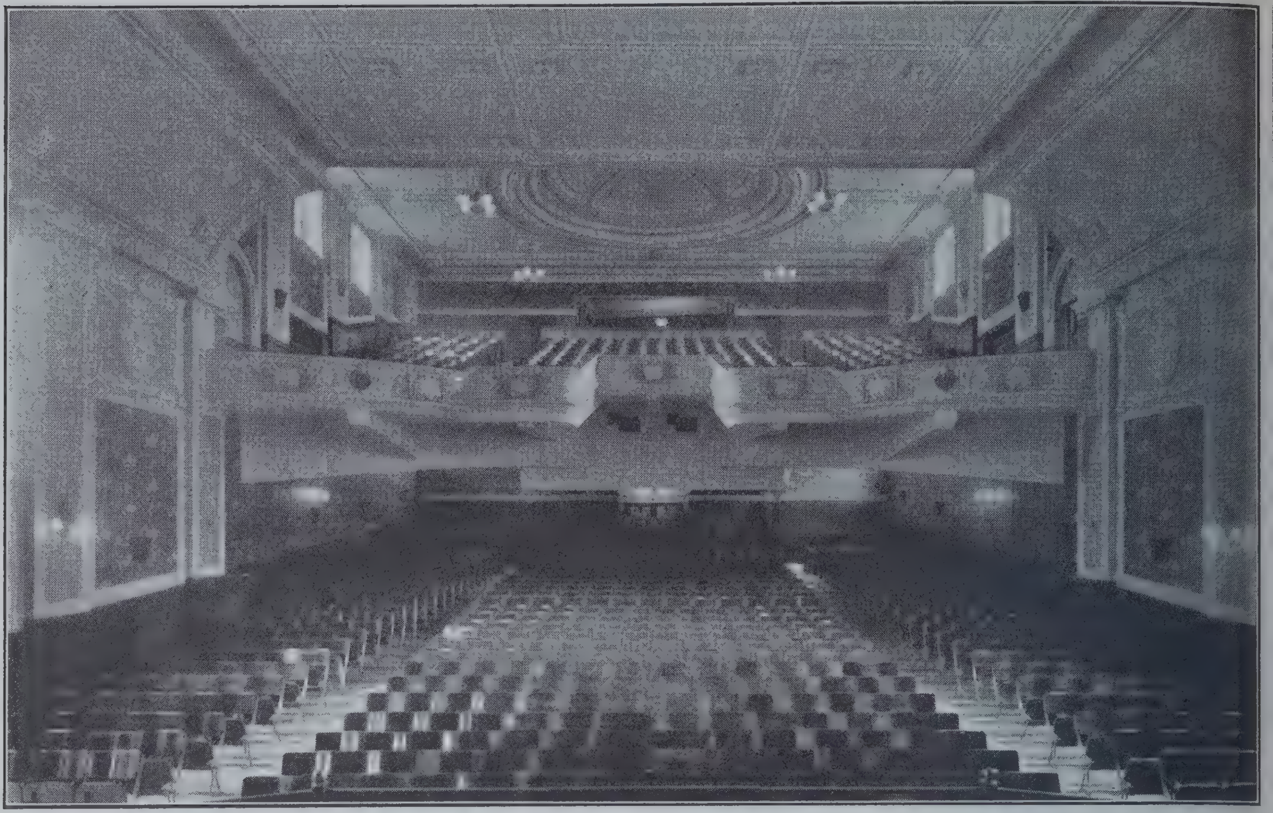
The bricks are local stock, finished in Atlas White Stucco, while Delabole slates of various tones cover the roof. The external wood-work is painted dolphin green.





R.A., 1927.]

BUSINESS PREMISES, HENRIETTA STREET, LONDON, W.1.
J. S. GIBSON & GORDON, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA: INTERIOR VIEW.
HORACE G. BRADLEY, Architect.

THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA

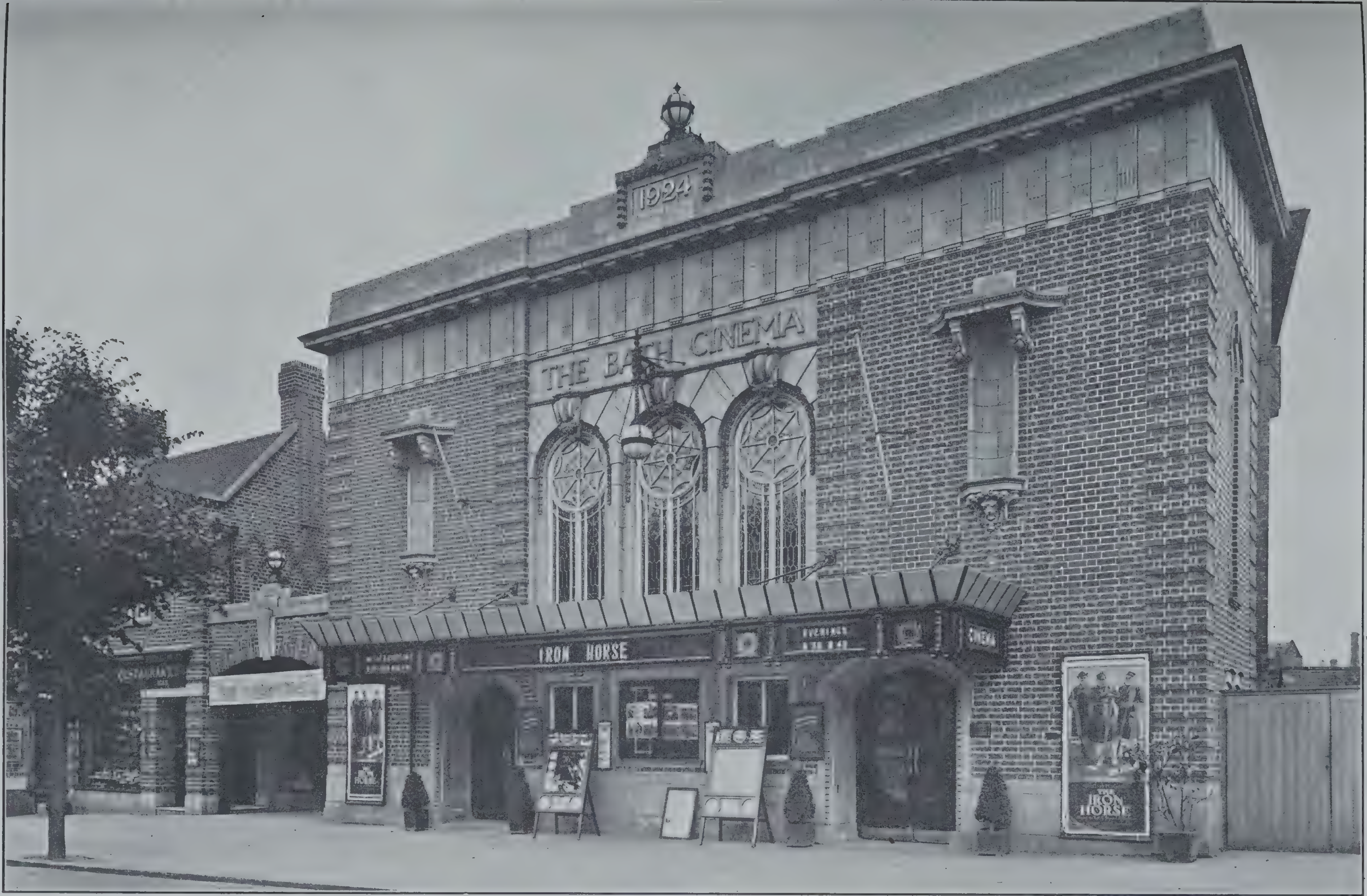
This picture house, combined with a restaurant, has an ingenious plan in which the various small apartments subsidiary to the auditorium are very well arranged. The entrance hall, approached from swing doors on either side, leads into a broad lobby giving access to auditorium and main stairs to balcony. On the left of the hall is an anteroom through which visitors to the picture house emerge into a broad hall or corridor with glass roof over, providing a covered approach to the restaurant. This corridor extends to the back of the auditorium, and thus provides for a secondary exit from the latter and also an exit staircase from the balcony. The entrance hall extends to a considerable height to light the staircase landing and make possible an observation window from the manager's office on the first floor. On the balcony level there is a foyer, and the operating room slightly lower, but still necessitating the setting back of the balcony immediately above it, with the consequent raising of the parapet. A glance at the accompanying illustration of the interior, however, will show that this arrangement, so far from detracting from the appearance of this portion of the building, has resulted in several elegant curvatures in the boundary line of the balcony, which lend a considerable added interest to the composition as a whole. Associated with the operating room are a winding room and store, and these apartments, together with the second landing of the main stairs, are lit from what is virtually an area bounded on two sides by the tall screen wall which gives such a gratifying effect of formal simplicity to the elevation. One can well imagine how ugly this latter would have become had this quite legitimate architectural subterfuge not been resorted to, for in such case the upper part of the façade would not only have been unsymmetrical but it would have displayed a number of tiny windows belonging to apartments quite unworthy to receive the emphasis accorded them in the principal elevation towards the street. Considering the extreme complexity of planning which a modern cinem demands, this particular elevation, as it now stand is a highly accomplished piece of design, and prov that the architect, Mr. Horace G. Bradley, was an mated by a desire to give to his building a decorou exterior, no matter how much labour of thought r quired to be expended for this purpose.

This principal façade has several features of i terest. It is crowned by a Doric entablature in ston and a parapet, the central portion of which is raise to provide a platform for a large lamp. While th rest of the façade is brick, the stone of th upper portion is repeated in the central div sion containing three handsome arched windows the entrance hall, which are surmounted by a pan bearing the name of the picture house. Stone nich with decorated bracketted hoods help the compositio by lending interest to the blank wall spaces on eith side, while the façade is further held together by broad stone plinth.

In this instance the restaurant is not incorporate into the main design of the cinema, but takes i place as an ordinary unit of the street, connecte however, with the principal building by an archwa with stone coping and lantern above, which ad quately suggests an approach to some place of publ entertainment. Above the restaurant is a well-planne little flat with sitting-room, three bedrooms, and th usual offices.

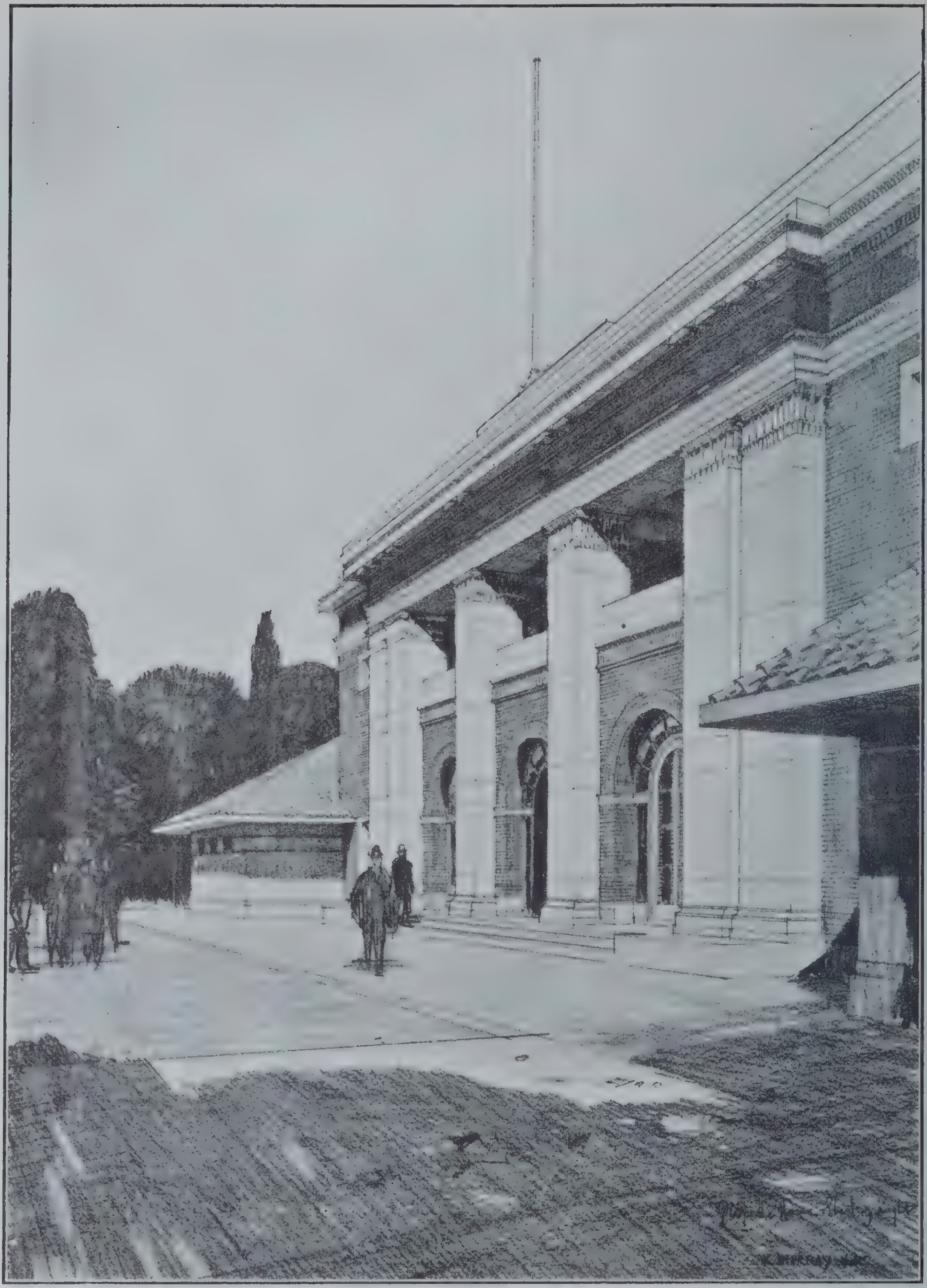
The general contractors were Messrs. T. Elvin Sons, Birmingham. The sub-contractors include Messrs. Benjamin Parker, Ltd. (heating); Messr Thos. Ash & Co., Ltd. (ventilation); Messrs. Joh Mallin & Co., Ltd. (fibrous plaster and decoration Messrs. Millward, Lane & Ashley (electrical work Messrs. John Gibbs, Ltd. (structural steelwork Messrs. Gibbs & Canning, Ltd. (terra cotta); Messr Turner & Co., Ltd. (seating); Messrs. Walker Worsey, Ltd. (ironmongery); Messrs. Chas. Winn

(*Continued on page* 500)



[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA.
HORACE G. BRADLEY, Architect.



R.A., 1927.] BOURNEMOUTH PAVILION.
G. W. Home and S. Knight, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

The Bournemouth Pavilion

This new concert hall at Bournemouth, by Messrs. G. W. Home & S. Knight, is an elegant composition in which stone pilasters with capitals derived from "The Tower of the Winds" support an entablature with stone cornice and architrave divided by a brick frieze. The principal entrance is through three arched doorways set in brick and surmounted by a stone parapet, which marks an open loggia beneath the soffit of the entablature. The façade is given additional breadth by the addition of one-storey wings on either side, crowned by widely overhanging pantiled roofs. The building is not only a scholarly design, but well expresses its function.

The Bath Cinema (*continued from page* 498)

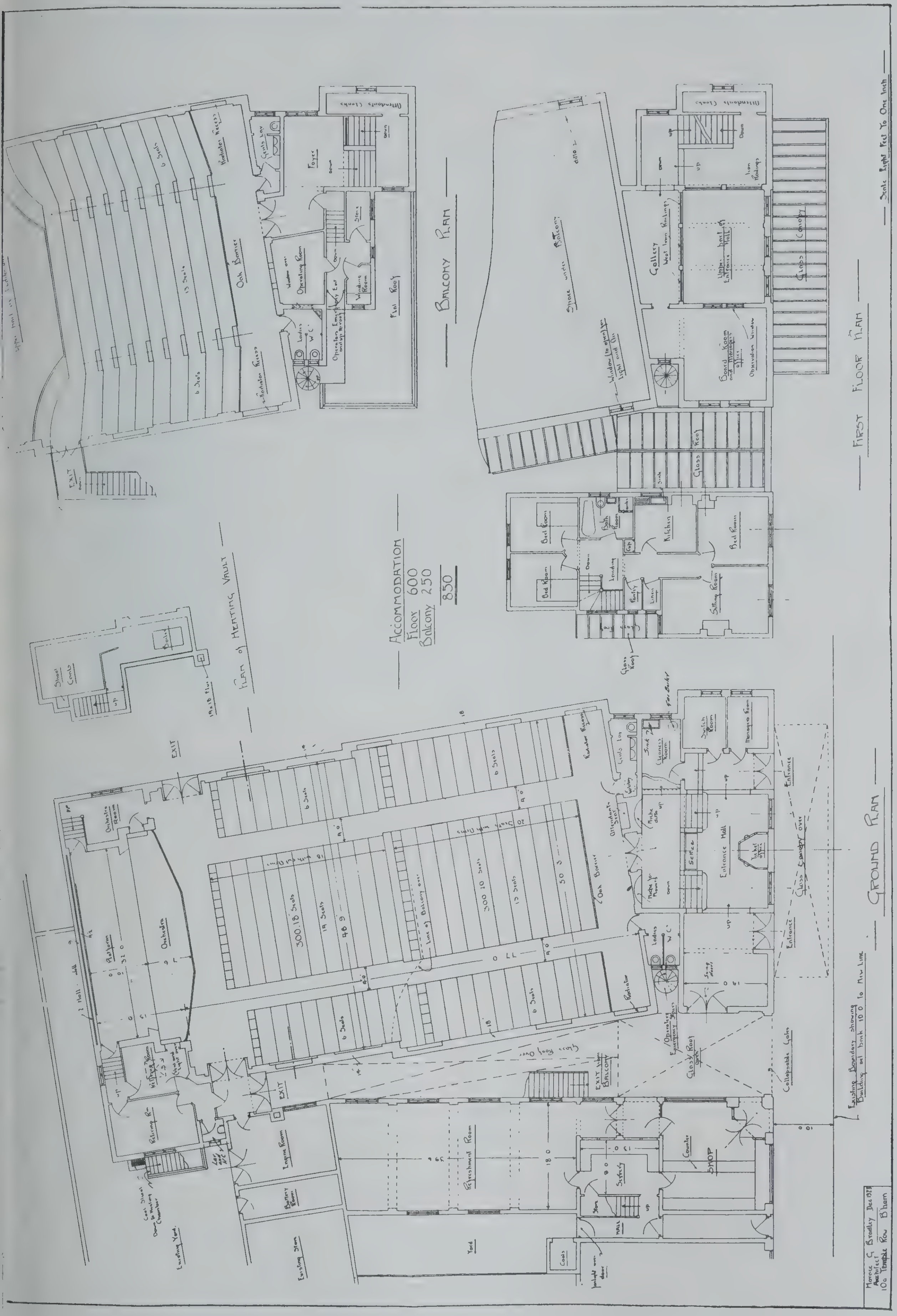
Co., Ltd. (fire appliances); Messrs. Ingram & Kemp (lighting fittings); Messrs. Panicali Bros., (terazzo flooring); Messrs. Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd. (jointless floors); Messrs. Birmingham Concrete Steel Co. (reinforced concrete work); Messrs. Porcelain Tile Co. (tiling); Messrs. Wm. Pearce & Cutler, Ltd. (leaded lights); Messrs. Marley Bros Ltd. (ornamental metalwork); Messrs. J. S. Wrigh & Co. (internal plumbing, sanitary and gas fitting and fire main).

Coming Events

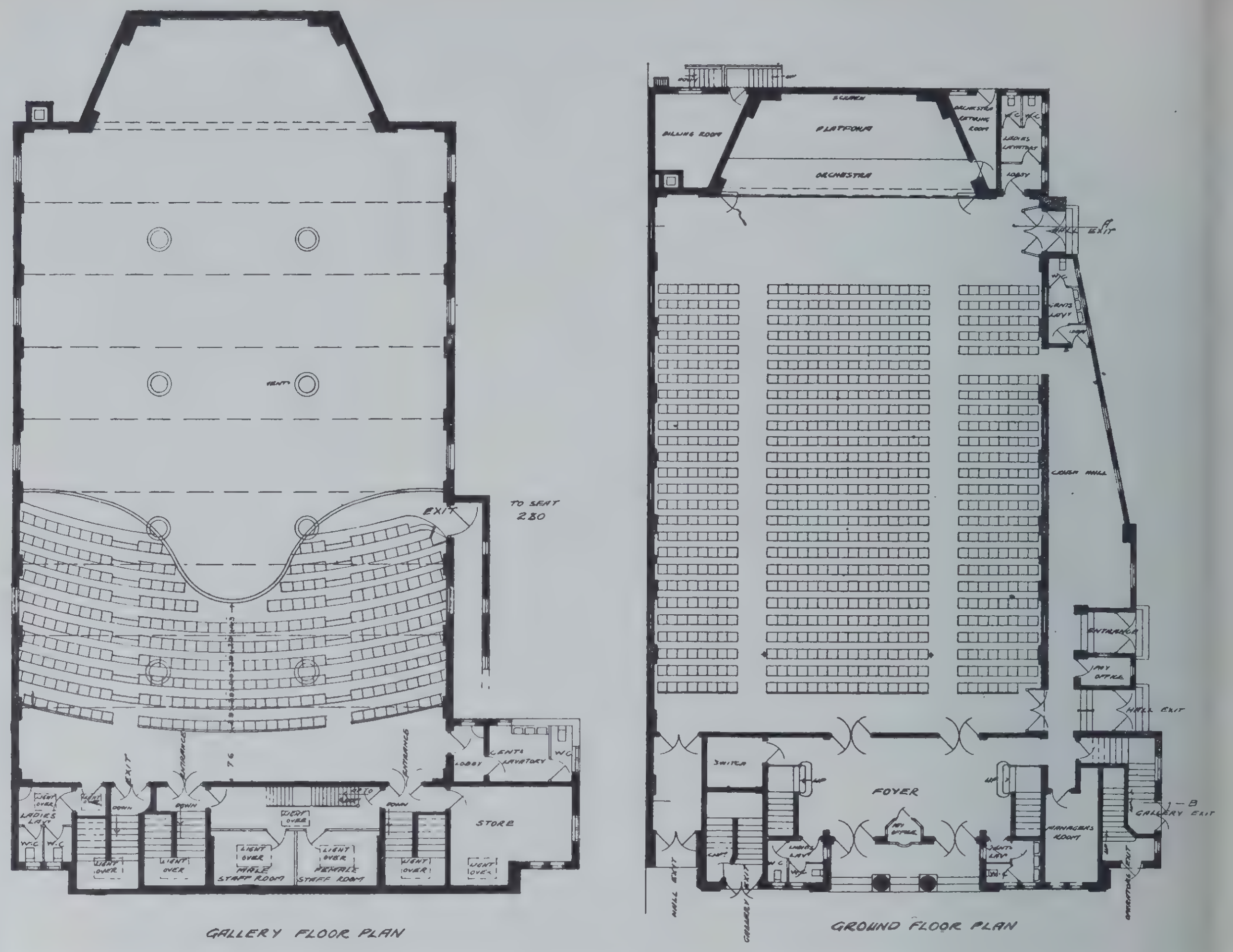
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.– Meetings will be held on October 1, at Plymouth, an October 22, at Doncaster. A meeting of the Nort Eastern District will be held at Shildon, Durham on October 1.

October 6-9.—Ninth Annual Country Meeting o the Town Planning Institute, at Winchester.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technica Assistants (Metropolitan Division).—The followin visits have been arranged: September 24—to Messrs Carreras' new building, Mornington Crescent; Octo ber 8—to Stone Court Sand and Ballast Pits, Green hithe; October 15—to Messrs. British Challenge Glaz ing Co.'s works, Stratford; October 22—to Messrs Gillett & Johnston's works, Croydon; October 29—t Madame Tussaud's re-building, Baker Street, W.



THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA.
HORACE G. BRADLEY, Architect.



THE OAK CINEMA, SELLY OAK, WORCESTER.
Harold S. Scott, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE OAK CINEMA, SELLY OAK

This new cinema, designed by Mr. Harold Scott, of Birmingham, shows an interesting variation in the design of picture-house façades. The problem here to be solved is a peculiar one, and it cannot be said that the ideal cinema front has as yet been produced. This is all the more remarkable because the cinema plan is rapidly becoming standardised, and one would naturally expect the development of a definite type of elevation symbolising the picture theatre. In the present instance, however, it is pleasing to note that the façade contains certain features so logical and satisfactory that they may with advantage be adopted in other buildings which perform a similar function. The architect has obtained complete control of what may be described as the "advertisement" factor in the composition. The name of the cinema itself is displayed in clear Roman capitals upon an extensive background of wallage, while the names both of the film and the principal film "star" acting in it are shown in letters smaller than the former, yet amply large enough for the purposes of display, on the vertical fascia of the projecting canopies on either side of the main entrance. Smaller placards are placed on ground-floor level so that they appear to be but temporary appendages of the building. Surely this arrangement admirably fulfils all the legitimate purposes of advertisement, and secures a far more effective publicity than does the common method of allowing gigantic letters to sprawl over the façade and altogether deprive it of such architectural qualities as it originally possessed.

Another satisfactory feature of the composition is that the fenestration on either side of the entrance has been composed in an orderly pattern. These are for th most part staircase windows of small scale. Th necessity of having a considerable additional numbe of such windows belonging to staff-rooms and uppe stair landings has been cleverly obviated by settin back the gallery floor to such distance as allows fo these latter to be top-lit. Thus, without detriment t the plan, it is found possible to provide the wid expanse of blank wallage which forms the backgroun of the picture theatre's title words. Behind the portico are the entrance doors and windows belongin to the foyer, which extend to the full height of th mezzanine. An attempt has been made to create som degree of homogeneity in scale between these window and the smaller ones of the staircases on either sid by enclosing these in large sunk panels, of which th upper boundaries are in alignment with the architrav above the columns.

The plan is efficient, and provides the requisit exits and entrances to the auditorium in an economica manner. Advantage is taken of the irregularity of th site to place a long and narrow but very usefu "crush hall" adjacent to the side entrance.

The general contractors were Messrs. T. Elvin & J Sons. The sub-contractors include Messrs. E. C. & J Keay, Ltd. (steelwork); Messrs. The Indented Stee Bar Co., Ltd. (reinforced concrete); Messrs. Stratford-on-Avon Guild (fibrous plaster); Messrs. Titfor Brick Co., Ltd. (facing bricks); Messrs. Porcelain Til Co. (wall tiling); Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch Ltd. (electrical work); Messrs. Henry Hope & Son (heating and ventilation); Messrs. J. H. Walker, Ltd (leaded lights).

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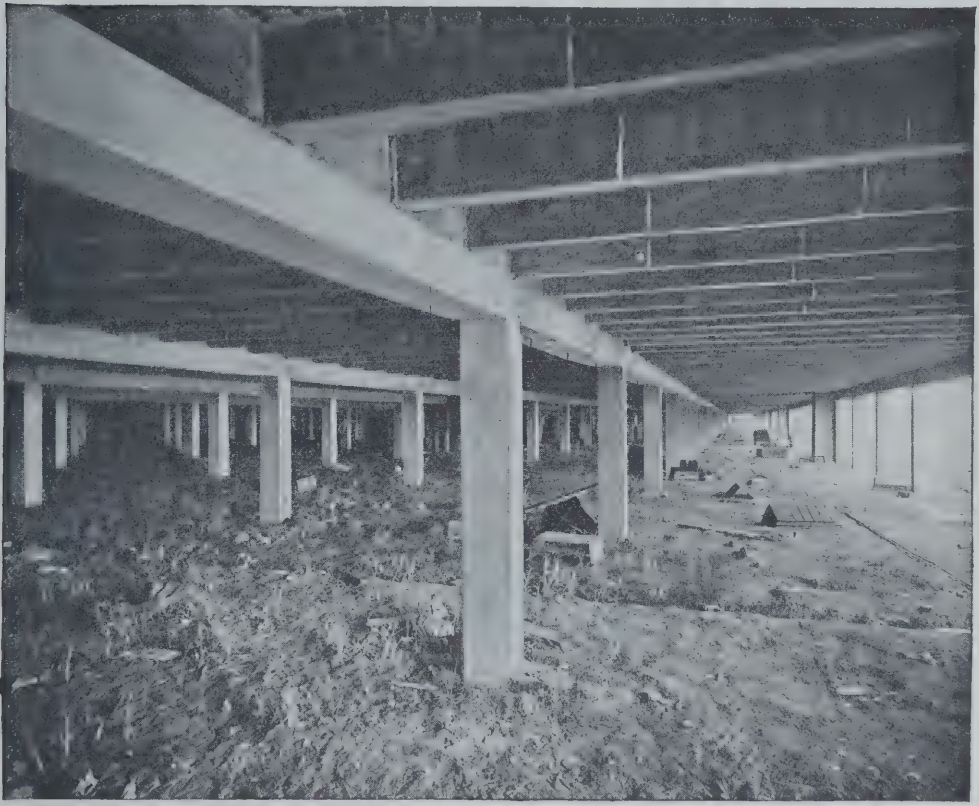

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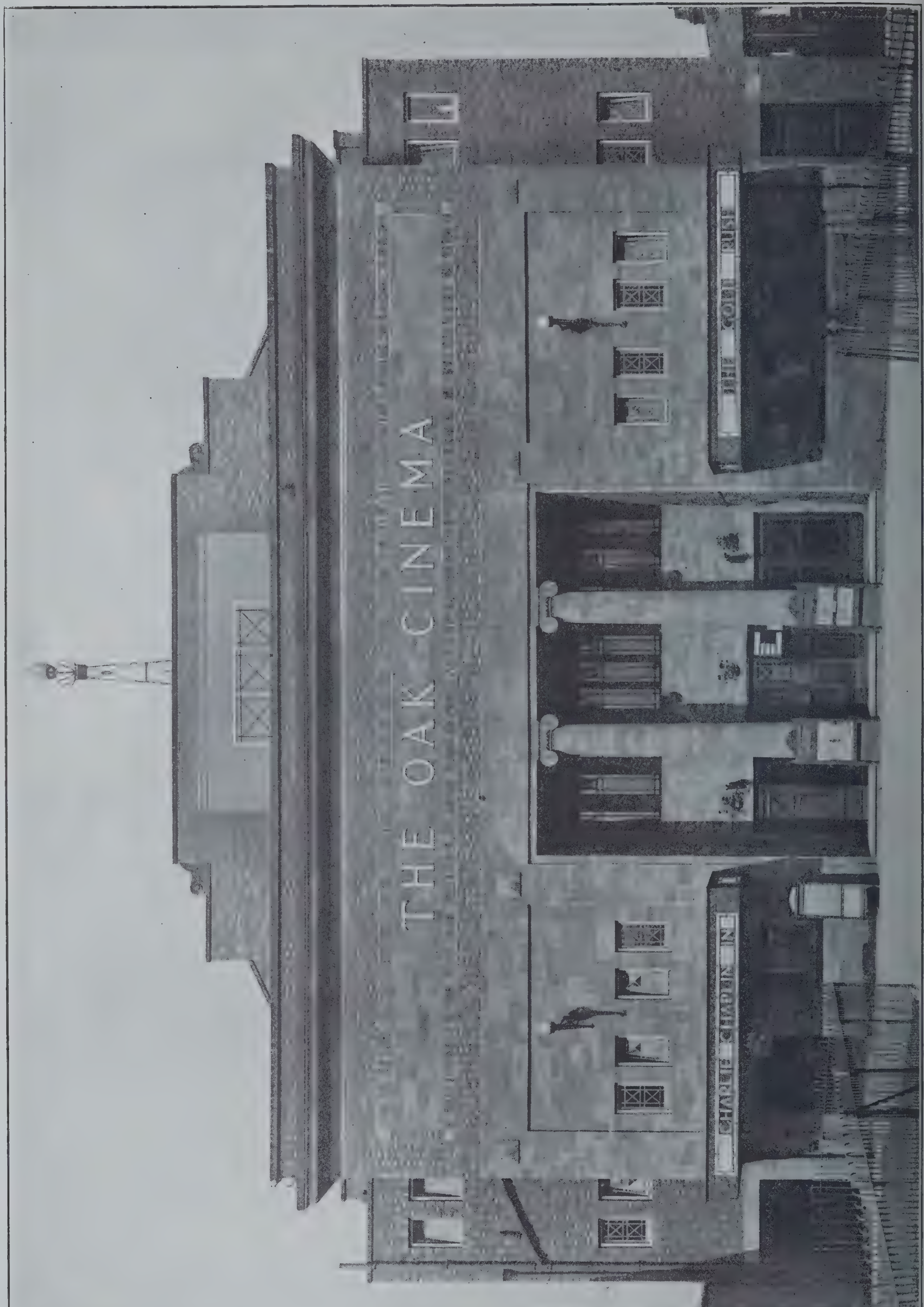
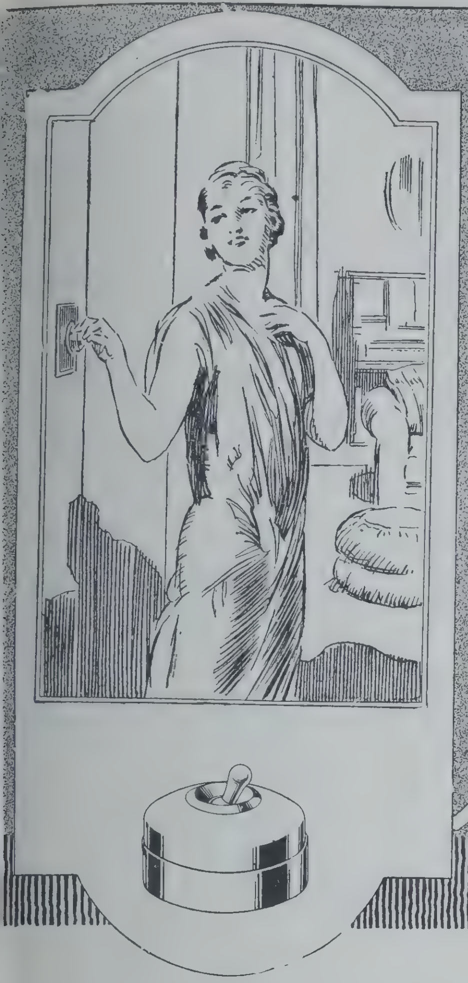


THE OAK CINEMA, SELLY OAK, WORCESTER.

[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*



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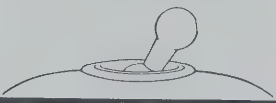

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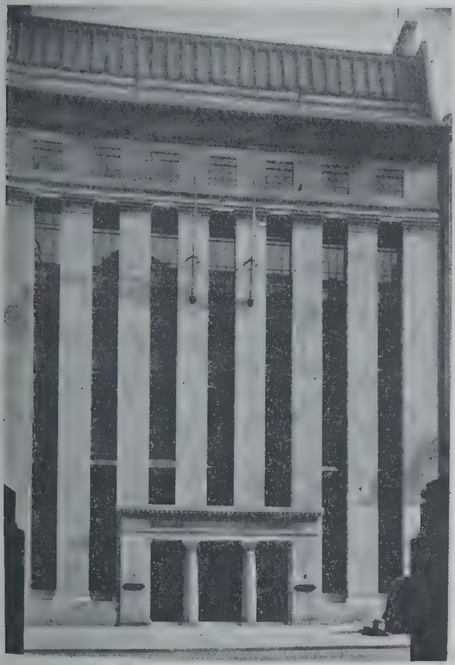

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London Building Notes

Barons Court, W.—A Nursing Home is to be built on a site in Gledstanes Road, consisting of three floors. Plans by Mr. H. Paul, A.R.I.B.A., 23 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Battersea. — The London Power Co., Ltd., hope to start soon upon the preliminary works in the erection of a large "super" power station of 360,000 kw., the cost of which will be about 1½ million sterling. The consulting engineers are Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Beckenham.—The Kent E.C. have before them plans by Major W. H. Robinson, Sessions House, Maidstone, for a large Secondary School.

Bromley.—The Building Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 99 Leman Street, E.1, are the contractors for the large bakery and flour store at Bromley for the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., Croydon. Plans by Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnford, 16a John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Camden Town.—Funds are to be raised for the rebuilding of the Royal Veterinary College, N.W.1. It is estimated by the Principal, Major F. T. G. Hobday, that the cost will be £100,000.

Charing Cross Road.—Large business premises are to be erected at 111 Charing Cross Road, W.C. The builders are Messrs. J. Willmott & Sons (Hornsey), Ltd., 40 Tottenham Lane, N.8. Plans by Messrs. F. Tapwall & Haase, 5 Stratford Place, W.1.

Euston Road.—Further sections are to put in hand in connection with the £75,000 enlargement scheme of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital for Women. The hon. architect is Sir Brumwell Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., F3 The Albany, Piccadilly, W.1.

Finsbury.—Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1, are the contractors for a large building at the junction of Chiswell Street and Lamb's Passage, E.C.2, for Messrs. Marks & Spenser, Ltd. Plans by Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11-13 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

Finsbury.—The contract for the erection of large headquarter offices and showrooms at the corner of City Road and Finsbury Square, E.C.2, for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., has been secured by Messrs. Ashby & Horner, Ltd., 8 Aldgate, E.1. Plans by Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

Fleet Street.—The old premises at No. 149 Fleet Street, E.C.4, are to be rebuilt. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., surveyors, 2 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Ilford.—Plans have been approved for the rebuilding of the "Plough" public-house in Loxford Lane. The architect is Mr. Samuel H. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A., Bank Chambers, St. John Street, E.C.2.

Lambeth.—The Governors of the Borough Polytechnic are to proceed with their rebuilding scheme, which is to involve an expenditure of £80,000. Plans by Mr. W. Courtnay Le Maitre, F.R.I.B.A., 133 Moorgate, E.C.2.

Lewisham.—The B.C. have passed plans for 325 houses to be erected on the Downham estate by the L.C.C.

Lewisham.—A further large number of shops, with living accommodation above, is to be built upon the L.C.C. Downham housing estate. A large site in Bromley Road has been purchased by Mr. A. Frampton, Estate Office, Kinnaird Park, Bromley Hill, who is preparing plans for 20 shops.

Marylebone High Street.—A garage and showrooms are to be erected for Messrs. R. Hardy & Sons. The builders are Messrs. F. D. Huntington, Ltd., Broadway Chambers, Hammersmith, W.8. Plans by Mr. F. W. Foster, 13 Wyndham Place, W.1.

Oxford Circus.—Messrs. the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd. (head office, Wortley, Leeds) are opening new London offices at Leeds House, 2 Cavendish Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.1. Here may be inspected the many products of the firm. The ground floor front has been built with Burmantoft's terra-cotta to the designs of Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, architects.

Piccadilly Circus. — Negotiations are proceeding for the rebuilding of the large block of premises on the south-west corner of Piccadilly Circus, W.1, bounded by Piccadilly, Regent Street and Jermyn Street. The scheme is in the hands of Mr. John Murray, F.R.I.B.A., 11 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1, surveyor to H.M. Office of Woods and Forests.

Ponders End. — The London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., are to build a large garage and depot, to accommodate about 40 'buses. Plans by the company's architect, Mr. S. A. Heaps, 55 The Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

Primrose Hill.—A contract has been placed with Mr. Harry Neal, Northwood, for the new Telephone Exchange. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under the direction of the chief architect, Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

Rushey Green.—The premises of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., are to be rebuilt and extended at a cost of several thousand pounds. Plans by the society's architects' department.

Shaftesbury Avenue. — Extensive alterations and improvements are to be effected to the premises at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue and Wardour Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W.8.

Shooter's Hill.—The L.C.C. are to erect a Boys' School upon the site of Wellesley House, Red Lion Lane. Plans by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

Shoreditch.—The B.C. have passed plans for the partial reconstruction of the Standard Cinema, Goldsmiths Row.

Sloane Street.—A block of residential flats is to be put up. Foundations are now being constructed by Messrs. Quennell, Hampstead Lane, N.W.6. Plans by Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., 43 Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark.—The wardens of
Stephen's Church, Tabard Str
S.E.1, propose to build a new hall
institute in Markey Place. Plans
Messrs. Woodroffe & Son, 5 Bedf
Row, W.C.1. Work will shortly
commenced.

St. James's Street, S.W.1.—
large site is to be developed by
erection of a block of modern sho
showrooms and offices. Plans
Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis,
Regent Street, W.1.

St. James's Street, S.W.— A la
site has been cleared to make way
the erection of a building, consist
of shops and offices. Plans, for
building of five floors, by Mes
Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Gr
Marlborough Street, W.1.

Stratford.—The "Maryland" T
phone Exchange at Jupp Road, E
is to be extended, and a contract
been placed with Messrs. H. Lacey
Sons, builders, Luton. The steelw
will be supplied by Messrs. Redpa
Brown & Co., Ltd., 3 Laurence Pou
ney Hill, E.C.4. Plans by H.M. Of
of Works, Storey's Gate, Westmins
S.W.1, under Sir R. J. Allis
F.R.I.B.A., chief architect.

Sutton.—A row of eight sho
with flats above, is to be built upo
site at Nos. 284-298, Sutton H
Street. Plans by Mr. Arthur C. G
38 Beauchamp Place, Chelsea, S.W

Villiers Street, W.C.2.—It is
posed to build a block of shops, sh
rooms and offices, three storeys h
Arrangements are in the hands
Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co.
Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Wandsworth.—The Royal Arse
Co-operative Society, Ltd.,
bought a number of houses in Wa
worth Road, S.W., where they
pose to reconstruct and enlarge
present branch stores. Plans by
society's architect.

West Ham.—A contract has
placed with Mr. A. E. Symes,
penters' Road, Stratford, E.15,
£63,000, for a large block of
tricity showrooms, offices and w
shops in Romford Road, E. Plans
Mr. W. Lionel Jenkins, Town
West Ham, E.15.

Westminster. — A site of 1
square feet in Marsham Street, S.
has been sold for building purp
The surveyors are Messrs. Ge
Trollope & Sons, 13 Hobart P
Westminster, S.W.1.

Trade Note

The Finnish joinery trade
shortly hold a Furniture Fair
Helsingfors, with the object of secu
models of household furniture, par
flooring, doors, windows, etc., suit
for export to other countries.
selected types will be sent later to
of the principal trade fairs in
European countries, and the Fin
joinery manufacturers hope by
means to get a foothold in the i
national market. The fact that
nish architects have, on many occas
won distinction in international
petitions encourages a belief that
nish furniture products will be
nically and artistically equal to
products of other countries.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT

Drawn by W. M. Keesey, A.R.C.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Historical data by George Bankart.

RICHARD DAGAN, 'King's Playsterer,' who had worked at Nonesuch Palace, is here shown at Knowle House, Kent, 1609. The men with him (who had learned their Art from the Italian plasterers at Nonesuch, Longleat and Hardwick) spread the knowledge of *external* parge plaster decoration, that was employed to cover the timber-framed buildings of England. The weather resisting quality of the mortar was only arrived at by great labour extended over a vast amount of time. It is now attained with ease and speed by using Portland cement mortar mixed with

'PUDLO'

BRAND

CEMENT WATERPROOFER.

KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO. LTD.,
ANN'S FORT, KING'S LYNN

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

B. & M. St. 10.

word 'PUDLO' is the registered Trade Brand of Kerner-Greenwood & Co. Ltd., by whom all articles bearing that Brand are manufactured or guaranteed.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Aberdeen.—The Scottish Board of Health has approved of the expenditure by the Corporation of £10,000 on the reconditioning of Woodend Hospital.

Baxter's Plain (King's Lynn).—Messrs. Carnell & White are the joint architects and surveyors for a cinema and dance hall.

Bideford (Devon).—Plans have been prepared by the B.S. for a new Fire Station.

Bradford.—Messrs. John Beddihough, Ltd., are to extend and reconstruct their business premises in Manor Row. Plans by Mr. P. Turner, A.R.I.B.A., 49 Bank Street, Bradford.

Bradford.—The city architect is to prepare plans for an additional 12 houses on the Thornton Estate.

Bunham (Somerset).—Funds are being raised for the completion of St. Peter's Church. Plans by Mr. A. R. Gough, F.R.I.B.A., 24 Bridge Street, Bristol.

Coalville.—The local Miners' Welfare Committee are considering the erection of new swimming-baths. Plans by Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, 6 Millestone Lane, Leicester.

Frinton-on-Sea.—A new Church is to be built at a cost of about £15,000. Plans by Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bart., F.R.I.B.A., 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Holgate (Middlesbrough).—Plans are being prepared by Messrs. R. Lofthouse & Sons, 129 Albert Road, Middlesbrough, for extensions to the Guardians' Institution.

Hucknall (Notts.). — The Air Ministry are to convert a large aerodrome into a finely-equipped service station, to cost £80,000. Messrs. John Laing & Sons, Ltd., of Dalston Road, Carlisle, have secured the contract.

Leeds. — The Corporation have passed plans for the proposed stands at the new greyhound racing track to be erected in Elland Road by the Greyhound Racing Association. Mr. J. P. Blake, A.R.I.B.A., Hounslow, architect.

Nottingham.—A large soap factory is to be erected upon the High Fields Estate, for Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. The company's architects are Messrs. Bromley & Watkins, Prudential Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.

Oldham. — Mr. J. Ashurst, the borough engineer, has prepared a scheme for the erection of 500 houses on the Limeside Estate, the cost being estimated at £261,000.

Port Isaac (North Cornwall).—The church is to be rebuilt to plans by Mr. R. Wheatley, F.R.I.B.A., Mansion House, Princes Street, Truro.

Portslade.—The surveyor is to prepare a scheme for 36 houses on a site in Shelldale Road.

Sedgley.—The U.D.C. are to consult Mr. T. A. Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., with reference to the preparation of a town-planning scheme.

Vale Hope.—Building operations have just started on the new cement works in the Vale Hope for Messrs. G. & T. Earle (1925), Ltd., which, when complete, will cost £400,000.

Wakefield.—The housing architect is to prepare plans for the erection of 12 houses for aged people in Brunswick Street.

Watford. — The Carnegie Trust have approved of the plans prepared by Mr. H. A. Gold and the Borough Engineer, as joint architects, for the erection of the new Public Library, at a cost of £20,000.

Watford. — Messrs. Kempster & Williams are to build a Post Office and Estate Office in St. Alban's Road.

Welling (Kent). — The Rialto Cinema (Welling), Ltd., propose to build a picture theatre, to accommodate 800, on a site in Park View Road. Plans by Mr. G. H. Mason, architect, 45 Lovell Avenue, Welling.

Worcester.—The Worcester College for the Blind is to be enlarged at a cost of £50,000, and plans for the new buildings are by Messrs. Yeates & Jones, Foregate Street, Worcester.

Building Tenders

ASHFORD.—Messrs. Collins & Godfrey, The Cross, Tewkesbury, have secured the contract for the Roman Catholic Church, to be built in the Romanesque style. The plans were by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., 7 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

BIRMINGHAM.—The building for Messrs. Marks & Spenser, Ltd., High Street, is almost finished. The architect is Mr. George E. Pepper, F.R.I.B.A. The steelwork was supplied by Messrs. George Wade, Messrs. Bryant & Sons, Small Heath, being the general contractors.

BIRMINGHAM.—For 250 brick parlour houses and 162 non-parlour houses on the Fox Hollies Estate, Messrs. Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., £171,690.

BROMSGROVE.—For Surveyor's Office and Council depot, for the U.D.C., Mr. W. H. Rogers, Willenhall (Staffs), £1,564.

CARLISLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. & R. Bell, Carlisle, for 64 houses on the Raffles estate (£20,013 10s.); and 40 houses on the Botcherby estate (£12,483 10s.). They have also accepted the tender, £25,656 3s., of the Border Engineering Co., Whitehaven, for 76 houses on the Botcherby estate.

CHESTERFIELD. — The contract for the new "Highfields Hotel," Hawkesley Avenue and Newbold Road, has been placed with Mr. W. G. Robson, Bamforth Street, Sheffield. Plans by Messrs. Willcockson & Cutts, 12 Saltergate, Chesterfield.

CHICHESTER.—Work has commenced upon the foundation of the Secondary School for boys, plans for which were by Mr. Hadyn P. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A. The contractors are Frank Sandell & Sons, Worthing.

COLCHESTER. — Messrs. Brocklehurst & Co., Manchester, a Messrs. Speechley & Co., of Lond are the architects for the erection o new Wesleyan Church in Culver Stre The builder is Mr J. W. Trudgett.

COLNE.—Messrs. W. & R. Ril Holker Mill, propose to extend th mill premises. Plans by Mr. R. Pilling, architect and surveyor, Col Contract placed with Mr. R. Crossl contractor, Skipton Road, Col Lancs.

DUDLEY.—The T.C. have accep the tender of Mr. A. E. Greens Coseley, £1,754, for the erection four houses on the Walford Str site.

DURHAM.—For proposed pictu hall in Gilesgate, plans have been p pared by Mr. J. T. Pegge, architect a surveyor, of Market Place, Durha Contract placed with Messrs. Dix Elliott & Son, builders, Gilesgate, Du ham.

FLECKNEY (MARKET HA BOROUGH).—The Housing Co mittee have accepted the tender Messrs. Tailby & Son, Desboroug for the erection of 12 houses.

GAINSBOROUGH.—A contract f further work in connection with t extension of Rampton Institution h been placed with Messrs. B. Pumfr Ltd., contractors, Gainsborough. T value of this contract is betwe £60,000 and £70,000.

GATESHEAD.—For new Rom Catholic Schools. The plans are Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, Savi Place, Newcastle. Contract plac with Mr. G. H. Mauchien, builder, N Mills, Barrack Road, Newcastle-o Tyne.

GLASGOW. — The Corporati Housing Committee have accepted t tender of Messrs. Thomas Porter Son, £32,371 9s. 8d., for plumbi work on the Balornock housing schen

HAREHILLS (LEEDS).—A co tract has been placed with Mess Armitage & Hodgson, Camp Roa Leeds, for the new Church of Wilfred. Messrs. Kitson, Parish Leagard, Lloyds Bank Chambe Vicars Lane, Leeds, architects.

HORWICH.—For a grocery bran shop in Mason Street, for the Indu trial Co-operative Society, Ltd. Pla by Messrs. Law & Grimshaw, architec and surveyors, Bank Chambers, Athe ton. Contract placed with Mr. J. Slater, builder, 14 Longworth Roa Horwich.

KENFIG HILL.—A Presbyteri Church of Wales is to be built Waunbant Road at an estimated co of £4,500. Messrs. Thomas & Howe of Swansea, are the architects, a Messrs. Howell & Burgess, Kenfig Hi the contractors.

LEEDS.—Leeds Corporation ha provisionally approved the followi tenders: Mr. Frederick Bernard La for 22 semi-detached houses, Easter Avenue and Upland Road, Harchill

(*Continued on page* 514.)

LUE CIRCLE

PORTLAND

A service which means economy

Are you taking full advantage of the improvement in quality of "Blue Circle" Cement?

Do you realise that to-day it is possible to reduce your cement content considerably and yet get as strong a concrete as was given a few years ago when the full proportion was necessary?

Are you still basing your calculations on the quality of cement of pre-war years?

Do you realise that the present British Standard Specification for Portland Cement calls for a 60% stronger cement than that of 1915, and "Blue Circle" cement more than meets this specification in every respect?

Why not approach our engineers stating the purpose for which the concrete made with "Blue Circle" cement is to be used and let them suggest the correct proportions for you to adopt?

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ing Organisation of The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd.

Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1

hone: Victoria 9980 (20 lines). Telegrams: "Portland, Parl, London."

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ACTON.—October 7.—For a pavilion at North Acton playing fields. Particulars, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton. Deposit £1 1s.

ARMAGH. — September 27.—For additions and alterations to the Presbyterian Church. Particulars from the Committee, 1 Russell Street, Armagh.

AUCHTERTOOL.—September 26.—For all trades in the erection of 48 houses at Little Raith. Particulars, Mr. George R. Deas, architect, Central Chambers, Kirkcaldy. Deposit, £1 1s.

BIRKENHEAD.— October 7.—For an Employment Exchange. Particulars, H.M. Office of Works, James Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

BOVEY TRACEY.—September 26.—For six cottages at Hawkmoor Sanatorium. Particulars from the County Architect, 97 Heavitree Road, Exeter. Deposit £1 1s.

BRIDGWATER.—September 26.—For alterations and additions to Town Hall and Municipal Offices. Particulars, Messrs. Samson & Colthurst, architects, 51 High Street. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIDLINGTON.—September 26.—For a School and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Oxford Street. Particulars, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Quay Road.

BRISTOL. — September 30. — For additions to "Central" Telephone Exchange, Telephone Avenue. Particulars, H.M.O.W., George Street, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

CAERSWS, NEWTOWN (MONTGOMERY).—October 4.—For alterations and additions at Poor Law Institution: (1) to provide accommodation for mental defectives; (2) new laundry block. Particulars, Mr. A. S. Hill, architect, Severn Square, Newtown. Deposit £2 2s.

CHESTERTON (STAFFS.).—For model bakery, etc. Particulars, Messrs. George Hollins & R. L. Jones, architects, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Newcastle. Deposit £1.

CLATTERBRIDGE.—For a new Nurses' Home at the Poor Law Institution. Particulars, Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, architects, 13 Hoghton Street, Southport. Deposit £3 3s.

CLEVEDON.—October 5.—For construction of stone-faced concrete sea wall. Particulars, Mr. Gower Pinner, 72 Queen Square, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

DUBLIN. — September 29. — For alterations to Dun Laoghaire Post Office. Particulars from the Office of Public Works. Deposit £1.

EAST BEDFONT.—September 26.—For 14 houses. Particulars, Mr. D. C. Fidler, surveyor, London Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

GOGARBURN (EDINBURGH).—September 28.—For kitchen staff house and engineer's house. Particulars, Mr. Stewart Kaye, architect, 14 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

GOSPORT.—September 28.—For a School for 620 children, Avery Lane. Particulars, Mr. G. R. Walker, "Rostellan," Stoke Road, Gosport. Deposit £1 1s.

GREENFORD (MIDDLESEX).—September 26.—For a new School. Particulars, Mr. W. R. Hicks, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ealing W. Deposit £5 5s.

GRIMSBY.—October 6.—For the adaptation of premises in Cleethorpe Road to form an Employment Exchange. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

HARTLEY WITNEY.—September 30.—For alterations and extensions to the Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and for the erection of a Mortuary at Winchfield, Hants. Particulars, Mr. Owen A. J. Goddard, architect, Finchampstead, Berks.

ILFORD. — September 26.—For a lodge at Seven Kings Park, Aldborough Road. Particulars, Mr. H. Shaw, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ilford. Deposit £1 1s.

LEYLAND (PRESTON).—September 28.—For a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LINCOLN.—September 26.—Erection of a central 'bus garage and workshops in St. Mark's Street. Particulars from the City Engineer and Surveyor, Corporation Offices, Silver Street, Lincoln. Deposit £2.

MAIDSTONE. — October 10.—For new School Buildings. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Robinson, County Education Architect, Sessions House, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

NEW STREET, E.C.—September 26.—For block of shops and flats containing 24 tenements, New Street, Middlesex Street. Particulars, City Engineer, Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

NORBURY, S.W.—September 29.—For erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

OLDHAM. — September 26.—For operating theatre in Westhulme Hospital grounds. Particulars, Borough Engineer and Surveyor's office, Town Hall, Oldham.

PENARTH.—September 29. — For new Pier Pavilion of ferro-concrete. Particulars, Mr. Edgar I. Evans, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Penarth, Glam., or at the offices of Messrs. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, Ltd., 36-38 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Deposit £3 3s.

PLYMOUTH.—September 26.—For extension to Electric Sub-station, Armada Street. Particulars, Mr. J. Wibberley, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough E gineer, Surveyor and Architect, Mun cipal Buildings, Plymouth. Depos £2 2s.

PORCHESTER. — September 2 —For 20 non-parlour type house White Hart Lane. Particulars, M L. W. Hunt, surveyor, 97 West Stree Fareham.

PURBROOK PARK, HANTS. September 30.—For Gymnasium an Manual Instruction Room, etc., at Pu brook Park County High School. Pa ticulars, Mr. A. L. Roberts, Count Architect, The Castle, Winchester. D posit £1 1s.

RAINHILL (LANCS.).—Septemb 27.—For Pump House and Met House. Particulars, Water Engineer office, Alexandra Buildings, 55 Da Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTH KIRKBY (YORKS.). September 27.—For all trades in ere tion of Mining Centre. Particular Education Department, County Ha Wakefield.

STANTON ST. JOHN.—Septem ber 27.—For two pairs of cottage Particulars, Mr. Wm. Page-Web architect and surveyor, 23 High Stree New Headington.

THORNTON HEATH.—October —For a Central School at Winte bourne Road. Particulars at the Education Office, Katherine Street, Cro don.

TRETHOMAS (MON).—October —For 20 non-parlour houses on th Bryn-y-Fran site. Particulars, M Idris Leyshon, Architect to the Cou cil, Bedwas.

TROWBRIDGE.—September 28. For erection of offices in Stallar Street. Particulars, Messrs. Lander Tanner, AA.R.I.B.A., 22 Surre Street, Strand, W.C.2, or from th Chief Secretary, Wiltshire Workin Men's Conservative Benefit Societ Stallard Street, Trowbridge, Wilt Deposit £2 2s.

UXBRIDGE.—September 30.—F two hospital ward blocks and corr dors at Isolation Hospital, Kingsto Lane, Uxbridge. Particulars, Mr. W L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., 54 High Stree Uxbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

WARRINGTON.—October 6.—F 98 houses in three sections on th Bewsey Estate: Section 5, 24 house section 6, 40 houses; section 7, houses. Particulars, the Borough E gineer and Surveyor, Town Ha Warrington. Deposit £2 2s.

WELWYN. — September 26.—F 102 cottages. Particulars, Mr. C. Borer, secretary, Estates Office, We wyn Garden City, Herts. Depos £2 2s.

WINCHFIELD.—September 30. For alterations and extensions to t Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and f erection of a mortuary. Particula Mr. O. A. J. Goddard, archite Finchhampstead, Berks. Deposit £2

WINCHESTER.—October 1.—F Elementary School at Stanmore La Particulars from the offices of t Director of Education, 3 The Squa Winchester, or the offices of the arc tects, Messrs. Cancellor & Sawy Queen Anne Chambers, Wincheste Deposit £2 2s.

Medusa Waterproofing Compound

¶ Thorough mixing with cement is essential.

¶ We are glad to supply our cement with the Compound already mixed by machinery, and make no charge for the mixing.

Write for
"THE STORY OF MEDUSA"

G. & T. EARLE (1925) LTD.
Hull

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London 10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

IRON—	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weld
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4 [illegible]

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4[illegible]

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	3[illegible]
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	3[illegible]
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cw
Scotch glue	60/- cw

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube dry boards 1 thick and u wards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—											
Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	-	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	-	1 0½	10
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1 6	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2i
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1,
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4,
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¼%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/1
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¼	3/1
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/1
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends do	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	115/-	Ditto
Ditto white	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard sup
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard sup
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

ARSON'S PURE PAINTS
Distempers,
Enamels &
Varnishes

Super General rative Paint. In te and Light Stone | The Celebrated White Undercoating. One coat transforms Black into White | Dries with a Hard Glossy surface in about 8 hours. In 30 shades

Patterns and full particulars on application to
ALTER CARSON & SONS, Battersea, London, S.W.11

"SALONIT"
Asbestos-cement Slates

In Grey, Blue, Red,
Brown and Green Colour
COLOURED THROUGHOUT
Any quantity supplied
promptly from London Stores

Telephone Nos.: Central 4428/9
Telegraphic Address: Spalatosa, Cannon, London

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Polished & Fine Axed
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Quarry Owners.
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ARDENBRITE"
(Registered Trade Mark)
THE PERFECT DECORATIVE MEDIUM FOR
RADIATORS
an be used in a Spraying Machine, without disconnecting Radiator, one quarter of the time as compared with Brush Painting.
As used at Africa House, Kingsway.
Made in 12 Artistic Metallic Colours. dries hard in half an hour, stands heat, will not tarnish, can be washed.
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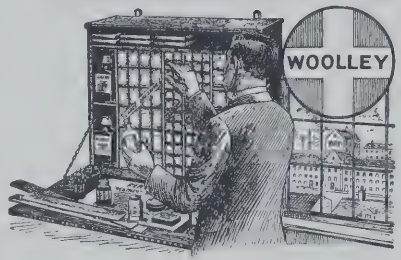
BOXES & CABINETS for every Purpose.



The "VICTORIA" CABINETS, made of Baywood, polished and well finished, are designed to comply with the Workmen's Compensation Act (1923), The Building Regulations (1926), and The First Aid Order in Quarries and Mines (1924).
Write for Catalogues.
JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO.
76 Deansgate, MANCHESTER LIMITED

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CROYDON, SURREY

BELLS
Founders of the world's two greatest Carillons:
NEW YORK 53 bells, bass bell 9¼ tons. OTTAWA 53 bells, bass bell 10 tons.
ecent contracts include the recasting of the bells for MANCHESTER and COVENTRY Cathedrals, and the restoration of numerous ringing peals throughout the country.

TOWER CLOCKS
WEIGHT DRIVEN AND ELECTRIC.
ver 13,000 have been supplied throughout the world, including those at the
aw Courts, London *Manchester Town Hall,* and
oyal Exchange, London *Bradford Town Hall.*

SYNCHRONISED ELECTRIC CLOCKS
As fitted to County Hall, London (800 clocks) and numerous Hospitals and Institutions ALL OVER THE WORLD.
No Winding. No Cleaning. Silence. Accurate Timekeeping.
LONDON AGENTS:
A. LYON & CO., 82 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Telephone: Royal 1177-1178.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	30/3	30/9	33/9

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to s in quantities of 100 upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

			White	Ti
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	

In pla'es not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	10
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sha
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price		Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	..	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	..	Book
Gold size	12/6	..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	..	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	..	Cwt.
Size	3/6	..	Firkin
Tar	1/–	..	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	..	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 508).

Messrs. C. H. & F. Lax, of Gledhow Valley Road, Chapeltown, Leeds, 40 semi-detached houses, Easterly Crescent and Arlington Road, Harehills (subject to compliance with the City Engineer's requirements); Mr. Mark Bristow, of Drummond Road, Headingley, Leeds, two semi-detached houses, Stainbeck Road, Chapel Allerton.

NEWPORT (I.O.W.).—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. Sadler & Co., of Cosham, Hants, £1,748 1s. 1d., for the erection of a new Corn Exchange at South Street.

NEWPORT, MON.—A large Institute and Club is to be built in Corporation Road for the employees of John Lysaght's works. Plans by Messrs. Johnson & Richards, High Street, Merthyr Tydfil. The tender of Mr. G. F. Leadbeater, Newport, Mon., at £21,000, has been accepted.

NORTHAMPTON. — For a new School in Rothersthorpe Road, Far Cotton. Plans by the Surveyor, Mr. G. H. Lewin, L.R.I.B.A., of the County Education Offices, Northampton. The contractors are Messrs. A. Clenn & Sons, builders, Chaucer Street, Northampton.

NORTH SHIELDS.—The contract for the rebuilding and enlarging of the "Wooden Dolly" public-house has been placed with Messrs. Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., King Street, South Shields. Plans by Messrs. F. R. Haswell & Son, Tyne Street, North Shields.

PORTSMOUTH. — The Corporation have accepted the tender, £11,183, of Messrs. Howe & Bishop, for the erection of a Maternity Hospital in Fratton Road.

PRESTWICH.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. L. O. Jurgens, of Old Trafford, to erect 62 houses on the Langford Estate and 9 on the Flashfield Estate.

RINGMER.—Alterations and addition to Park House and decorations to the Lodge. The Ringmer Building Works (tender accepted).

SHEFFIELD.—The Carver Street Wesleyan Chapel are to erect, at a cost of £15,500, new premises fronting West Street, between Rockingham Street and Rockingham Lane. Plans by Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., St. James' Row. The building, which will be over 140 ft. long, will be of multicoloured, special thin bricks, with facings of Portland stone. The contractor is Mr. W. G. Robson, builder, Bamforth Street, Sheffield.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. — A start has now been made with the re-erection, after fire, of the picture theatre in Warrior Square, the contractor being Mr. A. J. Arnold, Chalkwell Gardens, Leigh-on-Sea. The architects are Messrs. Bowles, Harris & Collins, 26 Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. — The C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. C. Cornes & Son, Hanley, £19,104, for the erection of houses for employees of the Michelin Tyre Co. Plans by the City Surveyor, Mr. A. Burton, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.

SUNDERLAND.—The plans for extensions and alterations to the Empress Hotel, Union Street, for Messrs. Deuchar, Ltd., have been approved. The architects are Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, of 19 Fawcett Street, Sunderland. Contract placed with Messrs.
R. Stafford & Son, builders, 5 Rutl
Terrace, Hendon, Sunderland.

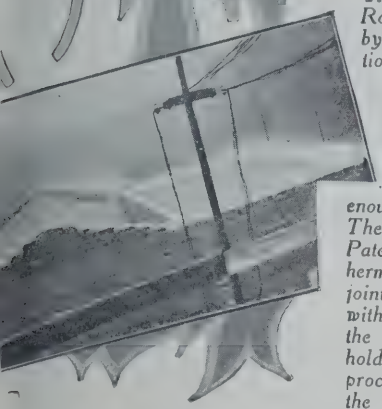
WALSALL.—For 18 parlour
57 non-parlour houses. Plans by
J. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E., Borough S
veyor. Messrs. J. & F. Wootton, Bl
wich, £28,548.

WALSALL.—For a medical offic
residence. Plans by Messrs. Jeffrie
Shipley, architects, King's Court Bu
ings, Bridge Street. Messrs. J. &
Wootton, Bloxwich, £1,890.

WHITEFIELD. — A scheme
been designed for the erection of fr
400 to 500 houses on land betw
Ringley Road and Park Lane.
lay-out and plans were by Mr. G.
Roberts, F.F.A.S., surveyor, 7 Ce
Grove, Prestwich, near Manches
The following contracts have b
placed: Mr. A. J. Broughton, 66 No
Road, Clayton, Manchester (bri
work); Mr. J. Williams, 3 Holyw
Crescent, Cricceith, North Wa
(plastering); Mr. Marshall, 25 Fis
Street, Manchester (plumbing);
Frank Barr, 9 North Square, Bla
pool (joinery); Mr. Price, 12 Bla
friars Road, Salford (electric lig
ing); Messrs. J. W. Derbyshire, L
13, Lloyd Street, Deansgate, Manch
ter (leaded lights).

WORCESTER. — The Corporat
Health Committee recommend the t
der of Mr. Charles Kimber, £3,
8s. 6d., for the erection of a Matern
and Child Welfare Centre at Fr
Street.

WORCESTER.—For a
Secondary School for Girls on
Thames House site. Plans by the C
Surveyor. Messrs. J. & A. Braz
Bromsgrove (Worcs.), £39,399, ten
recommended for acceptance.



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2. *After 60 minutes' test—showing Slated Roof entirely consumed and Vulcanite Roof intact and sound enough to be walked upon. The reason being that Patent Vulcanite Roofing hermetically seals the joints of the boarding, and without a current of air the flames cannot catch hold—only a charring process being possible on the underneath side.*

Fire risks are therefore reduced to a minimum when your roof is covered with Patent Vulcanite Roofing, covered with 2" of either gravel or concrete. Vulcanite is a fire-resisting Roofing of the very highest order. Alternatively it can be finished with tarmacadam.

During the past 30 years it has been used on the biggest and best jobs, at home and abroad, because it offers the maximum protection at the lowest possible cost.

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'LAT ROOFING

lies with London Building Act & Building Bye-Laws of
rough and Urban District Councils requiring an incom-
le exterior roof covering; accepted by all leading Fire
Insurance Companies as a full Tariff Roof.

There is a VULCANITE Dampcourse for every type of Building. ALL VULCANITE DAMPCOURSES are easily laid, will not fracture or rot and will give to settlement.

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Yate Street, Glasgow.

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The FIRST *in the Field. The* FOREMOST *ever since.*

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Sole Manufacturers: **The Silicate Paint Co.** J. B. Orr & Co. Ltd.

CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

As permanent as the Pyramids.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Ar
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charg

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/– „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
„ „ cement mortar	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
	Stairs	
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–

	To Ele gener
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19,
Bath stone ditto	10,

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Squar Countess
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3
Add for copper nails	2/3

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails

Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails

Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers

Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails

Add for vertical work

Add for circular on face in elevation

Add for circular on plan, according to radius

Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	

	Per Foot
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foo
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foo
Ridge tiling	1/10

Fixing soakers 9*d.* per d

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super

Centering to beams, per yard super

Centres to arches, per foot super

	Plates	Floor	Roofs
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/–	

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 i 4 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.

1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super

2-in. Deal strings, per foot super

Housing steps to strings, each

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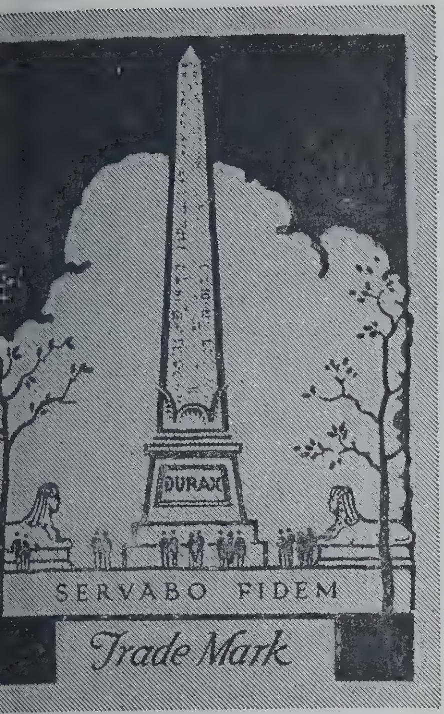

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Casement Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	42/3	51/3	54/3

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10/6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	11/3	13/4	16/10	25/10	30/6
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/8	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ¼ in.	⅜ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 i
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Sta Bea
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0 8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0 8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0 9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3 i
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 5 to 100 ft
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	Cast Glass ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazin
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stippl
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0 2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0 2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narro Width
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz. ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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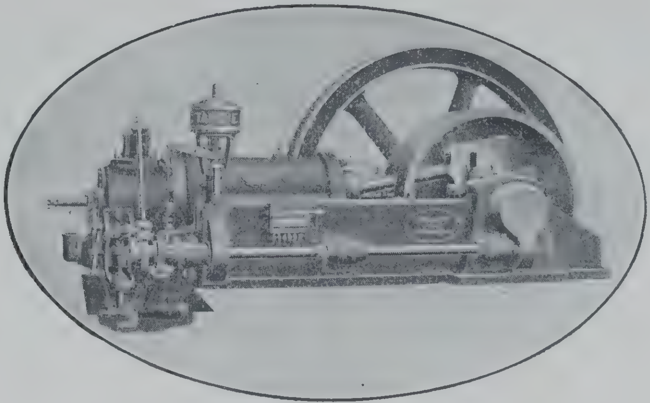

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Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen. with the exception of th marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters. details of which are given separa at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters). 1s. 9½d. ; paint 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST ; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromsgrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos.)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under-Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Cambourne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Anne's	A
St. Helen's	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend-on Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke on-Trent	
Stoney Stratford	
Stourport	
Stowmarket	
Stratford-on-Avon	
*Stroud	
Sunderland	
Sutton Coldfield	
*Swanage	
Swansea Valley	
Swanwick	
Swansea	
*Swindon	
Tamworth	
Taunton	
*Tavistock (Town)	
Teeside District	
Tenterden	
Thame	
Thetford	
Thirsk	
Thornton	
Tonbridge	
Torquay	
*Totnes	
Towcester	
Tring	
*Trowbridge	
Tunbridge Wells	
Uckfield	
Uttoxeter	
Wakefield	
Wallsend-on-Tyne	
Walmer	
Walsall	
Wantage	
Ware	
Warrington	
Watton	
Warwick	
Wednesbury	
Wellingborough	
Wells (Somerset)	
Welwyn	
Welwyn Garden City	
Wendover	
West Bromwich	
Westcliffe-on-Sea	
Westgate	
Westerham	
West Hartlepool	
Weston super-Mar	
Weybridge	
*Weymouth	
Whitby	
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Whitehaven	
Whitstable	
Widnes	
Wigan	
Wimborne	
Winchester	
Windsor	
Wisbech	
Witney	
Woking	
Wolverhampton	
Woodstock	
Worcester	
Worksop	
Worthing	
Wycombe	
Yeadon	
*Yeovil	
York	

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge		
Westbury		
Weymouth		
Yeovil		

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	
Peebles	
Perth and Distric	
Peterhead and District.	
Port Glasgow	
St Andrews	
Selkirk	
Stirling	
Strathaven	
Troon	
West Lothian	

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

September 30, 1927

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

ne War Office, in seeking to obtain possession of
of the most beautiful Commons in Surrey, has
rived to raise a hornet's nest from among them.
ough so centrally situated, it is, apparently,
bly remote from the public opinion that drifts
t its doors; but this is not so inexplicable if, as
of its technical critics asserts, those who frame
ecisions are rejoicing that, "now the beastly war
er, we can get back to real soldiering." In our
of August 26 we summarised what is believed
e the Departmental view, that the break-up of
big estates and the sale of manorial rites might
it difficult or impossible in future to obtain per-
on to manœuvre over the common lands, as in
past. There should surely, however, be some
of proportion in the requirements of land for
euvres of our comparatively small army, a con-
able proportion of which is constantly engaged
arrison duties in various parts of the Empire.
ne Aldershot, Farnborough, Bordon and Salis-
Plain districts, the War Office has an immense
of land already at its disposal; and for training
oses it is surely unnecessary to turn a consider-
part of the Home Counties into a vast military
a, to be rutted and scarred by mechanised units,
to have its trees and verdure removed for hut-
s and camping grounds. No schedule of the
nons which the War authorities have it in mind
ntrol has yet appeared, but Frensham, Hankley,
ad, Thursley, Ockley, Royal and Witley are con-
ed to be in danger by local residents. And these
residents include some rather formidable oppo-
of the proposal, among them Lord Midleton,
elf a former Chief of the War Office, and Mr.
l George, a former Prime Minister. Semi-official
antees and assurances have fallen upon deaf ears.
public has a long memory, and it has not for-
n Lulworth Cove.

* * *

e Corporation of the City of London has given
al notice, both to Lloyds Bank and to the Com-
ial Union Assurance Company, that they hold
firms responsible for all damage that was done
will be done to the thoroughfare of Cornhill
gh the recent collapse of the Commercial Union
ing. This was announced by Mr. H. D. Baily,
man of the Streets Committee, at the Corpora-
meeting last week. In the course of his official
nent, he said that Lloyds Bank were engaged in
uilding scheme and were prepared to take their
building down to a considerable depth. He
ed they had gone down to nearly 50 feet below
the surface of the ground. The Commercial Union building did not go down so far and had to be underpinned, and the roadway was kept up by means of timbering. The piers underpinning the Commercial Union building gave way, and part of the building fell, the debris in falling striking against the timbering holding up the side of the road, so that the earth under it also slid into the excavation, although the surface of the roadway and its concrete foundation held up in a remarkable manner. Mr. Baily also stated that Lloyds Bank, in consultation with their experts, had prepared a scheme for the restoration of the roadway, and this scheme had been approved by the City Engineer and by the Streets Committee. The immediate cause of the collapse, as stated in our issue of August 12, is thus confirmed.

* * *

Local building by-laws have long been a bugbear to architects, who will, accordingly, be pleased to learn from Mr. Neville Chamberlain's recent statement that a considerable advance has been made during the past three years in the revision of unnecessarily fettering and restrictive conditions. The motive force in this desirable direction has been the shortage of houses, and the progress made in discovering new materials and methods of construction which, necessarily, were never contemplated when the model code of the Public Health Act was drawn up merely as a useful and suggestive guide to the authorities of urban districts in framing regulations suitable to their respective areas. As a Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Health pointed out, so far back as 1918, "there is no more reason why a person building a palace or a factory should be afflicted by unreasonable by-laws than a person who puts up a workman's dwelling." It is, probably, in the matter of dwellings generally, especially in rural districts, that by-laws have been found most oppressive. The work of bringing by-laws up-to-date has, it is stated, substantially been accomplished. Architects may not approve all the new materials and methods which will probably obtain sanction under the revised code, but they will hardly quarrel with the results of revision. For the more generous discretion allowed should also admit the use of old and tried traditional methods of building formerly debarred by the stringency of regulations framed to outwit the tricks of the ubiquitous jerry builder.

* * *

In a few weeks' time Bath will celebrate the bicentenary of John Wood, the celebrated architect who began his great work of rebuilding and replanning the city in 1727. The Georgian architecture of Bath is almost a national monument, and many leading architects and others interested in civic architecture and town-planning will take part in the celebration. An exhibition of old prints and drawings will be held, and it is hoped that some of Wood's original plans and drawings may be forthcoming. Unfortunately, no portrait of Wood himself is known to exist.

* * *

The world is so busily immersed in everyday affairs that periodical warnings about the approaching timber famine, especially in softwoods, have generally been unheeded. There have been many such warnings, and the latest of them was given by Professor Francis Story at the recent meeting of the British Association. The present three great areas of softwood supply, North America (Canada and the United States), Scandinavia and Northern Russia, supplying about 95 per cent. of the world's coniferous timber, are within measurable distance of depletion. The European stocks are being drawn upon to the extent of 3,000,000,000 cubic feet, and the Canadian supplies to the extent of 4,000,000,000 cubic feet, per annum. At the present rate of consumption, the Canadian stocks will be exhausted in 25 years. The world's supply of coniferous timber, according to Professor Story, will come to an end in 38 years, that is, within the lifetime of the present younger generation. There are still vast forest areas in Siberia, but these include enormous tracts of scrub, burned-over areas and swamps. The rivers flow north to the frozen Arctic Sea and are useless for log transport; there are no railways, and the outlay required to make these stocks accessible would probably result in an excessive cost of the timber. In recent years, the consumption of timber has been developed by other uses than building and paper-making. Wood is the basis of artificial silk, the immense and rapidly-growing new industry. And in addition to the timber normally required for pit-props, sleepers, etc., it must not be forgotten that the tendency of humanity to congregate in cities is leading to a growing consumption of wood for non-returnable crates and boxes in which foodstuffs and other goods are conveyed from the point of production to the centres of population. It is an interesting speculation whether some substitute for softwood will be discovered before the supplies are exhausted, just as some of our mechanical engineers are wondering whether some new motive force will be available before the world's stock of oil runs out.

* * *

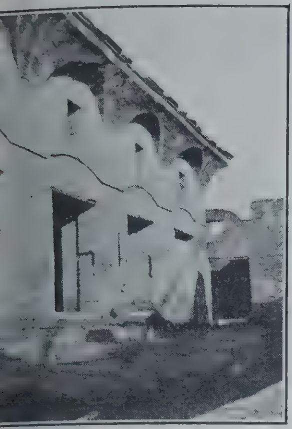
The Ministry of Health announcement that, since the War, some 866,000 houses had been erected up to the end of March last, and that it was hoped the September figures would chronicle the passing of the million mark, has been received with a considerable measure of satisfaction. If our annual requirement of new houses is correctly stated at 100,000, it will be apparent that the past eight years' effort has not only furnished the annual quota, but given a substantial surplus to set against the shortage existing at the time of the Armistice. Pride in this achievement must, however, be considerably modified when we come to analyse these figures and understand the broad significance. It is admitted that the Mar total of 545,287 houses built with Government aid, a 320,855 built without it, represent dwellings for whi the occupants are able or willing to pay substant weekly sums, ranging from 12s. to 40s. a week more; and it must also be admitted that, in ve many cases, the tenants, whether renters or inst ment purchasers, are paying for accommodation a f larger proportion of their income than pruden would justify. And while house purchase on t instalment system is a commendable form of thri the high cost of houses must limit the spendi capacity of the owners in other directions as well in the matter of general saving. It is not surprisi therefore, to learn that, in numerous cases, the tena of the new dwellings have found it necessary to su let part of their houses, with results that often ver upon overcrowding. The graver aspect of the ho ing question is the fact that, so far, we have o been able, even with the help of a State subsidy, meet the needs of the comparatively well-to-do. T housing of the poorer classes and the question of sl clearance have hardly been touched, and b problems promise to be difficult of solution.

* * *

Viewed in its broader aspects, our achievement housing gives little cause for congratulation. have had to build in a hurry, and have not escap the consequences of undue haste. Land has be developed and houses dumped upon it, with lit consideration for town-planning, transport provis or traffic congestion, all of which must be affected the continuous lateral expansion of our towns. have had no time to consider whether lateral exp sion is a more desirable ideal than the better ho zontal development of built-up areas. With the c tinued growth of immense cities, like London a Manchester, it has become a moot point whether rib development in ever-widening circles should suffered to continue. Such major questions as redistribution of population and zoning powers local authorities have had but bare mention; and importance of regional planning is only beginning be generally recognised. It is significant that we n speak of housing more in terms of quantity than quality, on the basis of cost rather than of val Under economic pressure, the high ideal of Addison régime has been whittled down to the mi mum accommodation permitted by the Public Hea Act, and the slogan of "homes fit for heroes" been shortened to " homes " without special qualifi tion. For the same reason, we have had to accept mu flimsy and meretricious building material because its cheapness; and by all these tokens, many of new dwellings are "poky" and uncomfortable, well as shoddy in construction and appearance. consolation is that we are no worse off than ot countries, and better, indeed, than some. The gra men of the housing question, the world over, is t the great industrial countries cannot afford to ho the major part of their populations on the stand demanded by science and hygiene in the twenti century.

MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION FINAL COMPETITION RESULT

Accepted design by E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., 29 St. James's Square, London, S.W. The f competition was limited to six selected architects. The value of the first prize is £1,000, each of other competitors receiving £500. The assessors were Messrs. Robert Atkinson, T. R. Millburn and Ra Knott.



2.—OSTIA: ONE OF THE SULÆ" KNOWN AS THE CASA DI DIANA.

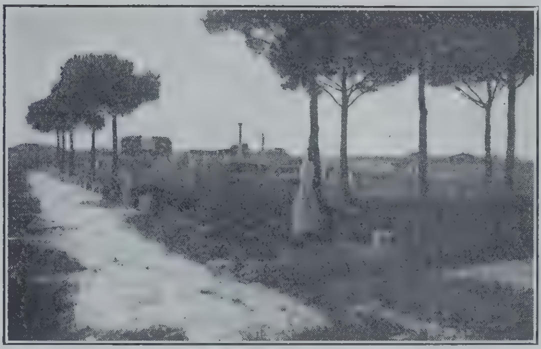


Fig. 3.—OSTIA: PORTICO OF THE GUILDS.

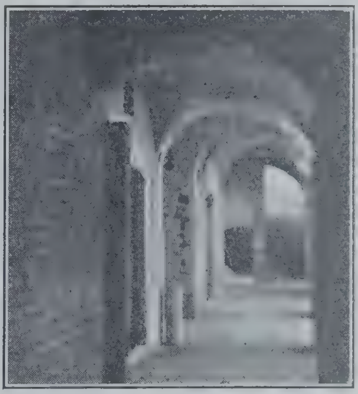


Fig. 5.—OSTIA: STAIRCASE IN THE HORREA EPAGATHIANA

THE LESSON OF OSTIA—I

By Hope Bagenal.

(Bernard Webb Student at the British School at Rome.)

he lesson of Ostia is briefly that the Romans in mmercial age made bricks and used bricks much e intelligently than we do in the year of grace 7.

stia, at the mouth of the Tiber, was the port and f exchange for foodstuffs Rome, and grew under lrian to great wealth and ortance. The feeding of metropolis, with its popu- on of nearly a million, essitated the building of rves, shipping agencies, chants' offices, ware- ses, a residential quarter: e in turn required a fire ade, a public baths, a tre, a palæstra or open- gymnasium, restaurants, in addition places of ship and burial. The ning of these upon cer- lines was set by the bend he Tiber, and by the line n old road to Rome from salt marshes and from an ent landing-place. A plete commercial city, its departments and the on and history of its tence, lay buried for cen- es under débris of river ls and of its own upper eys.

ow all is in process of vation under the direc- of the experienced Doctor lo Calza, and anyone can out by train from Rome spend in its quiet streets gardens as many leisurely s as he pleases.

is tempting to compare cheerful red-brick walls of Ostia, scoured by salt zes, to the lava rubbles of Pompeii, where the *cus-* still glance nervously over their shoulders at slow- ing Vesuvius. By such comparison we might get e special character of Ostia. The spirit in both s is half alive in the half shapes, compelling an itect to positive moods, arousing in him fear, iration, dislike. Many persons in the past have seen the ancient world through Pompeii alone—seen it through the atrium doors between the painted columns, through its bastard art, its gaieties and improprieties. Pompeii reveals, indeed, that cosmopolitan Hellenistic world which remained always the largest part of Roman civilisation, but which the specific Latin genius ordered and made capable of self-preservation. But in Ostia we see the Latin genius in its characteristic forms, upon its peculiar soil, and intent upon activities that have become European. Another ancient world comes to view—a world like our own founded on commerce, and occupied with the urgent demands of a huge urban population relying on sea-borne supplies. The technique that gave that population its superb and typically Roman buildings is well illustrated at Ostia. Let us glance first at some characteristic buildings.

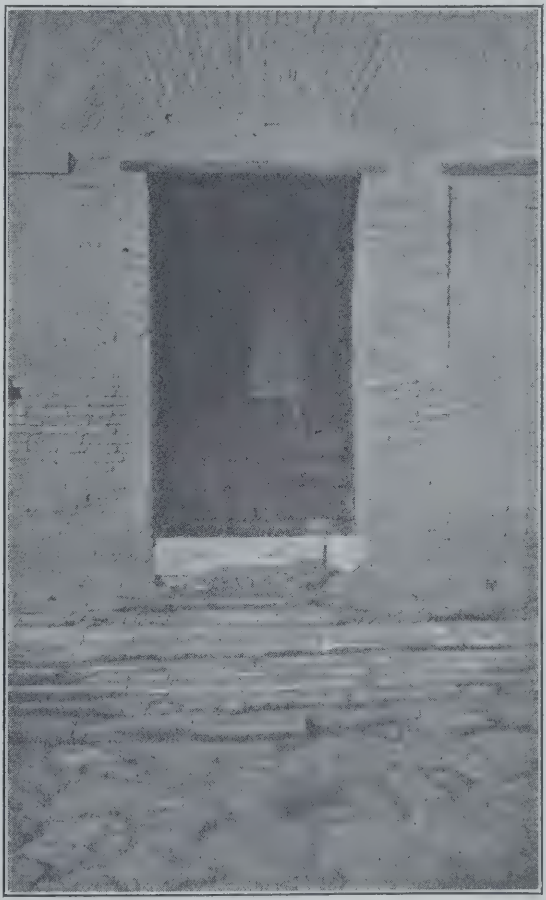


Fig. 1.—OSTIA: ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE "INSULÆ" OR BLOCKS OF FLATS.

The people of Ostia lived in "flats," not in "houses." With two exceptions (so far excavated) the dwellings are not the Pompeian peristylar house (domus), but blocks of flats (insulæ), three or four floors in height, with windows and balconies on the streets like modern Italian dwellings, and containing sets of apartments having separate staircases and entrances on the street (Fig. 1). This illustration shows the *selce* (hard lava) paving of the street, much as it is used in Rome to-day, the brick footway, the travertine threshold and stairway leading upwards. Good reconstructions of these buildings by Gismondi can be seen in Dr. Ashby's new edition of Anderson and Spier's *Architecture of Rome.* The balconies corbelled out on groins can be seen in Fig. 2. These *insulæ* must have been handsome buildings of a height not generally seen in those times in Mediterranean

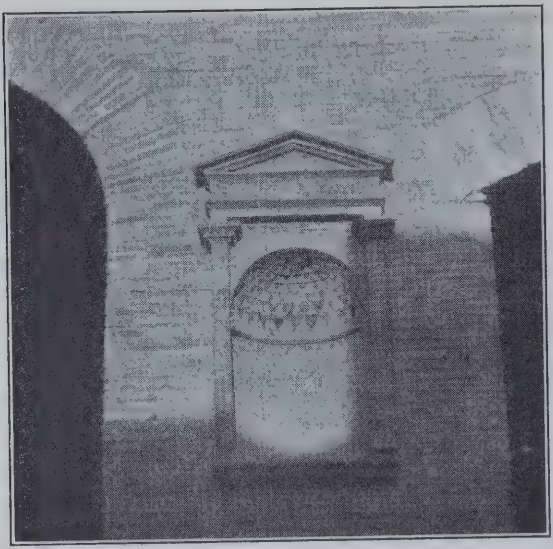


Fig. 6.—OSTIA: COURT OF A WAREHOUSE. BRICK SHRINE.

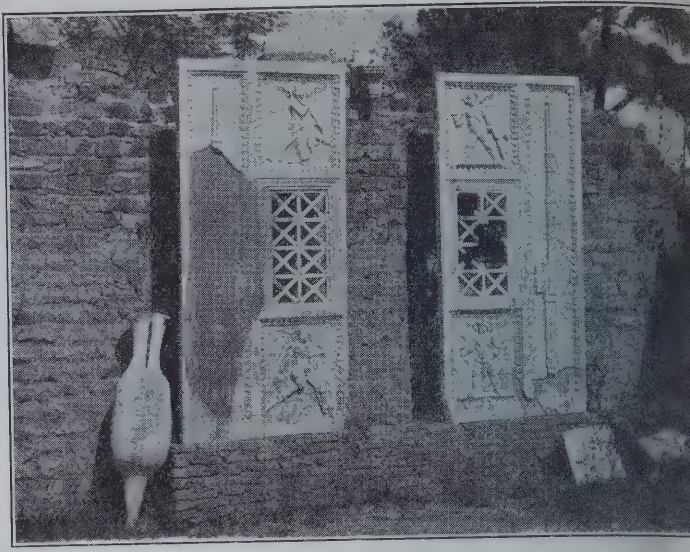


Fig. 8.—OSTIA: DOORS OF A TOMB.

cities, and likely to draw the attention of travellers. Also the brickwork was not plastered over. This was uncommon. If an important Egyptian shipping agent, in the days of the first Antonine, had issued from such a door, on the morning after his first arrival, on his way to the Temple of Ceres, he would have been struck by the fact that he was in a *tile town.* He would not, perhaps, have thought of them as bricks at all. Bricks to him—as to Vitruvius—probably meant sun-dried clay blocks at least a Roman foot in thickness, and protected from the weather by plaster and a coat of colour wash. Of such were the ordinary dwelling-houses of Mediterranean cities. The smooth plaster surface, asking for the colour brush, was then, as now, almost universal in the East, whether it covered bricks or stone rubble or wattle and daub. Baked clay tiles were primarily for roofs, and were first used by the Romans for walls but then generally concealed. Our shipping agent might not have realised until he passed the theatre at Ostia and noticed the thin bright red " facers " that vitrified clay was a civilised wall surface. He might note with a business man's eye that those same " facers " were not roofing tiles converted (though about the thickness), but were evidently specially manufactured. A new industry had begun. Passing by the theatre and entering the Forum of the Guilds he would
more at home. Here were the ordinary smooth bu
ings. But the Corinthian columns were not ma
monoliths: he might note, where they were chip
that there was a brick core; they were of segme
tiles plastered. The tile could be put to that pur
also.

At the temple of Ceres, at some short ceremo
he might meet by appointment a government ins
tor from the Palatine, and the pair, probably speak
a Greek business lingo, would walk to the import
office of Egypt under the portico, where in the p
ment the *insignia* of the shipping guilds are inlai
mosaic (Fig. 3) still visible. Over that pave
would pass the variously shod feet of marble
chants from Thessaly, of dealers in wild animals f
Tunis, timber agents from Scythia and the Dan
Gallic potters, Spanish gold and silver smiths,
tains of vessels, portly *argentarii* or bankers who c
from Rome in their litters, and a host of slaves
secretaries. The brilliance and dignity of
" exchange," under the eyes of the productive god
and steeped in sunlight, can be imagined, yet our
of business would perhaps be impressed by the s
of security given by things Roman. Here—so he m
tell himself after completing some calculations on

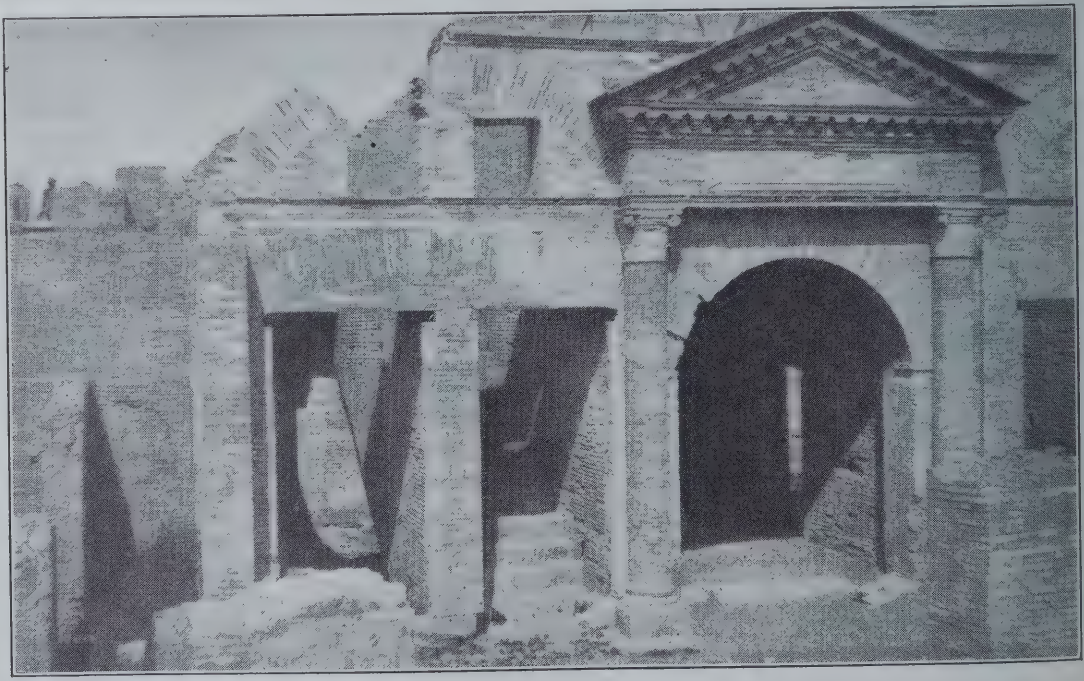


Fig. 4.—OSTIA: ENTRANCE TO A WAREHOUSE KNOWN AS "HORREA EPAGATHIANA."

ic *abacus*—here is the heart of the great modern d, the world of financial enterprise, of science, tation and fire brigades. The Romans propitiated he gods, but took the most practical measures les; it was sometimes difficult to land cargoes at a (the harbour was one of the problems of suc- ve governments), but, once landed, he always con- ed his consignments safe. Later, perhaps, he d visit one of the large warehouses, or *horrea,* commend the damp-proof floors and the wise fire lations of Nero's time that had prescribed rate walls and an air space of two feet between arehouse and ning property. entrance to the rrea Epaga- a" (Fig. 4) in ricks with two nns wide apart a pediment ed up (like a n doorway) is uncommon c type, yet it a particular ss: the mould- arising from cting courses parent forms le work. The baked bricks, ding to Vitru- were used in pper project- ourses of clay to throw off water. This rance gives gh a lobby an arcaded court resem- a Bolognese le and having le cornice at level. Round court on the nd floor are tores, and on oor above are f rooms open- pon a 10-foot sage, also led. Two of ngles are occu- with staircase 5) having 8½ in., treads in.—a going less steep in the public ases surviv- in the Colos- . Each step sts of four es of brick carried on flat groining spanning a brick arch to the wall. The floors above may been independent flats or the residences of mer- princes: the little niche, or *lararium*, having dome done in tufa triangles, unlike the Pompeian ty with colonettes, is seen between the arches of ortile (Fig. 6).

ch shrines are common in court and garden. Our ive business man, after refreshing himself at aths and dining at one of the select rooms in rge restaurant near the forum, might seat him- n the evening at one of the three large square windows that gave upon the enclosed garden and notice a pious female domestic placing a garland and cakes upon a shrine of this kind in front of the statuette of the household god: he might wonder how much of this odd Roman religion of the hearth was "good form" and how much "superstition." The Romans certainly spent a great deal of money on their tombs at Ostia, as at Rome. He had noticed somewhere that day a new tomb in the most expensive rubbed tiles. This whole city, with its great arches like eyebrows, seemed in the brick-shrine style. Its domestic decoration was not of the best, the paintings on the walls round him and on the flat cove of the ceiling were undistinguished. Yet the town had a style of its own. He approved the deep colonnades of the Via Decumana. He recollected the grand black Neptune on the mosaic floor of the baths (Fig. 7), where the slave, letting the water sluice over his feet, had agreeably attended him with a huge magenta sponge. The public sculpture, too, was good, the marble grilles, the doors to the colombaria. It seemed that this city, that owed so much to Hadrian, had in the matter of sculpture absorbed something of the notable good taste in this respect of its imperial patron.

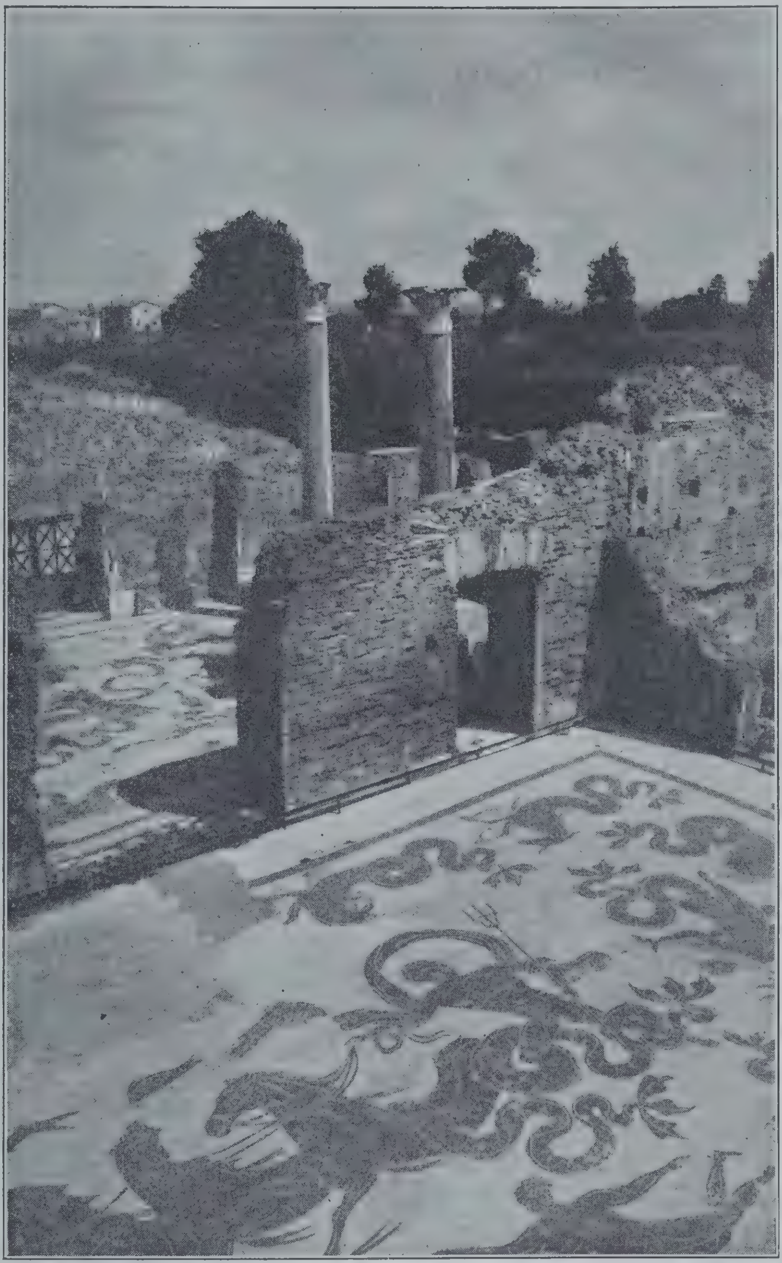


Fig. 7.—OSTIA: FLOOR OF BATHS: NEPTUNE IN BLACK AND WHITE MOSAIC.

The marbles of Ostia are dispersed in a hundred museums, but there remain by chance on the site one or two forms full of grace and an Italian strength. They are not separate from but a part of the fine culture that an architect recognises in the humane structures and in the study of their anatomy.

(*To be concluded*)

A statement, by a lecturer on geology at the Manchester University, that the stone of Liverpool Cathedral is already showing signs of decay, has been emphatically denied by Mr. O. Pittaway, Clerk of the Works at the Cathedral. Some Forest of Dean stone, used for paving in the early stages of construction, proved to be unsuitable in the Liverpool atmosphere and was cut out, but the Woolton stone with which the exterior is faced is quite unaffected.

The New Year of the Schools

We have received a number of Prospectuses from various Schools of Architecture and Building in the country which commence their new sessions within the next few weeks. It is impossible to give particulars of all the various courses at these Institutions, and those interested are recommended to apply direct for particulars.

Liverpool University School of Architecture.—Principal: Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Degree and Diploma Courses in Architecture. Degree and Diploma Classes in Civic Design under Professor Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Particulars of the Secretary.

London University. Bartlett School of Architecture.—Degree Certificate and Diploma Classes in Architecture under Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. Courses in Town Planning and Civic Architecture under Professor S. D. Adshead, M.A., M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A. Other courses in Municipal, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Painting and Sculpture, Archæology, Hygiene and Sanitation. Particulars of the Secretary, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.—Principal: Professor William Rothenstein, M.A., A.R.C.A. Five main schools, devoted to Architecture, Design, Engraving, Drawing, Painting and Sculpture. Diploma and Post-Diploma Courses. School of Architecture under Professor J. Hubert Worthington, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Hon. A.R.C.A. Architectural visitors: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. G. Newton, M.C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Inquiries to The Registrar at the College.

London County Council School of Building, Ferndale Road, Brixton, London, S.W.4.—Principal-designate: Mr. F. E. Drury, M.Sc., F.I.San.E. Director of Architectural Studies: Professor Beresford Pite, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Evening Classes in Building Trade Crafts, Building Construction, Surveying, Structural Engineering applied to Building, and Architecture and Drawing. Commence September 26. Enrolment week, September 19 to 23. Communications to The Principal at the School.

Glasgow School of Architecture.—Under a Joint Committee of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and the Glasgow School of Art. Degree, Diploma and Certificate Courses in Architecture. Director of Architectural Studies: Professor T. Harold Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.R.C.A. (Arch.) Lond. Particulars from the Principal.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—Director: Mr. H. F. Fitton, LL.D., F.R.S.E. Day Courses in various branches of Applied Science. Architecture and Building, as above, under Glasgow School of Architecture, but various courses in Engineering, Metallurgy, Chemistry, etc. Communications to the Chief Clerk.

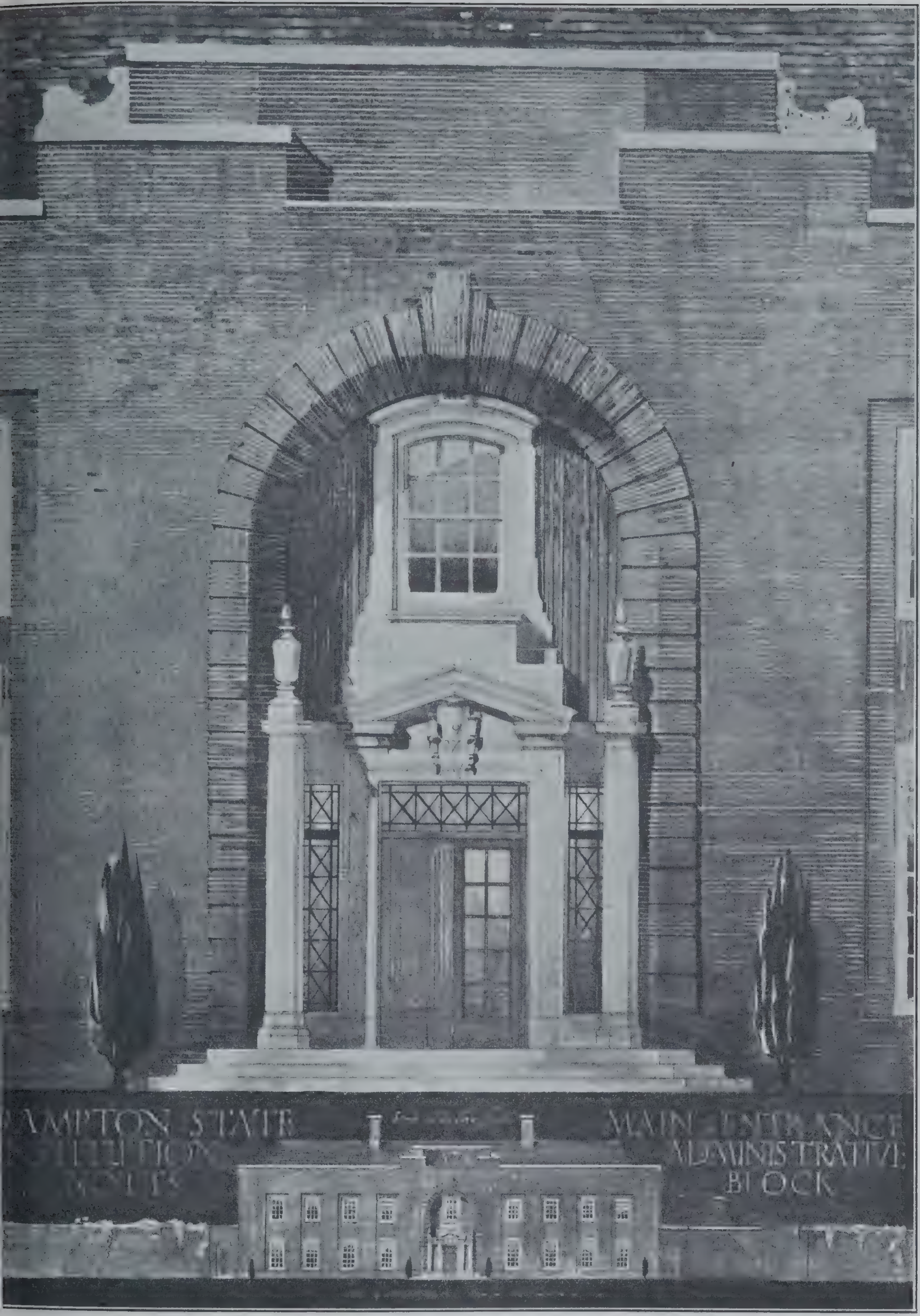
City and Guilds of London Institute, Department of Technology, 29 Roland Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7.—We have received a copy of the Programme of the Institute's Technological Department for the Session 1927-28. This body was founded for the registration of classes in over 80 technological subjects, and the holding of examination of the students, who usually enter from the various technological colleges and schools throughout the country. The Programme is published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W.1.; price, 3s. 6d. net. Communications regarding the work of the Department to be addressed to the Superintendent as above.

Public Baths, Woodstock Street, Birmingham

This design, by Mr. Arthur McKewan (illus
trated on pages 528 and 529), marks a nev
development in the design of swimming-baths
inasmuch as special provision is made for spectator
to witness polo matches and other athletic competi
tions in the water, and shows the increasing popu
larity of these water sports. Like every other typ
of building, the swimming-bath grows in complexit
as its special character finds more exact expressio
It is now discovered that the old-fashioned arrang
ment of a large bath surrounded by " stalls " o
" boxes " for bathers is quite insufficient for moder
needs, especially where, in addition to the genera
public, the members of a swimming club need to b
accommodated. In the present instance it was foun
necessary, in addition to the bath previously erecte
to construct a " Gala Swimming Bath " with fiv
rows of tall steps on either flank, which provide seat
for a considerable number of spectators. To anyon
who has tried to witness a polo match in the ordinar
swimming-bath, with a single narrow strip of hor
zontal platform round the water, the advantages o
this new arrangement will immediately be apparen
Two entrances are provided. The principal entranc
takes one into a top-lit hall with double staircas
presumably leading to a gallery, and this hall als
gives access to a large clubroom, offices, and separat
corridors by which men and women enter the swim
ming-baths. An establishment laundry, wash-hous
and twenty slipper baths for the use of the publi
are also provided. The spectators' entrance has o
its left cloakrooms for men and women, and on i
right a staffroom with kitchen attached, while th
corner block contains the boiler-house.

The interior of this Gala Swimming Bath, of whic
a view is here shown, is given a simple shape, th
plain, rectangular plan being roofed by a series o
elegant elliptical ferro-concrete trusses. The spac
between the arches are ceiled except at the top po
tion, which is left open in order to make provisio
for a top-light with vertical sides and gable roof wi
its ridge extending the whole length of the bat
While this arrangement, however, may have bee
convenient from the practical point of view, one ca
not help feeling that this skylight has now the cha
acteristic of an after-thought, for the ellipse
æsthetically complete without this formal interruptio
at their crowns, by which an arbitrary length of the
periphery is given different treatment from the re
The curves now sweep past the skylight as if th
feature were of no importance whatever.

Externally, the main entrance to the baths, s
between two wings with parapets, rusticated quoin
and steep-hipped roof, is well expressed, but the si
elevation appears to fall to pieces, and has t
negligé air which one associates with a factory buil
ing. It was not, of course, an easy problem to co
trive the laundry and boiler-house into an harmonio
façade, but considering that the fenestration of bo
these buildings is not just " utilitarian," but o
viously arranged in an " architectural " manner,
would surely have been possible to give them a lit
more homogeneity than at present they possess. T
group of low buildings between the boiler-house a
garage appears needlessly insignificant, and t
" spectators' entrance," a not unimportant featu
of the building, receives insufficient formal expr
sion. One naturally expects a high standard of d
sign in the elevation of a building which is so adm
ably planned and equipped.



.A., 1927.] RAMPTON STATE INSTITUTION, NOTTS.: MAIN ENTRANCE ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK.
JOHN H. MARKHAM, F.R.I.B.A. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.

t the concluding performance of the Shakespeare tival at Stratford-on-Avon, Alderman Flower, irman of the Governors, said that he hoped the ding of the new Memorial Theatre would start re next Christmas.

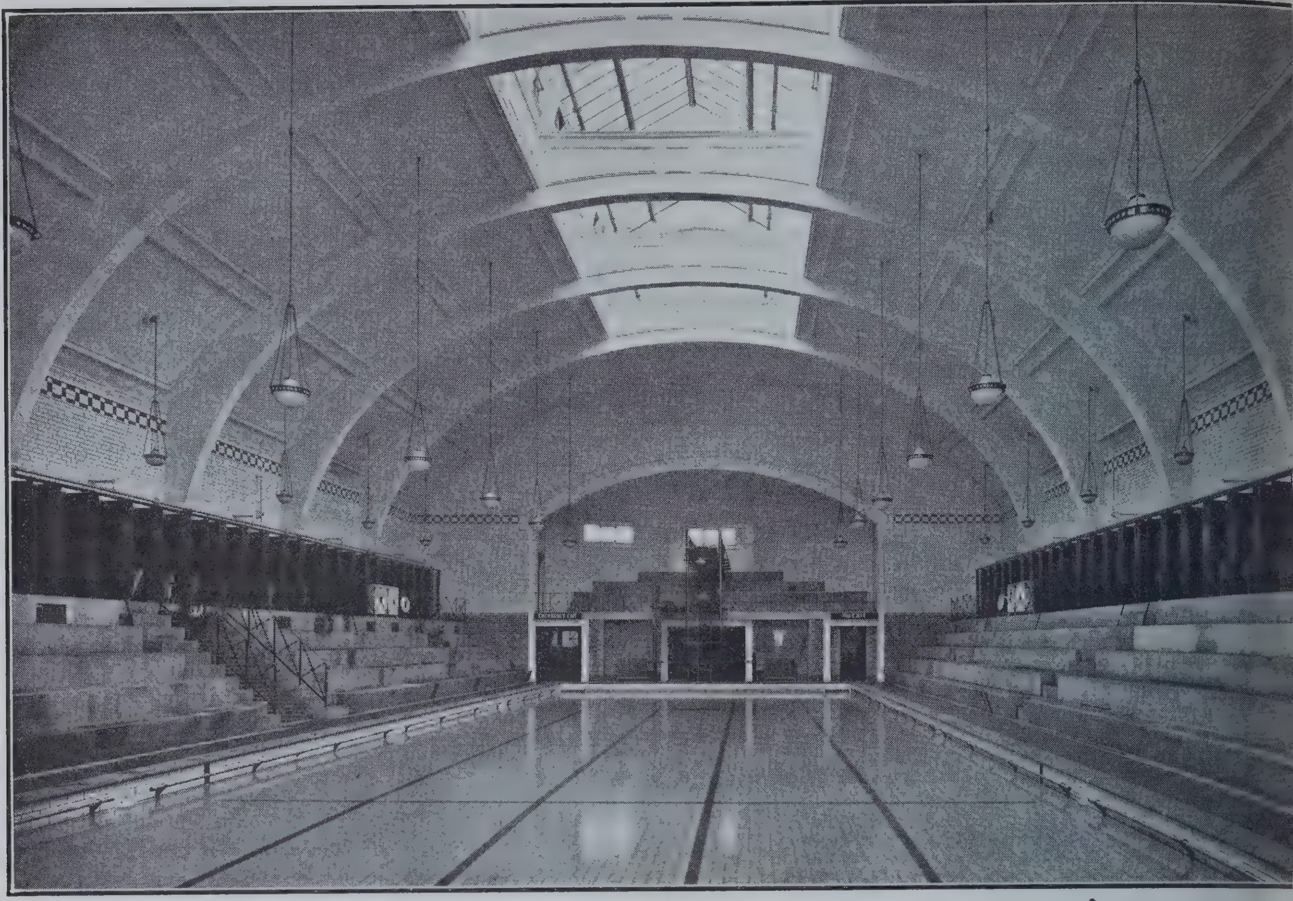
* * *

he Air Ministry have decided to erect a new aero- ne for Home Defence purposes at Boscombe Down, r Amesbury, Wilts. The estimated cost of the station is £270,000.

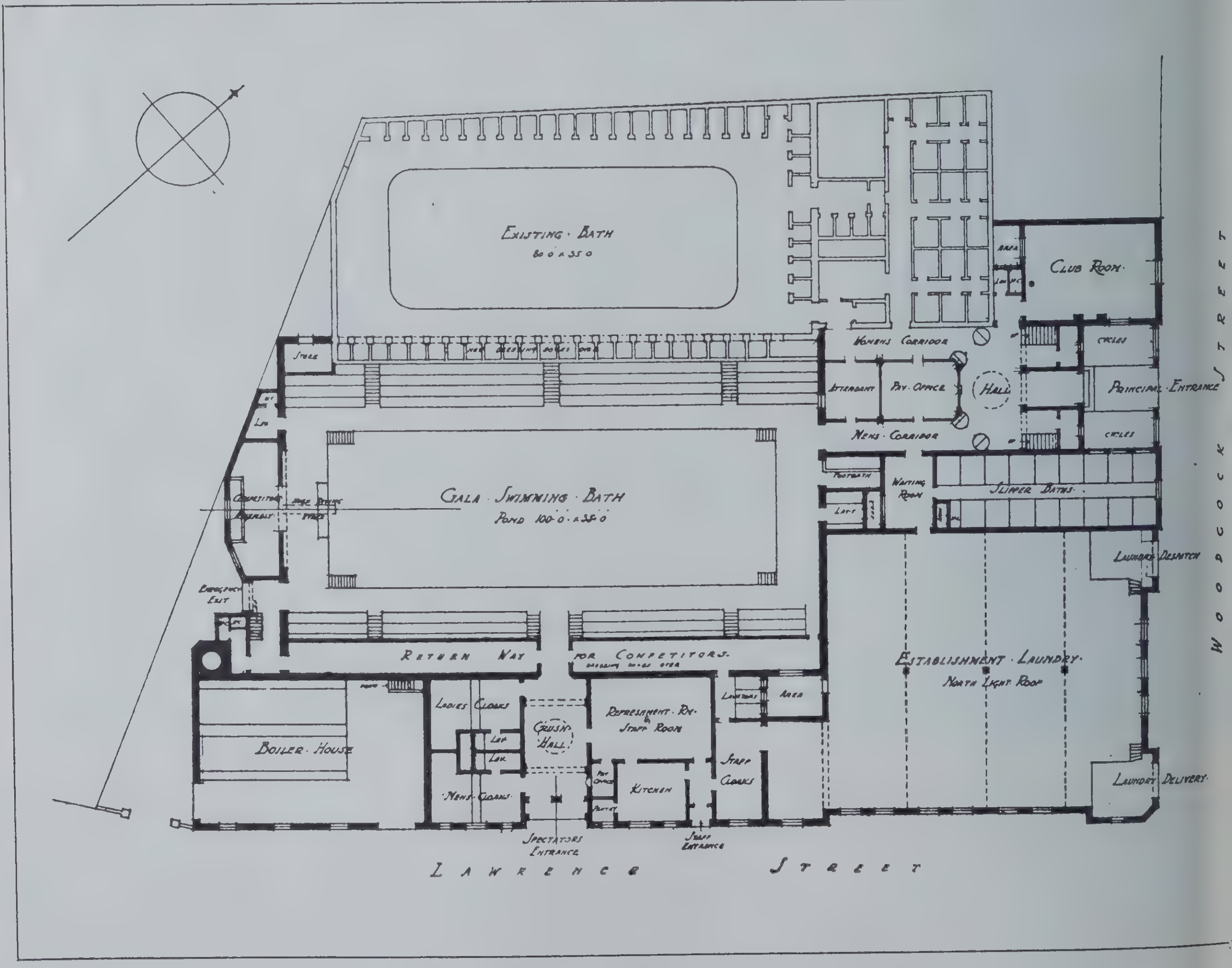
A new automatic telephone exchange, to serve an area of seven miles radius from Manchester Town Hall, has been commenced in Chapel Street, Salford. The new building will be 280 feet long, 70 feet deep and 9 storeys high.

* * *

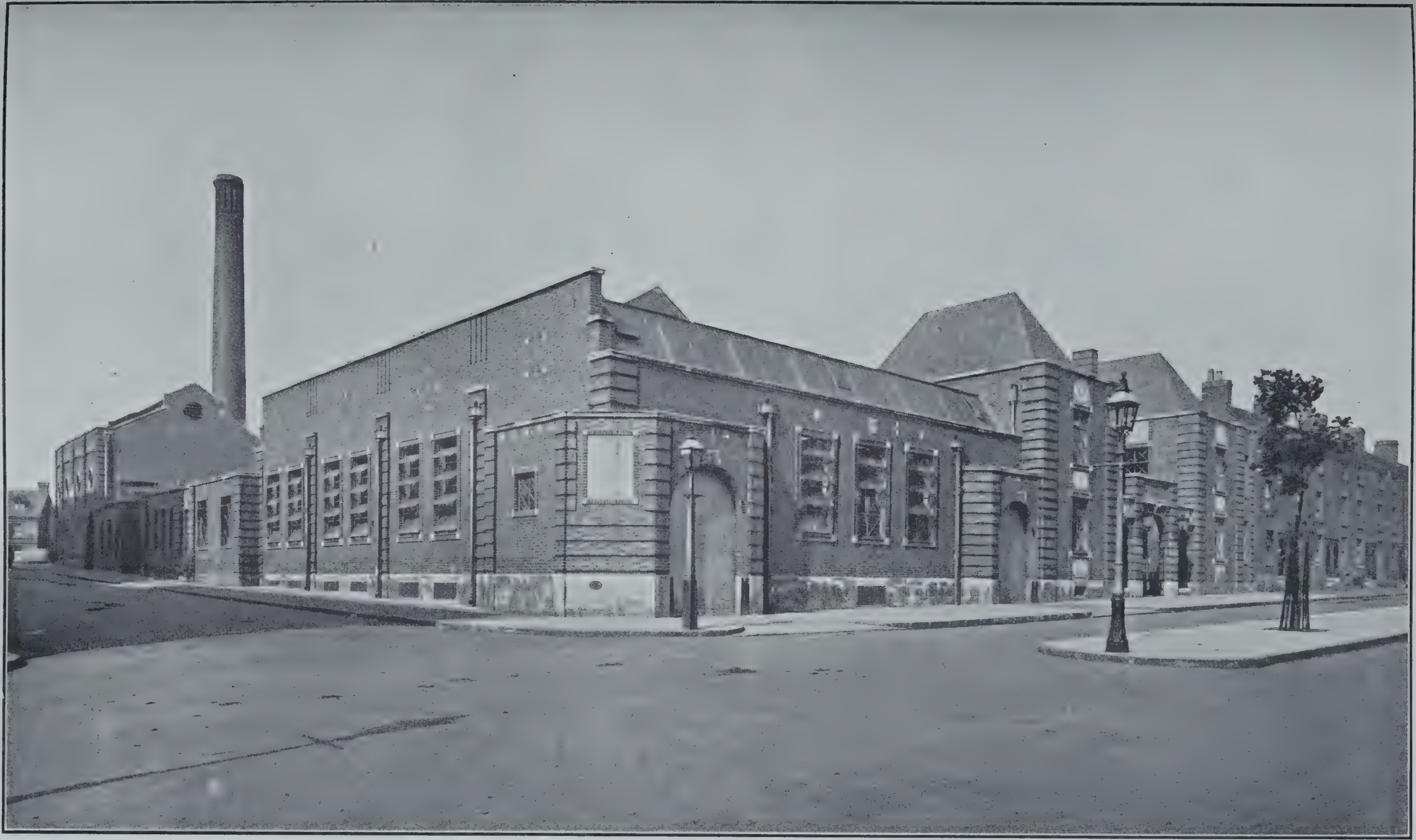
A new concert hall is to be erected at Alderley Edge on land purchased from the De Trafford Estate. Seating accommodation is to be provided for about 700 persons, with platform accommodation for 200.



INTERIOR VIEW.



PUBLIC BATHS, WOODSTOCK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ARTHUR MCKEWAN, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



[Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.

PUBLIC BATHS, WOODSTOCK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ARTHUR McKEWAN, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Architecture of To-day

That Mr. Howard Robertson should talk to the Southend Architectural Society on "Architecture of To-day" was peculiarly fitting, for probably no architect has kept more closely in touch with the new movements and aspirations in design, both on the Continent and in America. In the course of his address, Mr. Robertson defined to-day as the period of reorganisation. Architecture is striving to free itself from habit, though not from tradition. It strives to develop logically, as tradition is logical, for tradition is the background of evolution.

A return to fundamentals, the full utilisation of our mechanical and engineering resources, and the logical solution of each individual building problem are typically present-day aims. The marshalling of resources, the thorough examination of the conditions which we build to meet, require a talent for organisation. The best architects to-day are in the highest sense organisers, for architecture consists to a large extent in the proper organisation of the materials of building such as bricks and stone and concrete, and the elements of buildings, such as doors, windows, roofs, wall surfaces, and their assembling for a purpose of practical use and civic beauty.

The architect's biggest task in organising is in town-planning, where his elements are buildings and blocks of buildings. Few towns are well organised in their parts, the effort of the town-planner is only just beginning. Town-planning springs from necessity, as is shown by the effort to control and plan such cities of apparent chaos as New York.

In the form of individual buildings there is a reaction towards order and simplicity. In the reaction against cheap and shoddy ornamentation, the machine has been looked to as an inspiration. The great metal bridges and the metal roofs of vast machinery halls are as expressive in their way as are the vaults of a great Gothic cathedral. This clean and spare architecture of structure has lightness and beauty of form. Architects are learning to use their structure as an element of beauty and not attempt disguises. Some of the recent factories in France and Germany and this country show the nobility of bare structures. Even the great Canadian grain silos have an impressive beauty of form.

Structure alone, however, is insufficient. Human beings require the element of humanity in their surroundings, something to gladden the heart and eye. That is why decoration and ornament will never die out, and why the cubist experiments of the Continent cannot be considered as at all final as an architectural expression.

In France, Germany and other parts of the Continent there are being built houses of steel and concrete, with metal doors and windows, and an interior finish like that of a modern hospital. The aim is twofold: To build economically, with standard units, and to provide a maximum of light and air, hygiene and ease of upkeep. These houses do not correspond to English ideals, but they represent an enormous advance, both practically and æsthetically, over the previous poor man's housing.

The standard of housing in England has always been much higher than on the Continent, so the same need for a radical departure has not been felt. But we have still much to learn in economic building, in preparing as much as possible of the house under cover in the shop and yard, and only using labour on the site for rapid assembling.

In England, also, the standard of our public buildings and big office blocks is improving. But our street architecture is often very poor, and commerce is still loth to erect refined and distinguished shops, restaurants and cinemas, largely because the popular taste is not educated to it, and the majority of peopl still prefer gilt on their gingerbread.

The only fundamental remedy is to educate th public taste, and to improve continually the trainin of architects. The trouble here lies, however, wit those so-called architects who have no training in th art of architecture, but who are able to put up build ings. This is one of the grave disadvantages of a unguarded profession.

One of our great architectural opportunities lie with the new arterial roads, which are unfortunatel being marred by ramshackle speculative building instead of being lined with houses considered as scheme with broad simple fronts and continuou gardens fit to harmonise with these fine sweeps o boulevard. America does differently, and he suburban architecture is of a finer quality than our

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Book Reviews

Standard Specifications for Paint

British Standard Specifications, 1927, *for Read Mixed Oil Paint* (*oil gloss*). *No.* 293, *Green; N* 294, *Black; No.* 295, *Red Oxide of Iron; No.* 29 *for Lithopone Oil Paste for Paints; No.* 298, *f Red Oxide of Iron Oil Paste* (*Class* 1, *Natural Mixed Oxides*) *for Paints; and No.* 299, *for R Oxide of Iron Oil Paste* (*Class* 2, *Oxide of Ir Base*) *for Paints.* London: Published by Crosb Lockwood, & Son for the British Engineeri Standards Association, 28 Victoria Street, Lo don, S.W.1. Each 2s. net, or direct from t Association, 2s. 2d. post free.

These specifications have been prepared at the r quest of the paint manufacturers by a committ representative of both the buying and manufacturi interests. They contain clauses regulating the co position, together with standard reception tests, f the purchase of these materials, together with appe dices giving methods of carrying out the tests. with all the B.S.S. Specifications, these will be r viewed and revised from time to time as experien of their working or progress in the industry rende such a course necessary. The Association has twel other specifications in hand for various paint produc

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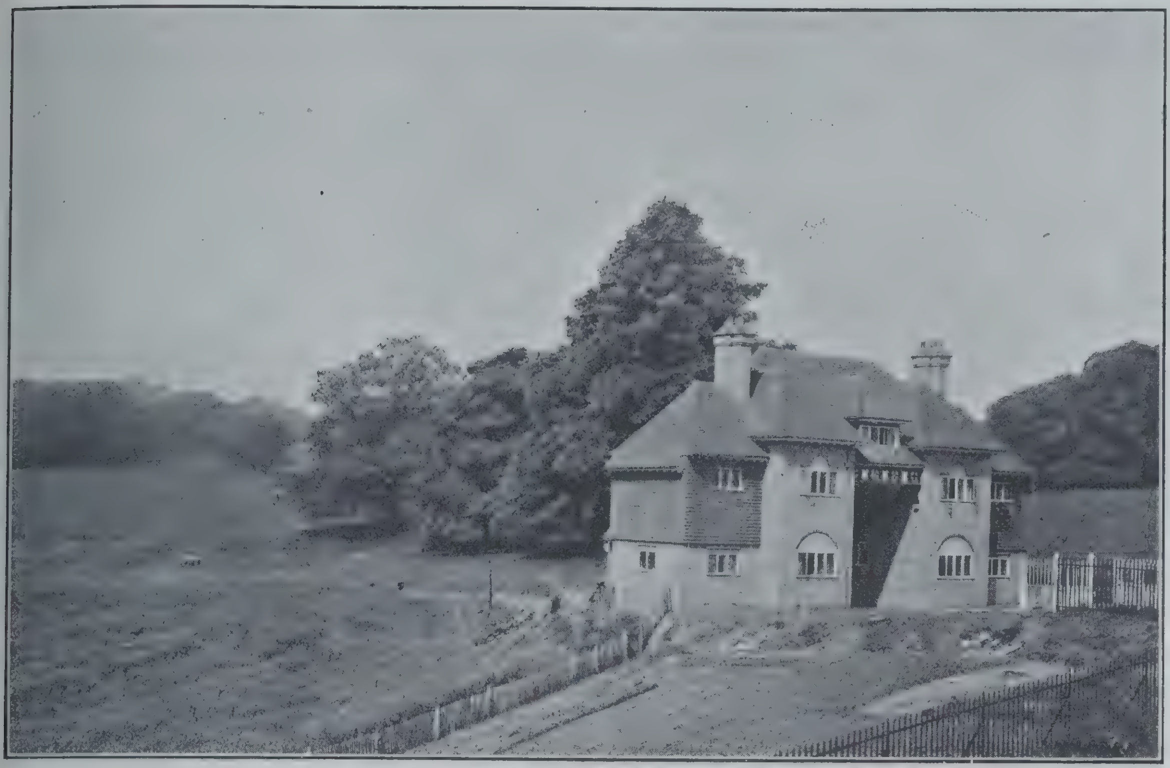
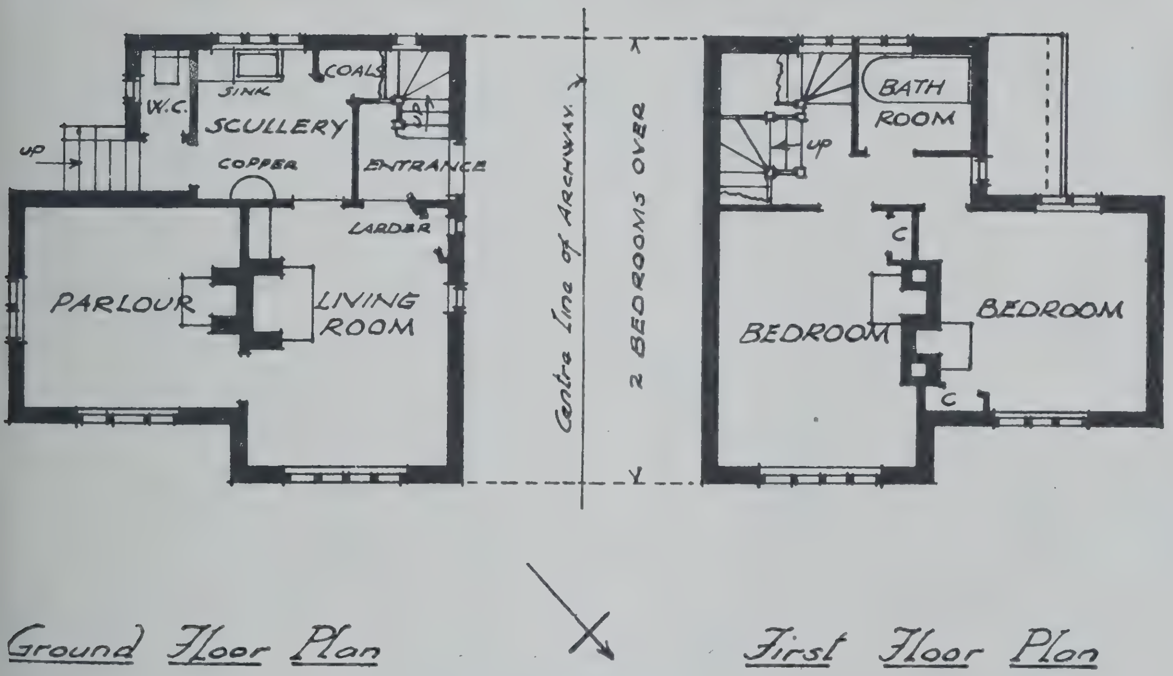
Entrance Lodge, "Scadbury," Sidcup, Kent

This building, of which we give a view and pla has been erected for Mr. H. Marsham Townshend the northern boundary of his "Scadbury" Esta and faces the new Sidcup by-pass road. It consi of two cottages, one for a lodgekeeper and one for gardener, connected by the archway over the entra drive. Each cottage has a parlour, living-room a scullery, with coal cellar, larder, etc., on the grou floor, two bedrooms and bathroom on the first flo and above the archway there is a third bedroom f each dwelling. The walls are faced with Suss purple stocks, with red dressings to arches, etc., being supplied by Messrs. W. T. Lamb & Sons. T roofs are covered with Collier's hand-made, sa faced tiles, supplied by Messrs. Ames & Finnes, valleys being swept and the chimneys at junction w roofs being finished with tile listing. Of ot materials employed, the oak work was supplied Messrs. Castles, of Woolwich; the sanitary goods a stoves by the City Iron Company; ironmongery Messrs. J. H. Boobbyer & Sons; paint by Messrs. Gay & Co.; metal casements by Messrs. F. A. Nor & Co.; and leaded lights by Messrs. Rankin, Best Green. Messrs. Hewitt & Sewell were the gene contractors, and the architects are Messrs. Eugene Beaumont & Son, of London and Sidcup.





Entrance Lodge and Gardener's Cottage at "Scadbury," Sidcup, Kent

E. C. Beaumont & Son, Architects.

Coming Events

ptember 21-October 15.—The Seventh Housing Health Exhibition, promoted by the Corporation lasgow, in the new Kelvin Hall of Industries.

ptember 29-October 29.—The British Institute of strial Art will hold an exhibition showing odern Developments in Studio and Trade ery" in part of the North Court of the Victoria Albert Museum. Admission free.

tober 4.—Viscount Lascelles will open the new memorial hospital at Selby.

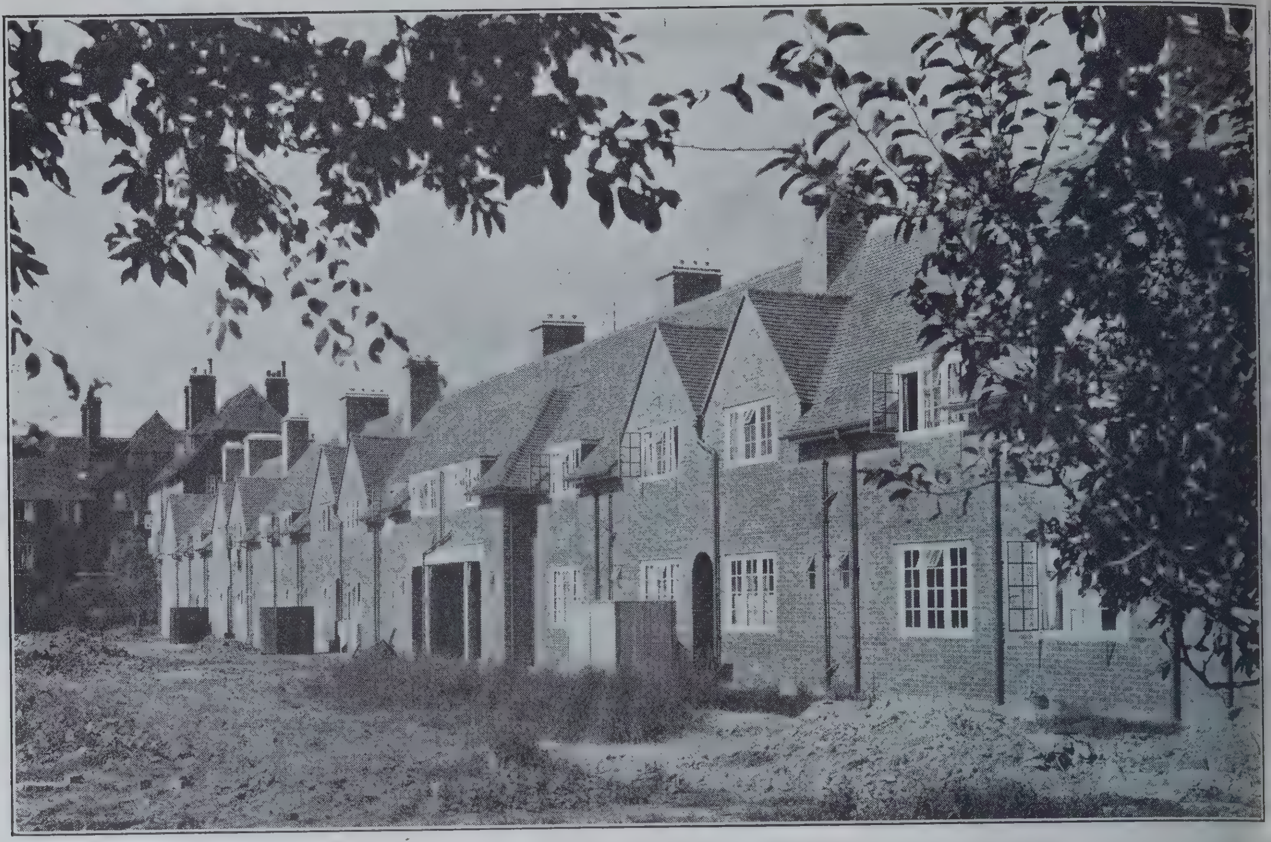
October 7-9.—The ninth annual country meeting of the Town Planning Institute, at Winchester.

October 10.—Trades Training Schools: Distribution of Prizes by Sir Robert Blair, M.A., LL.D., at Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C., at 8 p.m.

November 14-19.—Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress and Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, London.

Change of Address

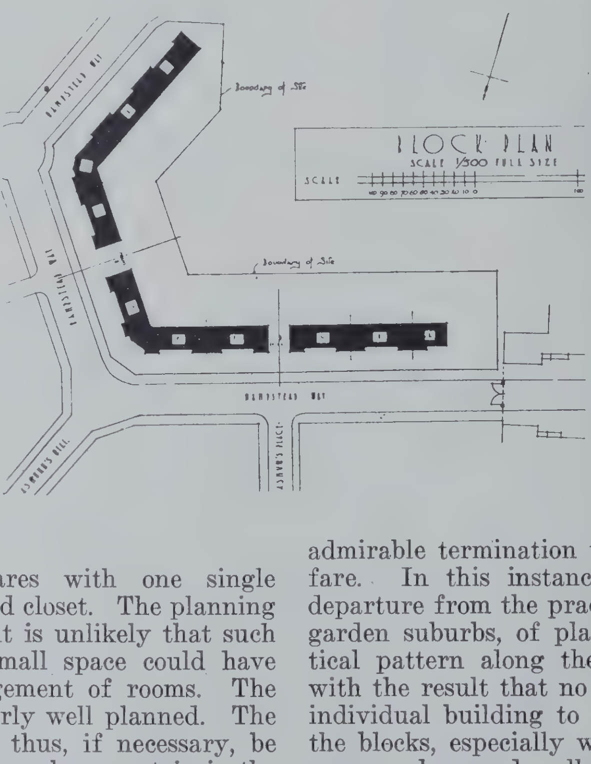
Mr. S. Rowland Pierce has removed his offices to No. 39 Great James' Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1. Telephone No.: Museum 6235.



NEW FLATS FOR WOMEN, HAMPSTEAD WAY, LONDON, N.W.: GARDEN FRONT.
Messrs. HENDRY & SCHOOLING, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

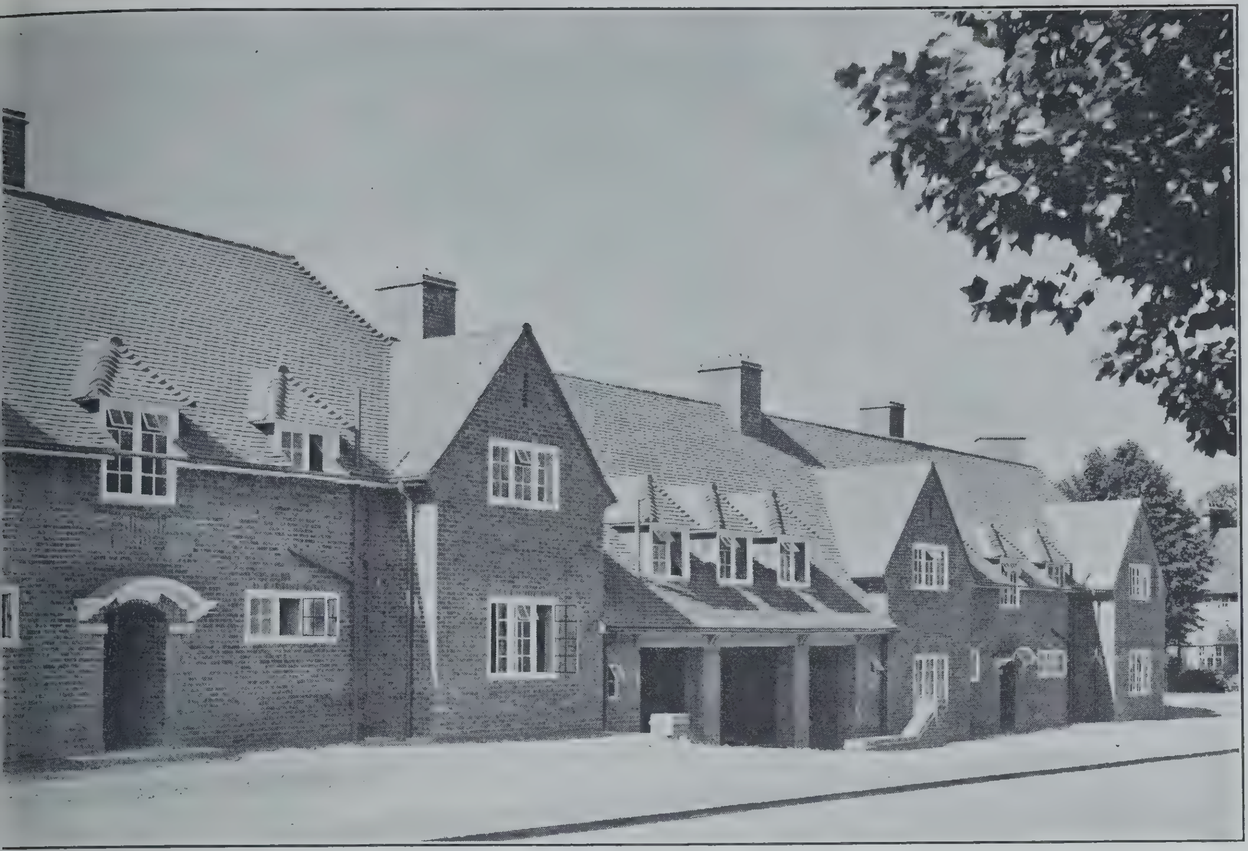
NEW FLATS FOR WOMEN AT HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB

These flats, designed by Messrs. Hendry & Schooling, supply a very urgent need, and it may be hoped that the type of building they represent will be reproduced in large numbers elsewhere. It is gradually becoming recognised that housing developments have not kept pace with a very important social development, namely, the great increase in the number of middle-class women leading independent lives who require to live in circumstances where household duties will interfere as little as possible with their business occupations. These flats are a courageous attempt to solve this problem in the most economical manner possible. Each block contains thirty-two little "flats," sixteen on each floor. These consist of eight two-roomed suites and eight bed-sitting-rooms.



Each two-roomed flat shares with one single bed-sitting-room a bathroom and closet. The planning is exceedingly ingenious, and it is unlikely that such good accommodation in a small space could have obtained by any other arrangement of rooms. The bed-sitting-rooms are particularly well planned. The bed is in a recess, and could thus, if necessary, be screened from the rest of the room by a curtain in the daytime, while another and much smaller recess, with its own independent ventilation, accommodates a gas-cooker, sink and food-cupboard. A similar but slightly bigger recess is planned in the living-ro of the two-roomed flats, the only blemish in the latter being that it is necessary to pass through t bedroom in order to reach the sitting-room. Th however, is a small matt as there is no very gre objection to using the fi room as a sitting-room a the second one, leading the little kitchen scullery, the bedroom. Each entran is placed in a through cor dor carriage-way passi through the centre of ea block, presumably for t delivery of coal and for ca carrying away refuse.

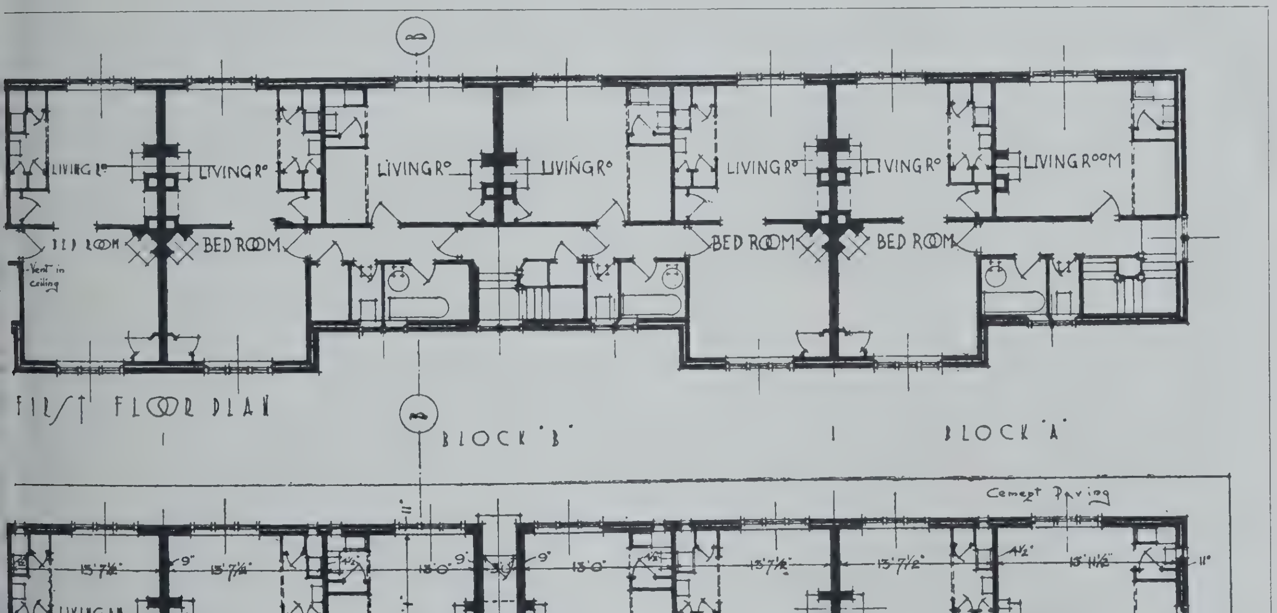
The lay-out of the thr blocks upon the site is cellent. The two bloc which follow round t curve are particularly w designed for their positi the one opposite Tem Fortune Hill forming admirable termination to the vista of that thoroug fare. In this instance there has been a welco departure from the practice, too often followed in t garden suburbs, of placing detached blocks of id tical pattern along the frontage of a curved ro with the result that no attempt is made to adapt individual building to its site. In such an instan the blocks, especially where the curve of the road convex, show end walls the planes of which have relation either to each other or to the road, and total effect is that of an ungainly standardisation architectural units.



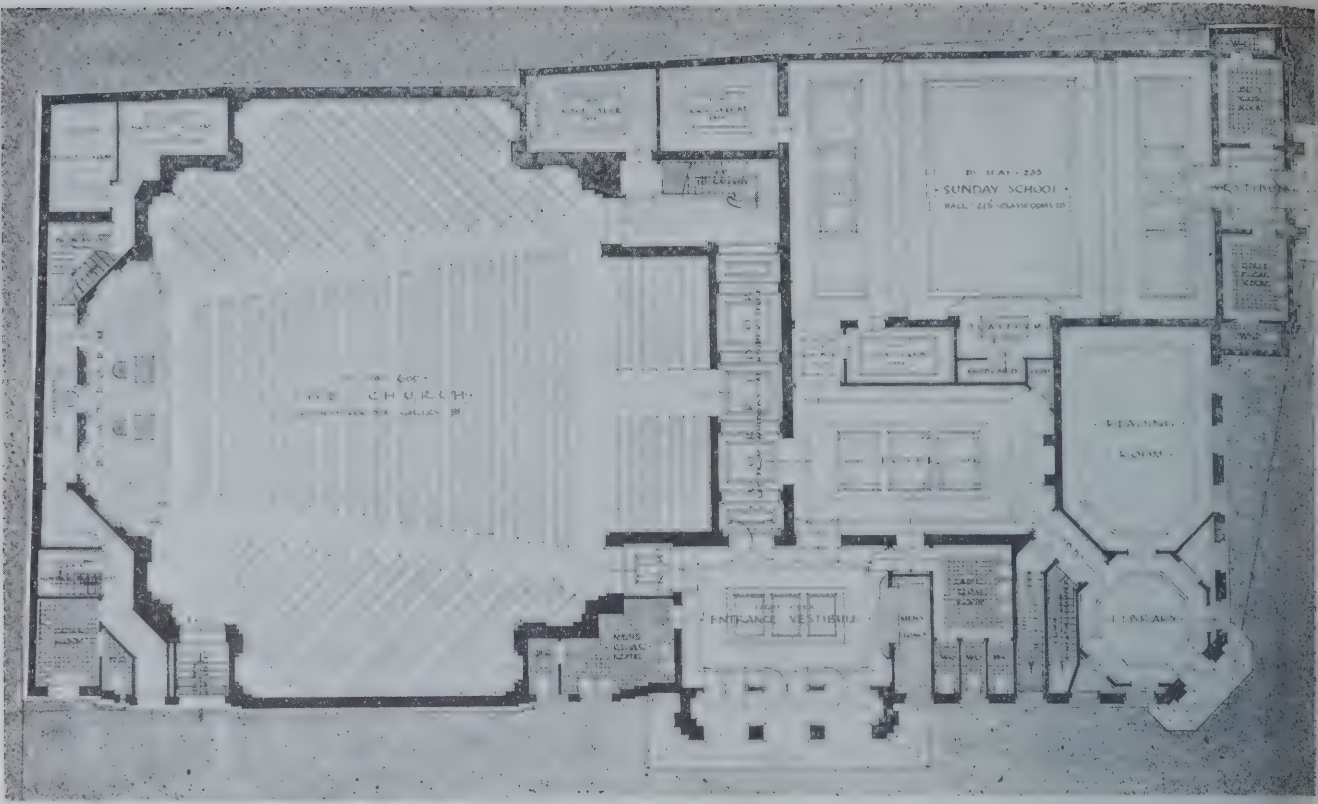
NEW FLATS FOR WOMEN, HAMPSTEAD WAY, LONDON, N.W.1: ENTRANCE FRONT.
Messrs. HENDRY & SCHOOLING, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

he elevations are in the " cottage " style, and rd very well with the neighbouring buildings.

he general contractors were Messrs. Cropley, Ltd., som. The sub-contractors include: Messrs. The king Brick Co. (bricks); Messrs. G. Tucker & Sons, . (tiles); Messrs. Brooks, Phillips & Co., Ltd., Paddington Green, W.2 (slab tiles, mantels, stoves and sanitary fittings); Messrs. Yannedis & Co. (door furniture). Grillers of a special small pattern and a certain number of gas fires, with the whole of the gas piping, were supplied and fitted by the Gas Light and Coke Co.



NEW FLATS FOR WOMEN, HAMPSTEAD WAY, LONDON, N.W.1.
Messrs. HENDRY & SCHOOLING, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.



DESIGN FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, PUTNEY: GROUND FLOOR PLAN
W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Christian Science Church, Putney

This design, which was the result of a competition, shows yet another variation of the architectural form appropriate to a Christian Science Church. The problem of planning was here complicated by the necessity to provide a large Sunday-school hall, reading-room and library upon the same floor as the church itself. Fortunately, the building has a corner site, so two wide frontages were available for entrances and lighting. The church assumes the form of a tall block almost cubical in shape, crowned by a Doric entablature and parapet. Between the stone pilasters on either side of the façade is a slight projection showing an interesting pattern of six windows. The main entrance vestibule not only gives access to the church, but to a foyer leading into the Sunday-school hall, library and reading-room, of which the two former can also be approached from the road. The hall has a platform for the teacher, and has two class-rooms leading out of it. Cloak-rooms for men and women are provided on either side of the vestibules. Nearly all these subsidiary apartments are given architectural shapes; the octagonal library and reading-room and foyer with splayed ends seem to fit easily into the pattern of the plan, which is necessarily somewhat complex.

The external expression of the lavatories is reticent, and the windows of closets, staircase landings and library are on one side, grouped together to form an orderly row of five rectangular openings in a well-designed simple block, which is worthy to take a subordinate place in the general composition. This is not what is described as "truthful" design, but at least the result is decorous, and we have the feeling that the major proprieties are observed. The church itself has the usual adjuncts of readers' rooms joined by a corridor behind the platform. The auditorium has an elegant plan, and this lofty chamber, of which the acoustics are well studied, should prove admirable for its purpose. Mr. Braxton Sinclair, the architect of this building, has achieved a successful design in which the various elements composing the plan have been harmoniously arranged.

Deterioration of Structures in Sea-Water

The Committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers who have been investigating the deterioratio of structures of timber, metal and concrete exposed t the action of sea water, have prepared a Sevent (Interim) Report, which is now published by H.M Stationery Office on behalf of the Department o Scientific and Industrial Research, price 2s. net. Thi report includes notes on steel plates coated wit various protective media which have been exposed t natural corrosive agencies at Southampton durin 1924-25. In these experiments the worst pitting wa observed on the totally-immersed plates coated wit iron oxide paint on top of the mill-scale. In th alternate wet and dry tests, white lead and red lea paints yielded appreciably better protection than iro oxide paint, but with the totally-immersed specimen the iron oxide paint was superior. An importan feature of the results was the consistently good protection afforded by single coats of refined dehydrate coal tar and bituminous compositions comprisin Manjak bitumen, heavy coal tar and naphtha.

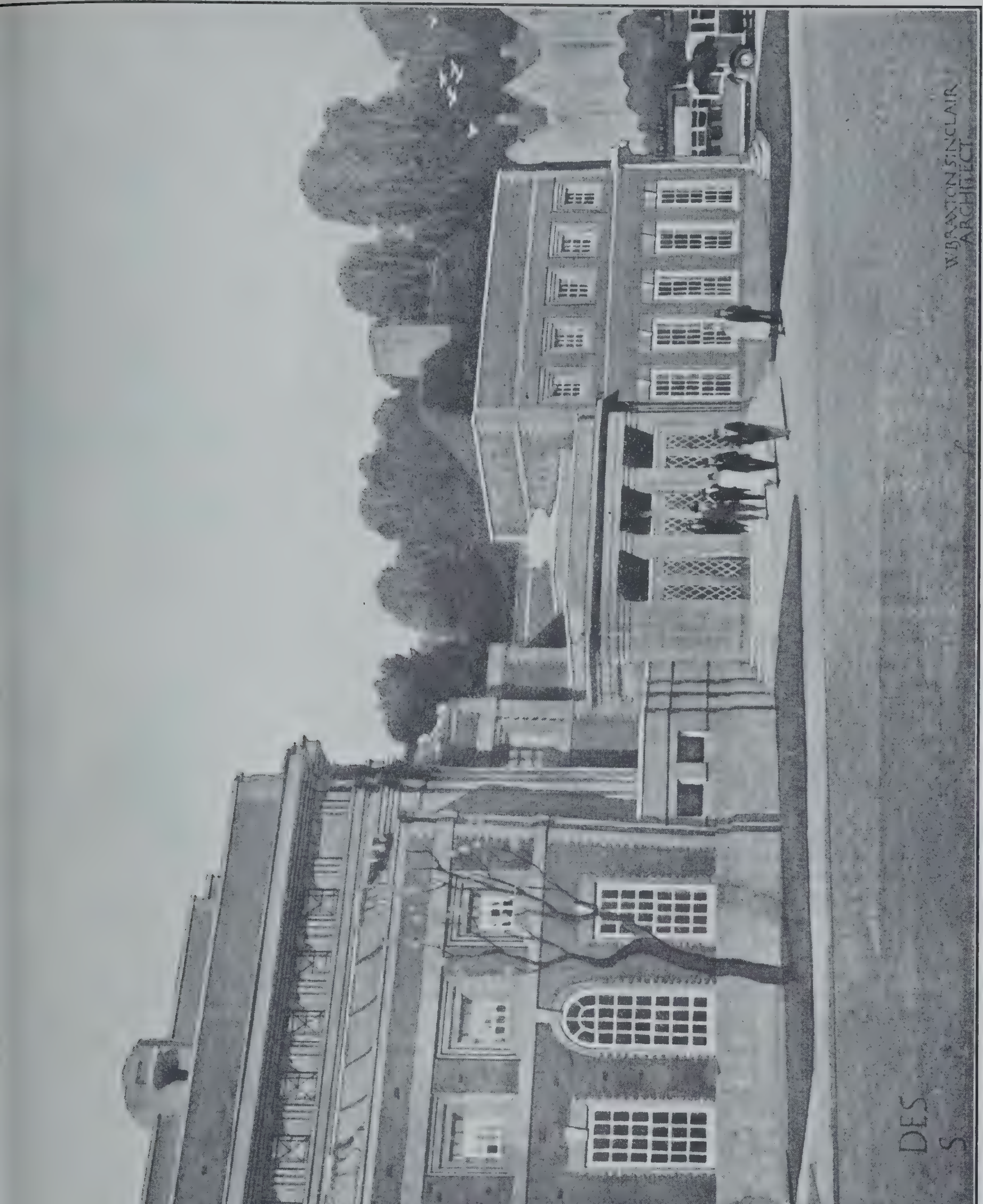
A new Trades Exhibition Hall is to be erected i Cross Lane, Salford, on the site of the Salford Cattl Market. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., of Londo in association with Mr. Charles Swain, of Mancheste is the architect, and Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E is the consulting engineer.

* * *

The threat to the famous view from Richmond Hil consequent on the sale of the Haversham Grang Estate, close to Orleans House, for the excavation sand and gravel, has been averted by the Mayor Richmond, Mr. Arthur Howitt, purchasing th property.

* * *

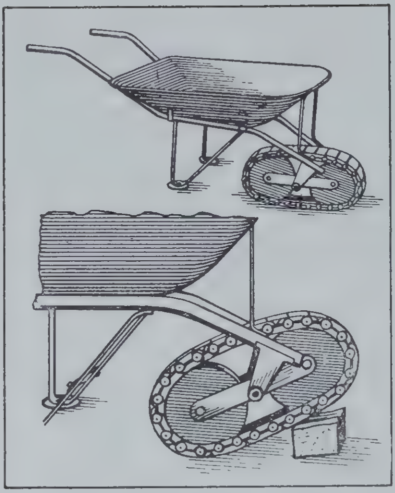
The contributions which have appeared in rece issues of The Architect and Building News und the headings of "Memoranda," "Modern Practice, and "Maladies and Remedies," were written by M Charles H. Butcher, to whom due acknowledgme is now made.



DESIGN FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, PUTNEY.
W. BRAXTON SINCLAIR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Oxford Roadless" Barrow (John Allen & Sons, Ltd.).

A Barrow for Soft or Uneven Ground

Our illustration shows a new type of barrow for contractors' use, in which the ordinary wheel is replaced by an endless track to overcome the difficulties encountered upon soft ground, or uneven ground, where planks are not in use. This "Oxford Roadless" Barrow is manufactured by Messrs. John Allen & Sons, Ltd., of Cowley, Oxford, and is protected by patent. The track unit used is a light adaption of the girder track, and the lower portion, which carries the load, is self-locking at a definite radius, giving the practical effect of a wheel 10 feet in diameter. This locking action occurs before the weight is applied, so that the hinge pins connecting the individual links which compose the track are not subject to any load or undue wear. The track itself is self-cleaning, and will automatically eject grit or small stones, thus avoiding the liability to become choked. The body of the barrow, which has a capacity of three cubic feet, is of steel, pressed from a single sheet and reinforced with a heavily wired edge, and is so set in the frame that the top is horizontal when in use, to the advantage of retaining semi-liquid products such as cement-mortar.

A New White Porcelain Enamelled Geyser

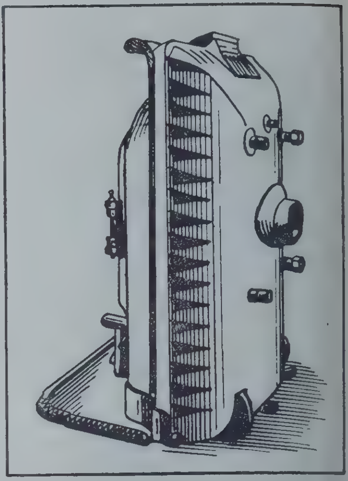
A new geyser, finished in white porcelain enamel, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., of 35 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, to meet the demand for such an appliance preserving its appearance as a companion to the bath and lavatory. This geyser has been designed with the minimum of crannies in which dust can accumulate. It has an air space insulation to protect the outer jacket from heat, so that there is no tendency for the enamel to crack or craze. The equipment includes patented "safety" gas and water cocks controlled by one lever (which prevents the gas supply to the main burners being turned on unless the pilot jet is alight), wall brackets with detachable condensate tray and flue nozzle, all white porcelain enamelled. Special draught deflectors, pipework and wall shields, in the same finish, can also be supplied. The normal output is 2½ gallons per minute.

A Refinement in Gas Fire Suites for Housing Schemes

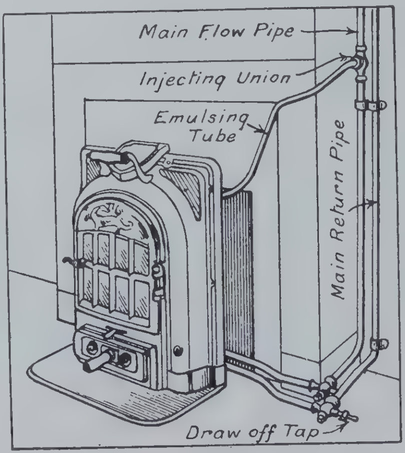
Gas fire suites suitable for housing schemes, but giving the alternative choice of a flat or a raised hearth, have recently been introduced by Messrs. The Nautilus Fire Co., Ltd., of 60 Oxford Street, London, W.1. The tiled surround and hearth for these suites, which differ from each other only in the form of the hearth, can be supplied in a wide range of colours, but the mantel, which is of whitewood, is left unpainted so that it can be finished to suit the decorative scheme of the room. A "Casion" Gas Interior Fire is fitted, and special provision is made for enabling the supply pipe to be brought up from under the floor, through the hearth and beneath the trivet, so that all fittings with the exception of the tap are out of sight.

Salamandres for Central Heating

"Salamandres" adapted to central heating have been introduced by Messrs. The Salamandre Stove Co., Ltd., of 255 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. These new models, so far as external appearance is concerned, are identical with the ordinary Salamandres, and, like the latter, may be fixed in front of any fireplace. In practice, the stove is usually placed in the principal room of the house, which it warms direct, whilst supplying hot water to from two to five radiators located in other rooms either on the same floor or on the floors above. If desired the pipe system can be connected up with a circulating cylinder to give a supply of hot water for domestic purposes. Our first illustration shows the side view of the apparatus; our second illustration, the method adopted for fixing in front of a chimney opening, with visible pipework in cases where the cutting of the
wall has to be avoided. The a
emulsing tube here shown, howeve
should be concealed by passing it in
the jamb of the mantelpiece. Th
copper tube provides for the escape
air which is imprisoned in the boil
by the pipes running to the floor lev
and thus allows the water to enter t
boiler without hindrance from "a
locks." At present these central hea
ing "Salamandres" are made in tw
sizes, giving 75 and 110 square feet
radiation respectively. The anthraci
consumed by these models is 30
35 lb. and 45 to 50 lb. respectively p
24 hours.



Central Heating Salamandre: Side View (The Salamandre Stove Co., Ltd.).



Central Heating Salamandre (The Salamandre Stove Co., Ltd.).

A New Accessory for Ope Fire Grates

An improvement on the ordina
"gas-poker," enabling this device
be used as a gas ring when not e
ployed in kindling the fire, has be
placed on the market by Messrs. T
Camelon Iron Co., Ltd., of Falki
This "Torch" Combined Gas Ring a
Fire Lighter can be supplied w
several of their registers and interio
but is being adopted more particula
in conjunction with their "Hesti
Blower Grate. The adjustable cano
of this grate is fitted with a hing
cast-iron damper, which not only a
as a baffle against "blow down,"
holds the sheet steel blower in suspe
behind the canopy until required
increasing the draught and speedi
up the process of kindling or revivi
the fire.

A Refinement in Electrica Switches

A new design in tumbler switc
known as the Tucker "All-Brow
Switch, has just been introduced
Messrs. J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd.,
King's Road, Tyseley, Birmingham.
this switch, the dolly, cover and b
are a perfect match in colour, so t
the switch can be used for surf
wiring without being obtrusive
character. The dolly and cover
made of bakelite, and are theref
shock-proof. The dolly is also re
forced by a tapped metal port
which extends well into the head.

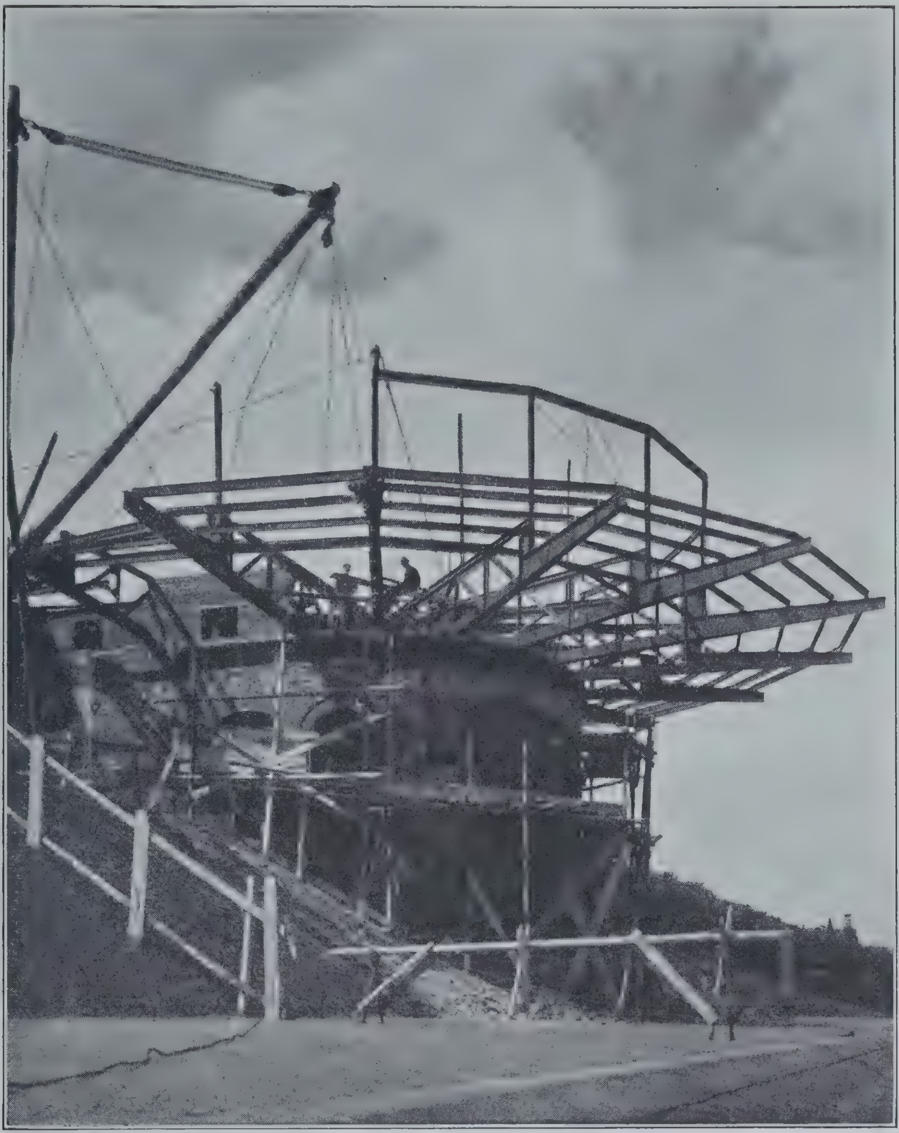


Fig. 1.—"DIE BASTEI" RESTAURANT, COLOGNE: THE CANTILEVER FRAMING.
WILHELM RIPHAHN, Architect.

"DIE BASTEI" RESTAURANT, COLOGNE

By J. MURRAY EASTON, F.R.I.B.A.

t Cologne the Rhine is flanked by a broad em-
kment on two levels connected by a ramp, and at
rvals there are small bastions or forts which in
mer times were used to command the river, and
ch are placed across the ramp. The embankments
a favourite promenade of the townspeople, and
idea occurred to Hr. Wilhelm Riphahn that one
these bastions would afford an admirable site for
estaurant. Hr. Riphahn is an architect of ideas
able even in a country whose present-day architec-
e is not lacking in them, and he imagined the
icture as a great cantilevered mass projecting
efly over the river walk, and giving in appearance
well as in reality ample head-room all round. He
nd active supporters and prepared his scheme, but
municipal authorities of Cologne regarded it with
ror and alarm. No bye-laws covered this particular
tingency, and there were a dozen reasons why it
uld not be built. Hr. Riphahn and his supporters
t on pressing the matter, demolishing arguments
bureaucrats, and finally he won. The building
begun, and the restaurant was finally completed
1924. It has become one of the most popular
rts round the city, and no one who visits Cologne
uld miss seeing it.

he lower plans show the shell of the pre-existing
lding with its massive walls. These storeys have
a remodelled inside to form (in the lowest) a wine cellar and a heating chamber, and, on the one above, an entrance hall and offices. This last-mentioned—the ground floor—opens from the outer embankment, as does the side entrance to the staff quarters. Above this a mezzanine floor has been tucked in under the restaurant and provided with windows which can be seen between the arms of the cantilever frame. The floor is planned as lavatories, stores, etc., while the kitchens themselves are on the principal restaurant floor.

The photographs of the building in course of construction show more clearly than any words the design of the steel frame. The enormous projection of the cantilevers (8 metres at the greatest) explains a considerable depth, and, at the point where this was able to be reduced, a drop in the floor level was arranged to form the outer terrace. This was originally designed as an open balcony, but the popularity of the restaurant and the uncertainty of the weather combined to necessitate its being completely glazed, as the photographs show.

It would be difficult to name any building in which the structure more completely dictates and suggests the forms. The plan itself has the look of an organism—one of the more decorative kind of marine animals—and the modelling of the super-structure, both outside and inside—has unusual interest and vitality. It has the air of being alive and poised—alive in the sense

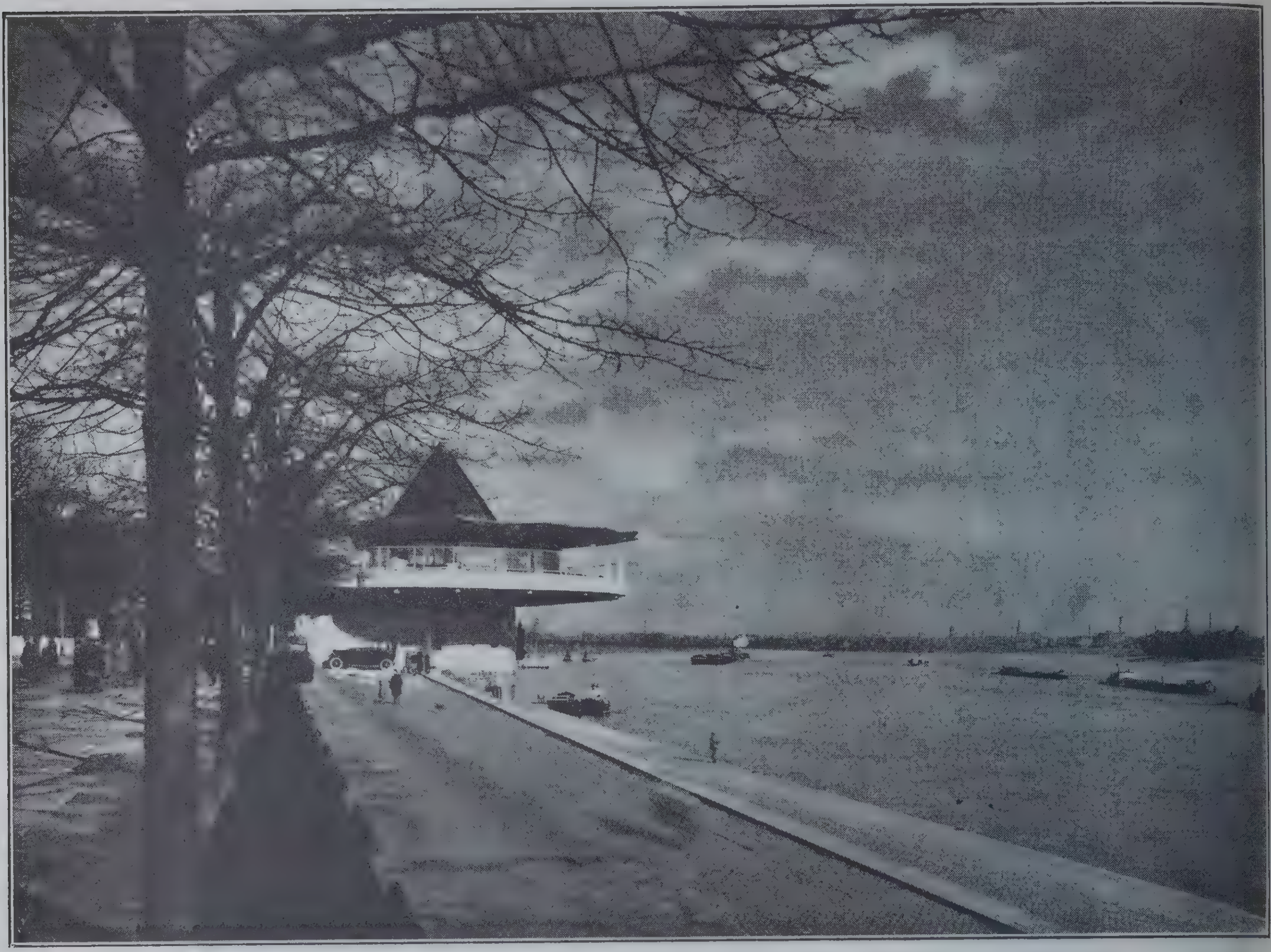


Fig. 3.—VIEW FROM QUAY.

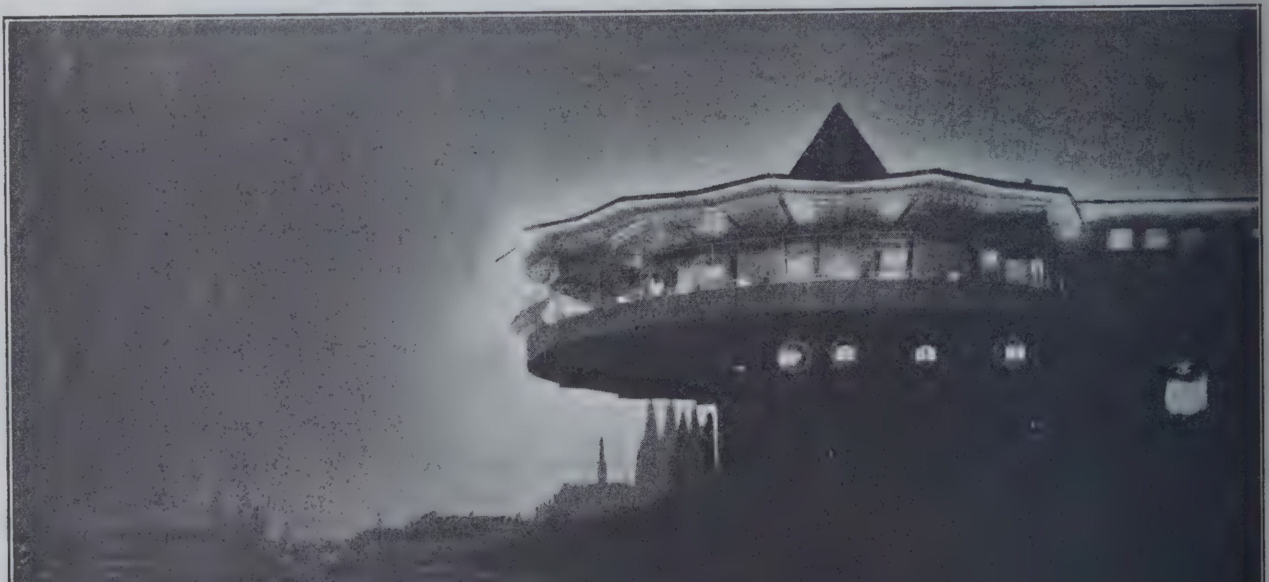


Fig. 4.—NIGHT EFFECT.
"DIE BASTEI" RESTAURANT, COLOGNE.

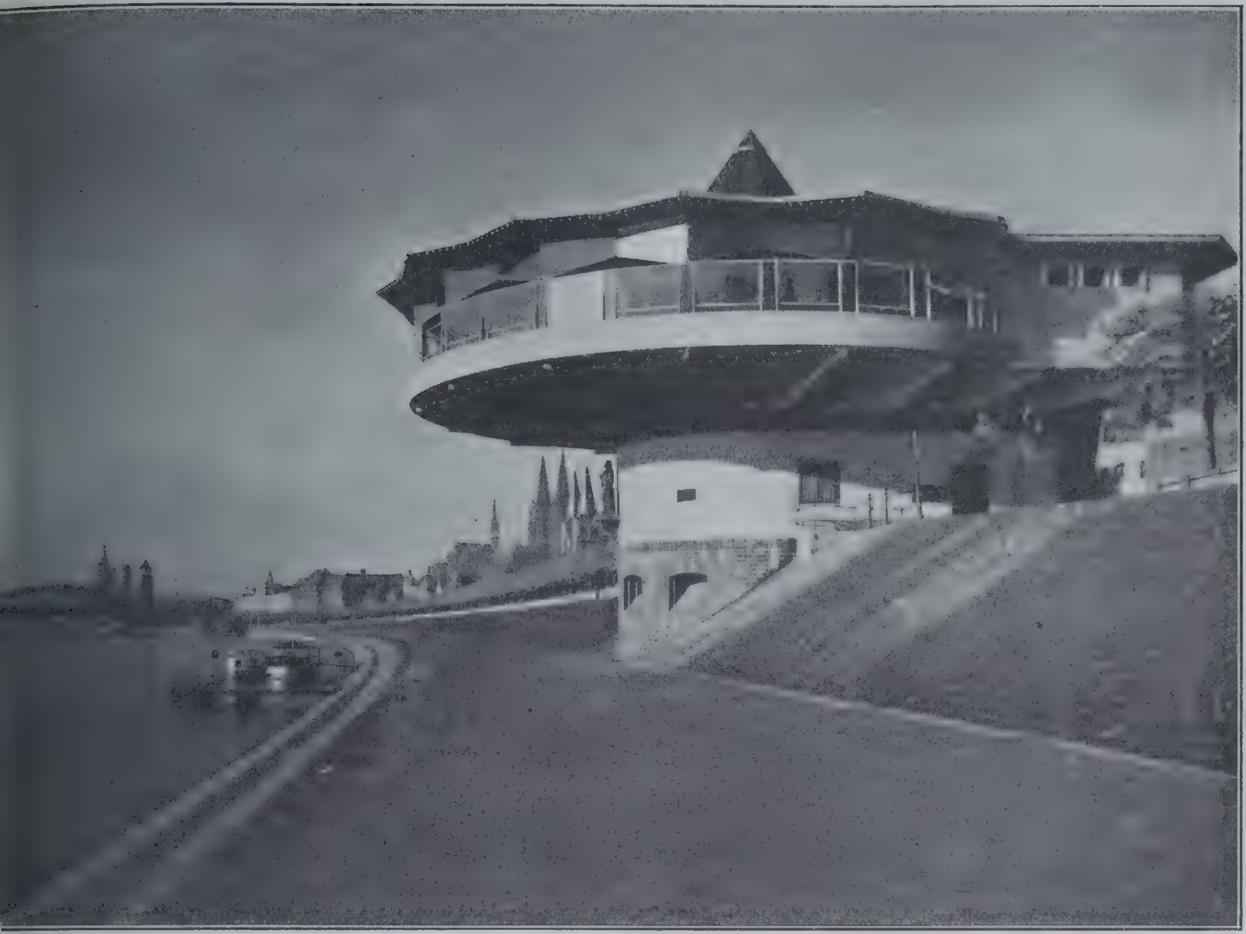


Fig. 5.—THE RIVER FRONT.

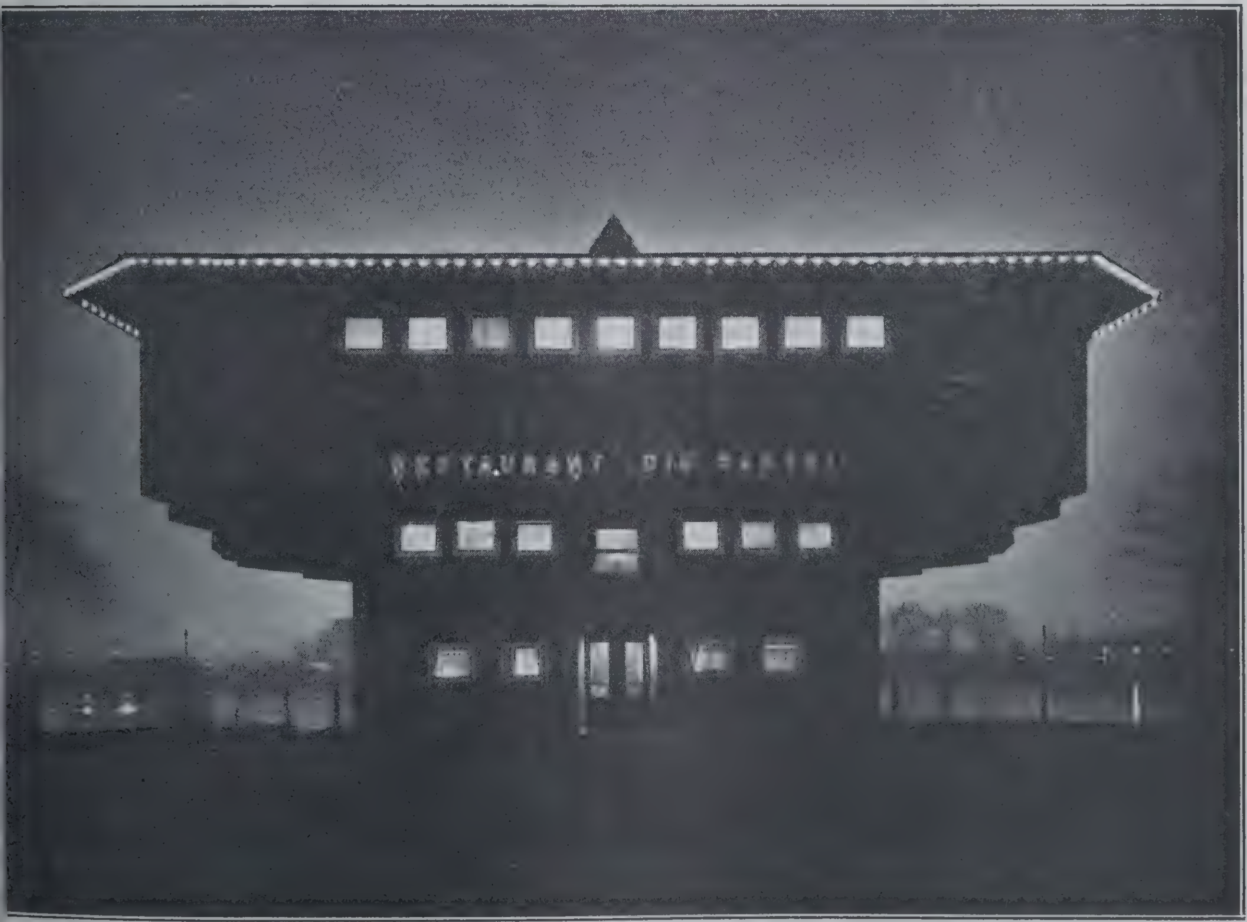


Fig. 6.—THE ENTRANCE AT NIGHT.
"DIE BASTEI" RESTAURANT, COLOGNE.

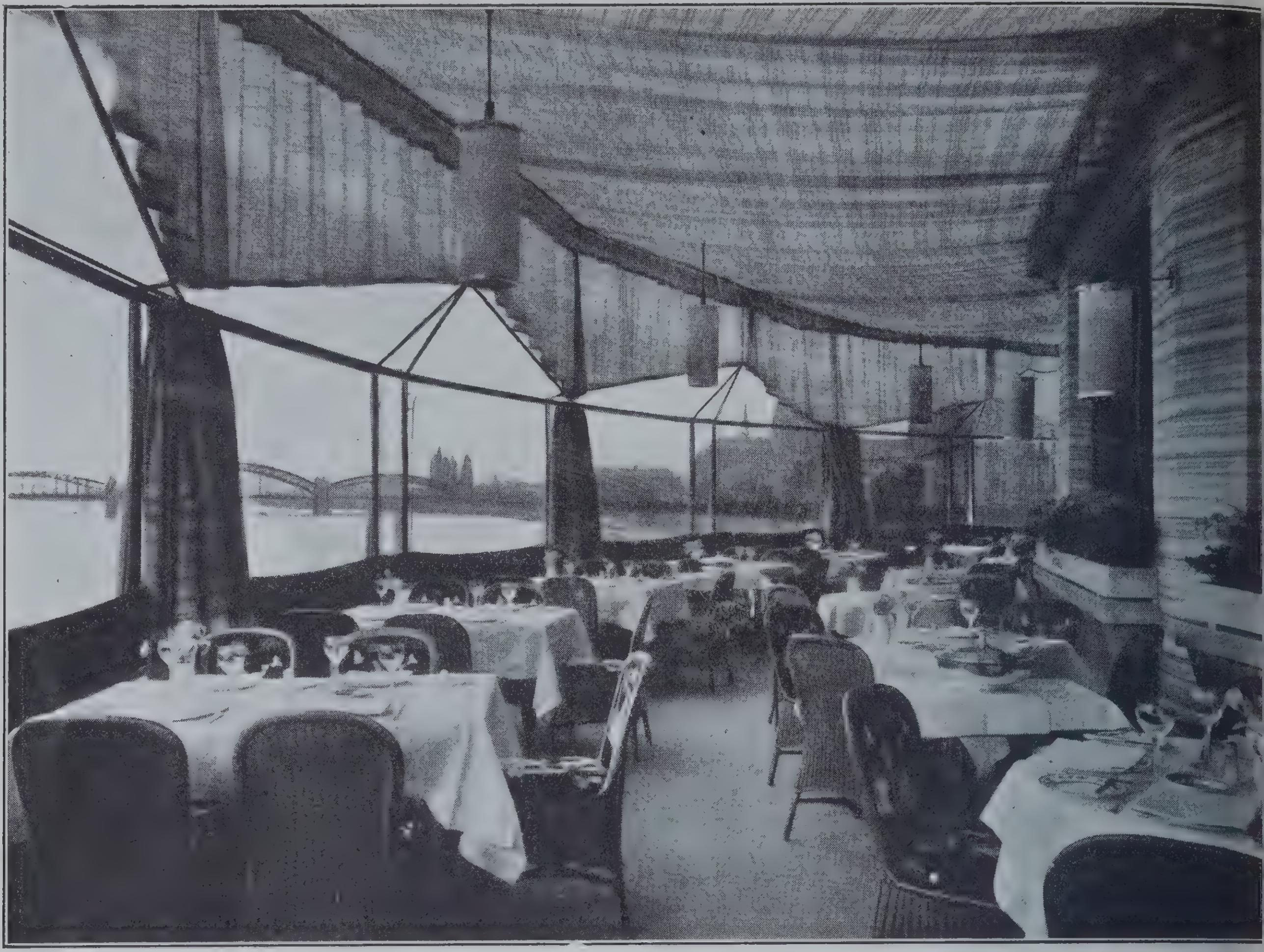


Fig. 2.—"DIE BASTEI" RESTAURANT, COLOGNE: THE BALCONY.

that a vaulted Gothic building is alive, and poised like an aeroplane at rest. The tensions and compressions of members are felt by the spectator as well as the purely plastic qualities and the play of light and shadow. The large size of the inner restaurant can be appreciated from the photograph, as well as that of the outer terrace, with its ample space for t rows of large tables.

The decision and vigour of the forms does not c for very powerful colouring, and the interior eff of the restaurant depends largely on its light-ton plaster ceiling and its tables and neutral-colour

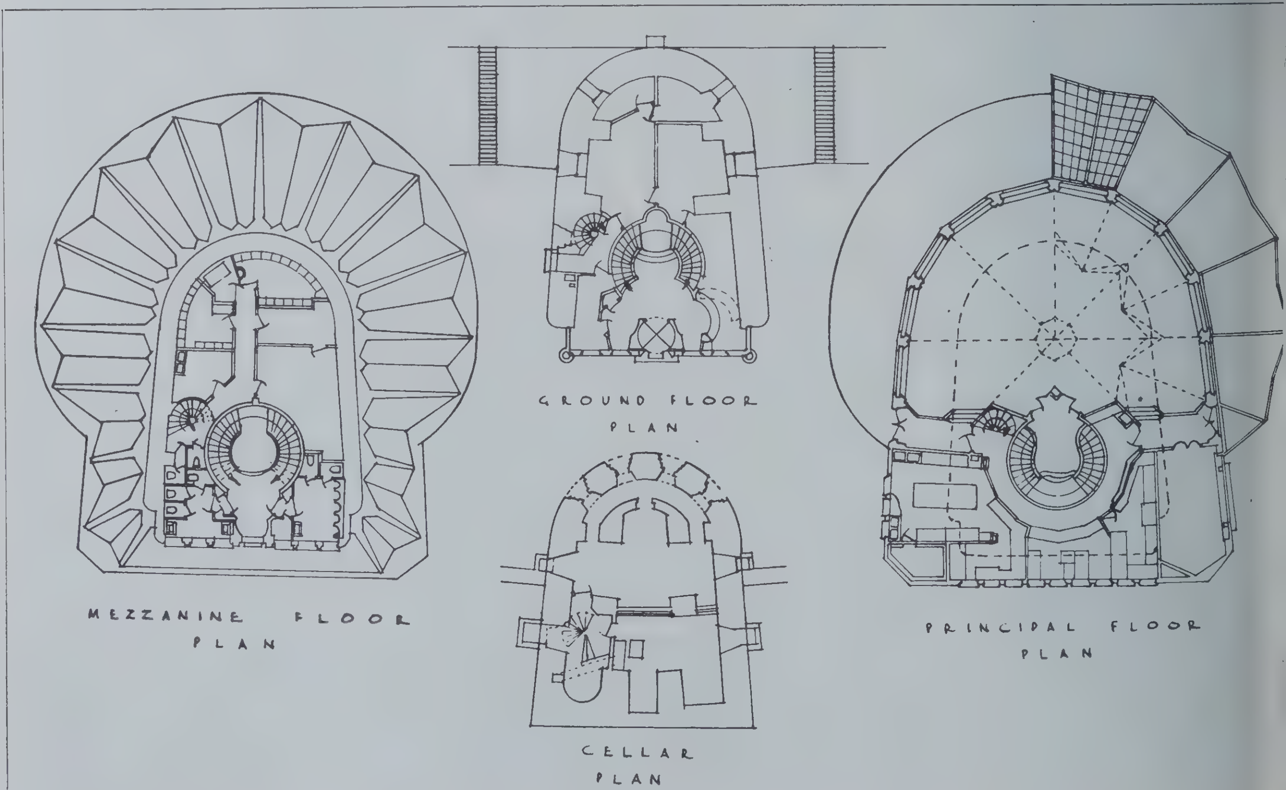


Fig. 9.—"DIE BASTEI" RESTAURANT, COLOGNE: PLANS.

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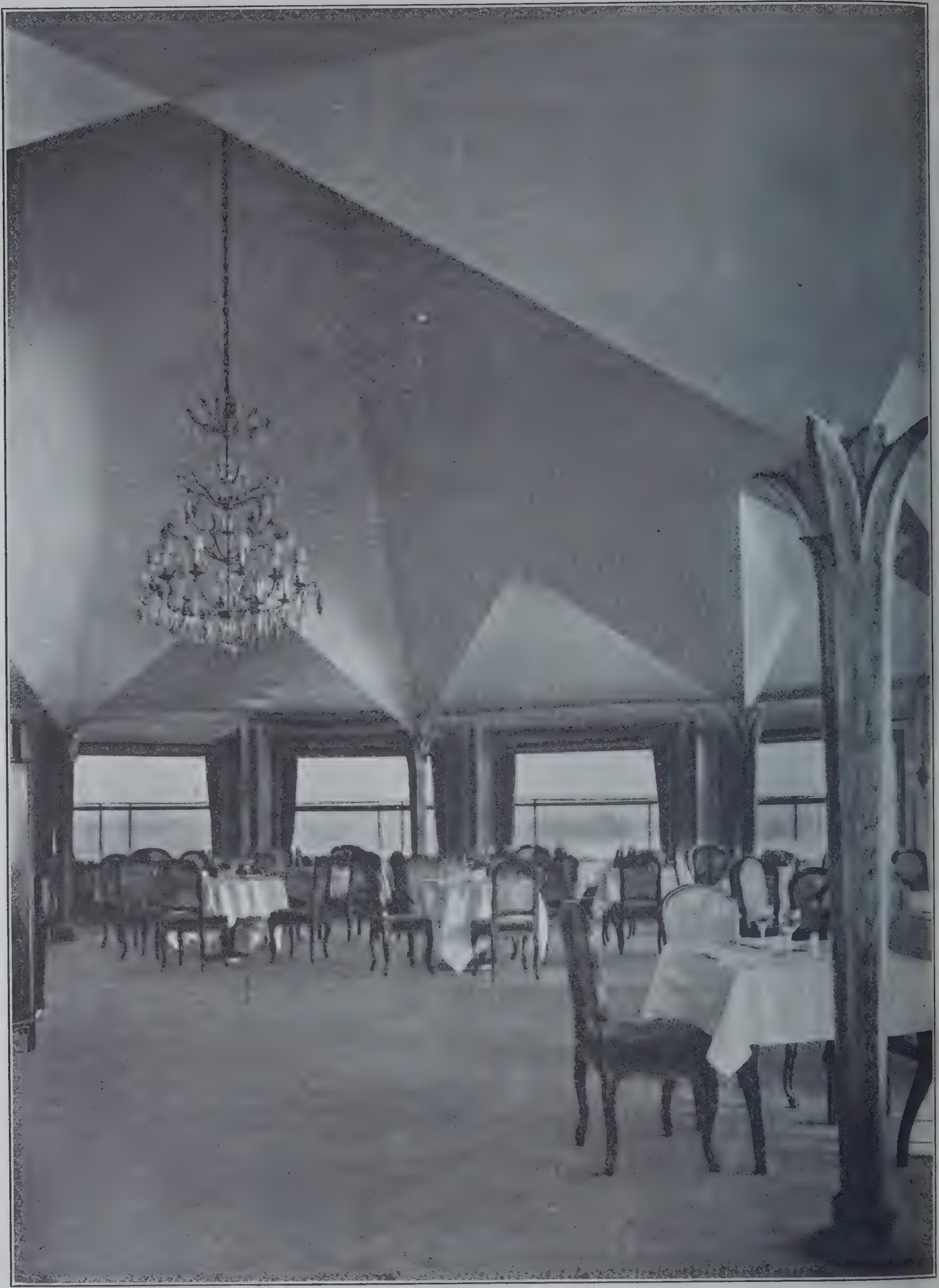

Fig. 7.—" DIE BASTEI " RESTAURANT, COLOGNE.

carpet. The palm-headed columns are gilded and burnished, and they give the right metallic note to express the iron rods within, even if their form is not altogether satisfactory. Fig. 5 gives a good idea of the effect of the balcony. The velarium, walls and hangings are all alike decorated in a colour scheme of blues and greys and yellows in light tones suggestive of water reflections.

If Figs. 3 and 5 be contrasted, the effect of the more complete glazing of this part will be clearly seen. Something of exterior effect has been lost, but the gain and comfort is unmistakable, and perha even our Continental neighbours prefer things to not too stark. The glazed screens are ingeniou designed so as to let down completely like a carri window, in order that the fatal draught and welcome breeze may be excluded or admitted desired.

By night the effects of light and shade are uniq The underside of the marquise-like roof is brigh lit, and its serrated outline is brought out by edging of electric lights. The small windows un

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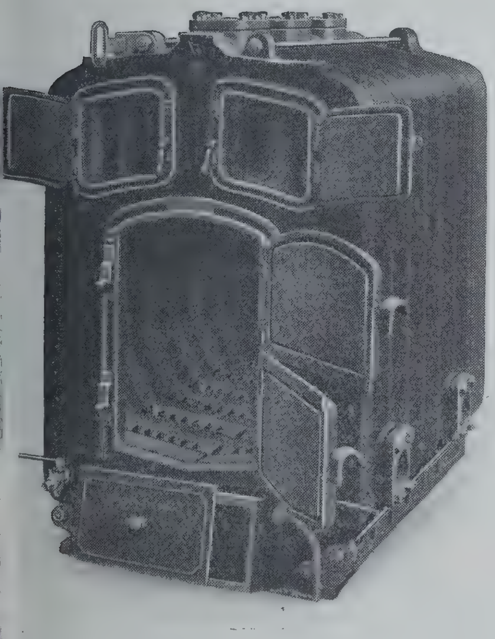

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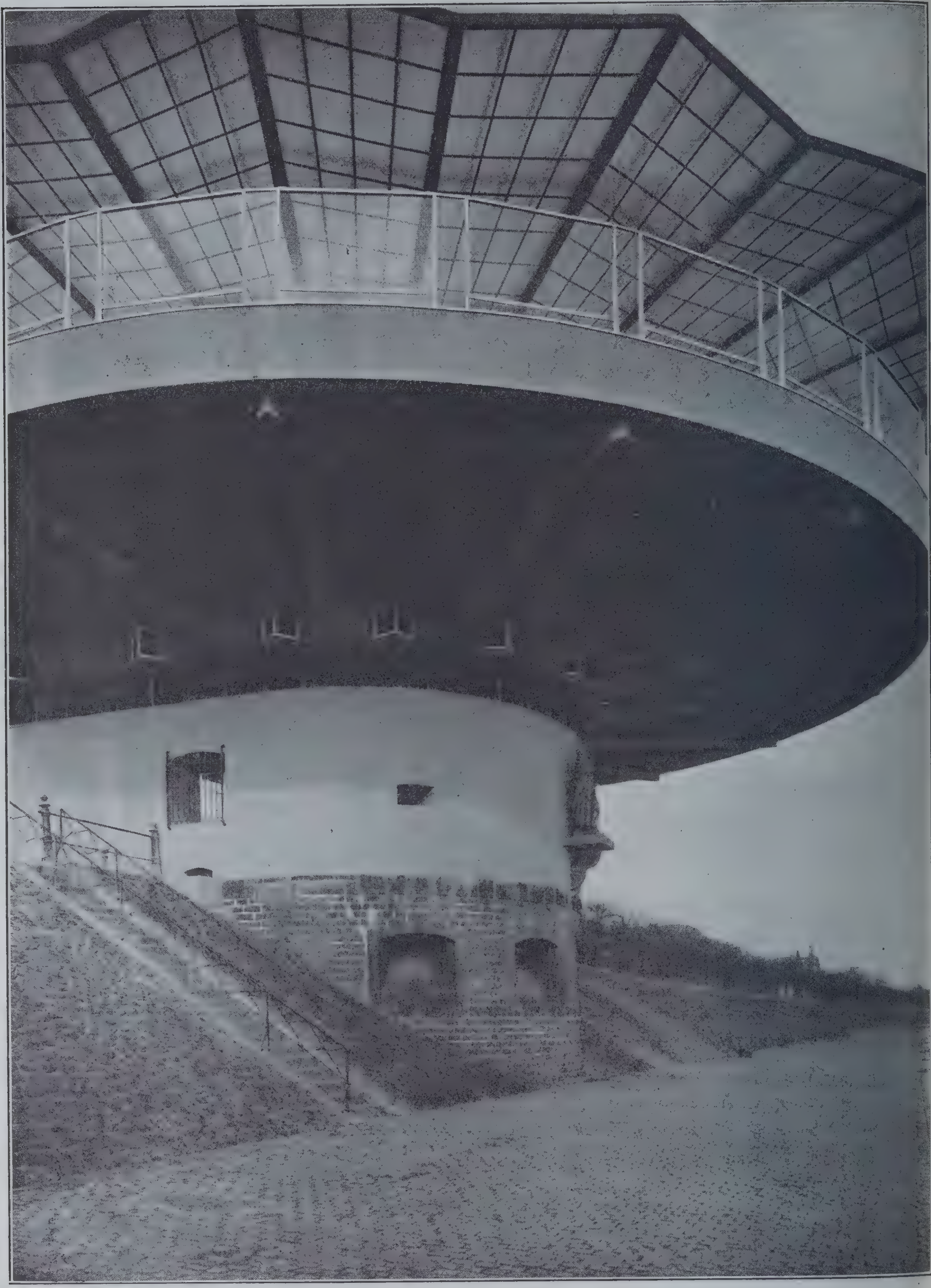

Fig. 8.—"DIE BASTEI" RESTAURANT, COLOGNE: A WORM'S EYE VIEW.

the cantilevers shine like portholes in a ship, and one would not be surprised to see the whole structure move slowly away down the river.

Cooking is done principally by gas, but the boilers are run by solid fuel, and a flue manages to exist and function without its presence being suspected. A good dancing floor, good food, and good wine are in accordance with the high technical efficiency which the whole concern reveals.

Books Received

How to Photograph Buildings (Old and New). B T. Hedley Barry. (The Fountain Press, Ltd 1s. net.

Drawing Design and Craft-work. (Second edition By Frederick J. Glass. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd 12s. net.

Technical Drawing. By George Edwin Draycot (Humphrey Milford.) 6s. net.

Piccadilly under reconstruction.

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London Building Notes

Aldgate.—Referring to the paragraph in our issue of September 16, *re* large block of offices, shops and showrooms, by Mr. G. Val Myer, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1, Messrs. Chessums, Ltd., Portland Road, N.15, have secured the contract. Messrs. Powers & Dean-Ransomes, Ltd., will carry out the steelwork.

Battersea — Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., propose to rebuild the "Brookland Arms" in Wandsworth Road, S.W. The plans were by Mr. J. G. Macfarlane, the brewery surveyor.

Bayswater.—The Bayswater Jewish School and Social Centre Committee have purchased several old houses in Lancaster Road, W.11, which are to be pulled down to provide for the erection of a large hall and institute. Plans by Messrs. Joseph, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

Becontree.—A picture theatre is to be built on the Dagenham section of the L.C.C. Housing Estate, with accommodation for 1,500 persons. Plans by Mr. J. Stanley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101 Baker Street, W.1.

Caxton Street.—Mr. S. G. Gee, 103 Croydon Road, Sydenham, has secured the contract for the erection of modern automobile showrooms and garage, with offices above. The architect is Mr. Geo. Vernon, 19 Russell Square, W.C., as reported in our issue of September 9.

Croydon.—The Borough Engineer is to prepare plans and obtain tenders for extensions to the slipper baths and laundry at the Central Baths, at an estimated cost of £3,500. The engineer has also been asked to prepare plans for a new swimming bath at Thornton Heath. The plans for the extensions of the Central Library, to cost £18,000, are now ready.

Croydon.—The tender of Messrs. G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon, £13,013, has been accepted for the erection of Long Lane School.

Croydon.—Messrs. Hoare & Co., Ltd., are to rebuild the "Blacksmiths Arms," South End.

Downham.—Work is about to be put in hand upon the erection of 1,132 houses and flats and two schools on the Grove Park (No. 5) section of the L.C.C. Downham Housing Estate. The contractors will be Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., 256 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Mr. E. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Drury Lane.—Work has commenced on the building in Mocklin Street, Drury Lane, W.C.2, to provide warehouse and garage accommodation. The builders are Messrs. Cropley Bros., Church Road, Epsom, Surrey. The architects are Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon-Spain, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Hanover Square, W.1.

Finsbury.—Foundations are being constructed for a large office building on a site on the south side of South Place, E.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2. Messrs. Joseph, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4, architects.

Golden Square.—Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., Oaklands Gate, Northwood, have secured the contract for the block of business premises in Golden Square, W.1. The architect is Mr. Gordon Jeeves, 16 Hanover Square, W.1.

Golders Green.—Funds are being raised for the erection of a new church, the cost of which is estimated at £20,000. Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., 7 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.2.

Great Windmill Street.—A block of old premises is being demolished to make way for the erection of new shops and offices. The architects are Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Hammersmith.—It is proposed to reconstruct and enlarge the Blue Halls Cinema in King Street, Hammersmith, W.6. Plans for a theatre to seat 3,000 persons are by Messrs. Grainger & Leatheart, FF.R.I.B.A., 7 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Merton.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., have decided upon plans for the modernisation and enlargement of their departmental stores, S.W. The work will be supervised by the Society's architectural staff.

Moorgate.—The L.C.C. have sanctioned the plans of Messrs. Joseph, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4, for the extension of River Plate House, Moorgate, E.C.2, which will provide a building higher than that allowed under the "London Building Act, 1894—Height of Buildings."

North Audley Street.—Building operations have commenced on a new block of shops and flats. The building contract has been placed with Messrs. J. W. Falkner & Sons, 24 Ossory Road, London, S.E. Plans by Mr. J. Stanley Beard, 101 Baker Street, London, W.

Purley.—It is proposed to carry out considerable alterations and improvements to the Telephone Exchange. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1 (chief architect, Sir R. J. Allison), and work will be put in hand shortly.

Queen Victoria Street.—Extensive structural alterations, including the erection of an additional storey, are to be effected at No. 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. The contractors are Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, W.8. Plans by Messrs. George & T. S. Vickery, F.R.I.B.A., 50 Gresham Street, E.C.2.

Romford.—The London Telephone Exchange are to proceed with the building of the new Telephone Exchange, and have placed a contract with Messrs. F. B. Foster & Co., Cargreen Street, Thornton Heath, S.W. Plans prepared under the direction of Sir R. J. Allison, chief architect to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Saville Row.—A site has been purchased by Messrs. R. M. Phillips, Ltd., 22 Conduit Street, W.1, who propose to build modern shop and office premises. Plans have not yet been considered.

Smithfield.—Messrs. Dove Bro Ltd., Cloudesley Place, Islington, N have secured a contract for the ere tion of an extension to the Que Mary's Home for Nurses at Bartholomew's Hospital. The arc tects are Messrs. J. Douglas Mathew Son & Ridley, 3 Paul's Bakehou Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

St. James' Street.—Foundatio are being constructed for the lar block of offices and shops, the co tractors being Messrs. F. G. Mint Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney, S.W. The architects are Messrs. Yates, Co & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborou Street, W.1.

Stepney.—It is proposed to exte the Stepney Electricity Generati Station at Blyths Wharf, E.4, inclu ing new boiler house and turbi house. Plans are being prepared Mr. B. J. Belcher, A.M.Inst.C. Raine Street, Stepney, E.

Strand.—The contract for the ad tions to the Strand Palace Hotel been let to Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., Upper Berkeley Street, W.1, and wo will be started shortly. The archit is Mr. F. J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., Oxford Street, W.1.

Wardour Street.—A contract the new seven-floored office and sh building has been placed with Mess Rice & Sons, 15 Stockwell Ro Brixton, S.W.9. The architects Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, Emp House, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.2.

Waterloo Road.—Work has be put in hand upon the reconstructi and improvement of the "Old Vi Theatre in Waterloo Road, S.E Plans by Messrs. Frank Matcham Co., 9 Warwick Court, High Holbo W.C.2.

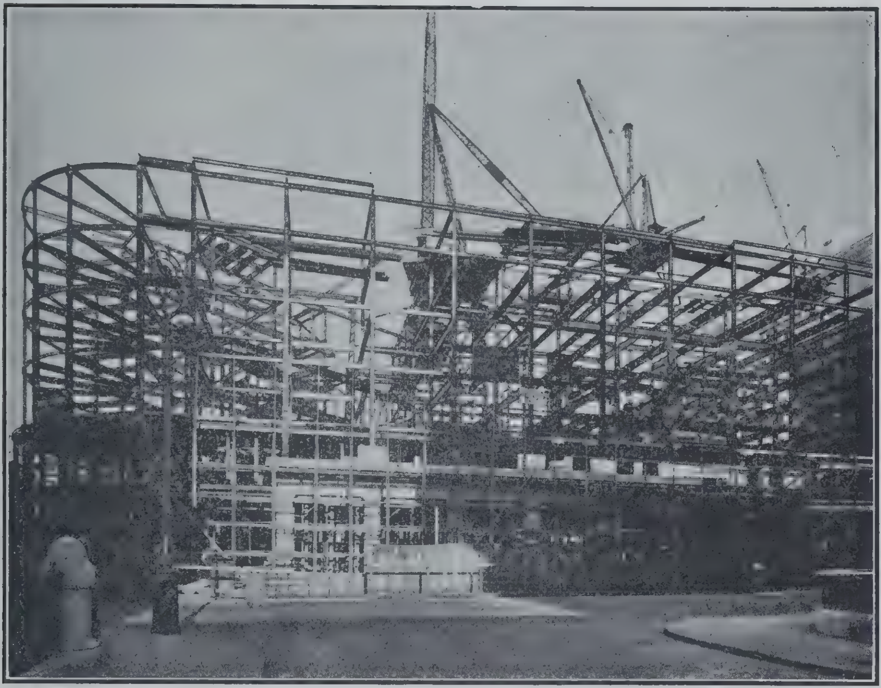
Wembley. — Extensive alteratio and improvements are to be effected the Wembley Stadium in connecti with its conversion into a greyhou racing course, and contracts for work will shortly be placed. The p moters are the Wembley Stadium a Greyhound Racecourse, Ltd., 4 Uni Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

West Smithfield.—A large wa house is to be erected on the site some old premises in Hosier La E.C.1, and a contract for the buildi has been placed with Messrs. Do Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley Place, Islin ton, N.1. Plans by Messrs. Yet Sturdy & Usher, 37 Gordon Squa W.C.1.

Whitechapel.—Messrs. Bovis, Lt 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1, carrying out extensive alterations a enlargements to premises in Whi chapel Road, E., prior to their opening as a large restaurant and ca Plans by Messrs. North, Robin Wilsdon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 35- Maddox Street, W.1.

Wimbledon.—Four shops, with la in the rear for extension, in Arth Road, S.W., have been purchased the Royal Arsenal Co-operati Society, Ltd. It is intended to co pletely reconstruct the property a open a new branch depot and stor

STRUCTURAL STEEL



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Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors:
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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Ardwick (Manchester).—It is proposed to make improvements to the "Horse and Jockey" public-house, Coral Street and Heywood Street. Plans are being prepared by Mr. G. Westcott, F.M.S.A., 13 Bridge Street, Manchester.

Bournemouth. — Messrs. Seal & Hardy, of Bournemouth, have been appointed architects in connection with a proposed Cinema by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., in Westover Road. The estimated cost is £150,000, and the seating capacity 2,500.

Bromsgrove.—Tenders will shortly be invited for remodelling the Elementary School at Stourbridge Road.

Burnley.—The proposals of the Town Council for a laundry, garage, and porter's lodge at the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital have been provisionally approved. The plans are being prepared in the office of Mr. Arthur Race, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Burnley, and tenders are to be shortly invited.

Chadsmoor, etc.—The E.C. propose to erect new schools at Chadsmoor and Bridgtown. Mr. Harrison, architect, has prepared a lay-out plan of the Huntington Terrace housing site, and a site for the school for the Chadsmoor area is included.

Edgbaston (Birmingham). — Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Stewart Evans, architect, 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham, for alterations to premises at Sandon Road, for the Municipal Bank Committee.

Esher.—The U.D.C. are to invite tenders for a Central Fire Station adjoining the Council Offices.

Evesham.—Plans have been approved for the extension of Prince Henry's Grammar School, and tenders will shortly be invited.

Holbrook. — Messrs. Buckland & Haywood, FF.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham, are the architects in connection with the new buildings of the Holbrook Naval Schools.

Knightswood (Glasgow).—Mr. W. Inglis, architect, 216 Bath Street, is negotiating with the Corporation for a site at the corner of the Boulevard and Knightscliffe Avenue for the erection of a picture palace.

Lower Crumpsall (Manchester).—A new rectory is to be erected at St. Thomas Church. Plans by Mr. Robert Martin, of Messrs. Preston & Martin, 90 Deansgate, Manchester.

Reading.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Charles Smith & Sons, of Friars Street, Reading, for a new School at the Slimfield Road housing estate.

Salford.—It is proposed to erect new sheds at the Manchester Racecourse. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. E. J. Bentley & Sons, building quantity surveyors, 274 Deansgate.

St. Albans.—The City Council have decided upon a further housing scheme on the west side of Sandridge Road.

Stourbridge.—Worcestershire C.C. are to apply to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £8,050 for the Enville Street new Council School. Mr. A. V. Rowe, Foregate Street, Worcester, is the County architect.

Swansea.—The Borough Architect has prepared plans for extensions at the Cwm Elementary School, the cost being estimated at £5,200. The work is to be undertaken by direct labour.

Thames Ditton.—The Esher and Ditton U.D.C. are considering plans for the development of the Palace estates, where it is proposed to erect 119 houses.

Wednesfield.—Staffs. C.C. propose to convert Staveley House into a police station, and are to consider tenders for the work. The architect is Mr. W. James Nevett, County Buildings, Stafford.

Withington.—Messrs. J. H. Maybury & Son, architects, 19 Chapel Walks, Manchester, have designed six shops and dwelling-houses for a site on Whitechurch Road, Burton Road.

Building Tenders

AYLESBURY.—It is proposed to erect new buildings, comprising Wesleyan Church and Schools, on a site on the corner of Harebreaks Estate. Plans by Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., F.R.I.B.A., architects, Palatine Bank Buildings, 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Cannon, Green & Co., Ltd., 14 and 16 Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.

BIRMINGHAM.—For a self-contained block for the medical officers at Selly Oak Hospital, the B.G. have accepted the tender of Mr. Ernest A. Turner, Yardley Wood, Birmingham, £11,310. Messrs. C. Whitwell & Son, architects, 3 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Commercial Union Assurance Building, Bennett's Hill, is nearing completion. The architects are Messrs. Essex & Goodman, while Messrs. W. J. Whittall & Sons are the general contractors. The sub-contractors include: Messrs. Waygood-Otis (lifts); Messrs. Kleine Fire-resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd. (floors); Messrs. Empire Stone Co., Ltd. (stonework); Messrs. Val de Travers and Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons (heating).

BIRMINGHAM. — The new Stock Exchange building at the corner of Great Charles Street and Margaret Street will be completed by the end of October. It is a six-storey, steel-frame, brick-constructed building, faced with concrete blocks. Messrs. W. J. Whittall & Sons, Lancaster Street, are the main contractors, the sub-contractors including: Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd. (steelwork); Messrs. Val de Travers (asphalte); Messrs. Waygood-Otis (lifts); Messrs. Kleine Fire-resisting Floo ing Syndicate (floors); Messr Henry Hope & Sons (heating Messrs. Scaffolding (Great Britain Ltd. (scaffolding); Messrs. Hope Sons, Ltd. (metal windows). The arch tect is Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A Queen's College, Paradise Street.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The tenders Messrs. Bryant and Trowbridg Clarendon Road, Christchurch, hav been accepted for the erection of mortuary, £1,845; and extensions men's casual wards, £2,920.

BRIGHTON. — The Corporatio Housing Committee have accepted th tender, £96,630, of Messrs. Griffith Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., for 184 hous on the North Moulsecombe housing e tate.

CARBIS BAY.—Messrs. N. Jory & Sons, of Hayle, are the co tractors in connection with the ne All Saints' Church, of which Messr Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatley, Trur are the architects.

CHORLEY. — The Co-operativ Society, Ltd., are to erect new branc premises in Steeley Lane. Plans b the Architects' Dept., Co-operativ Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloc Street, Manchester. The contract ha been placed with Messrs. T. W. Ha & Son, Whalley Street, Chorley.

CHORLTON - ON - MEDLOCK.- Plans for additions to premises at Cambridge Street, with a frontage Chester Street, have been prepared b Mr. W. Newman, architect, 44 Johnso Road, Nottingham. The steelwork by Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co Ltd., constructional engineers, Tra ford Park, Manchester; revolving shu ters by Messrs. G. Brady & Co., 4 Potts Street, Ancoats, Manchester casements by Messrs. Helliwell & Co Ltd., patent glazing, Bird's Roa Works, Brighouse.

ERDINGTON.—Messrs. Lowe Sons are the contractors for the ne public-house at Chester Road terminu Messrs. James & Lister Lea & Son Birmingham, are the architects.

GREAT BARR.—Walsall and We Bromwich B.G. have accepted tende for the following: Two homes f mentally defective children (50 be each); four homes for mental defe tives (two of 41 beds each and tw of 48 beds each); one home for u improvables (40 beds); two observ tion homes (12 beds each); boiler-hou and laundry; kitchen block and gener stores; assembly hall, sewing-roo etc.; Matron's flat; Medical Officer quarters, surgery, and consulting-roo etc.; quarters for single male officer Nurses' Home for 45 nurses; and s pairs of houses for male attendant The total estimated cost is £140,00 The architect is Mr. Gerald McMicha A.R.I.B.A. The successful contracto are Messrs. Thomas Love & Sons, Burton-on-Trent, and Messrs. Willia Kendrick & Sons, of Walsall.

(*Continued on page* 554)

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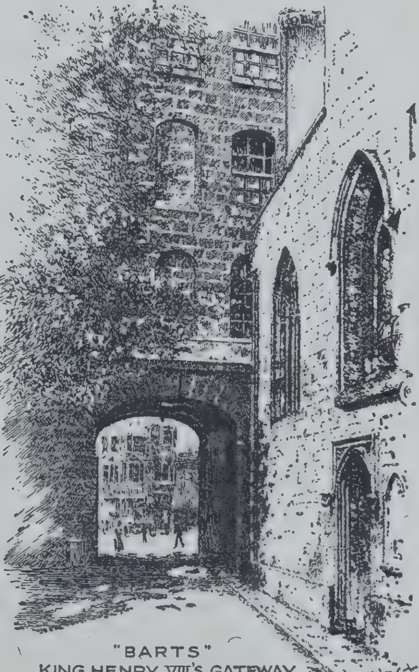

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–and **SEDGWICK'S** make the Best Blocks
W. F. SEDGWICK L^TD, 7 Gt New St. E.C.4
Telephone Central 1757-8

Building Contracts Open

⁂ *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ACTON.—October 7.—For a pavilion at North Acton playing fields. Particulars, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton. Deposit £1 1s.

BIRKENHEAD. — October 7.—For an Employment Exchange. Particulars, H.M. Office of Works, James Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

BLACK NOTLEY.—October 28.—For new Sanatorium Buildings. Particulars, Mr. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £5 5s.

BOOTLE.—October 11.—For all trades in the erection of 102 houses on Sefton Road, Monfa Road, Menai Road, and Fernhill Road. Particulars, the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bootle. Deposit £2 2s.

BRADFORD.—October 4.—For 366 houses (sections 5 and 6). Particulars, City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

BRENTWOOD (ESSEX).—October 5.—For additions and alterations at High Wood Hospital for Children. Particulars, Mr. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer - in - Chief, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—October 3.—For three blocks of cottages, Westgate Road. Particulars, Mr. R. H. Beaumont, borough surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

CAERSWS, NEWTOWN (MONTGOMERY).—October 4.—For alterations and additions at Poor Law Institution: (1) to provide accommodation for mental defectives; (2) new laundry block. Particulars, Mr. A. S. Hill, architect, Severn Square, Newtown. Deposit £2 2s.

CARLOW.—For new church. Particulars, Mr. J. Mackay, quantity surveyor, 58 Dame Street, Dublin. Messrs. Foley & Sullivan, architects, Grafton Street, Dublin. Deposit £3 3s.

CHESTER.—October 13.—For the erection of six firemen's cottages, fire superintendent's house, with shop underneath, to include the demolition of existing property adjoining the Fire Station. Particulars, Mr. Chas. Greenwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., city engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Chester. Deposit £1 1s.

CLAYTON (YORKS).—For additions to Nurses' Home at the Institution. Forward names to Messrs. Ross & Briggs, Eldon Chambers, 75a Manningham Lane, Bradford.

CLEVEDON.—October 5.—For construction of stone-faced concrete sea wall. Particulars, Mr. Gower Pinner, 72 Queen Square, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

CROYDON.—October 17.—For the reconstruction and redecoration of a portion of the old Headquarters' Building at the Barracks, Mitcham Road. Particulars, Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

DUBLIN.—October 6.—For a lodge for resident pupils at Botanic Gardens. Particulars, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

DUBLIN.—October 6.—For reconstruction work at the Land Registry. Particulars, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

EASTWOOD.—October 8.—For 24 non-parlour type houses. Particulars Mr. A. C. Madge, Rayleigh, Essex. Deposit £1 1s.

GODALMING.—October 7. — For Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

GRIMSBY.—October 6.—For the adaptation of premises in Cleethorpe Road to form an Employment Exchange. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

JARROW-ON-TYNE (DURHAM).—October 21.—For Police Station and Court Buildings. Particulars from County Surveyor's Office, 48 Old Elvet, Durham.

LIVERPOOL.—October 4.—For the general contract in connection with new abattoir. Send names to Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.

MAIDSTONE. — October 10.—For new School Buildings. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Robinson, County Education Architect, Sessions House, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

MANAR (INVERURIE).—October 3.—For all trades in the erection of a bungalow. Particulars, Mr. D. Matheson, architect, Dingwall.

MERIDEN (WARWICK).—October 3.—For 20 houses at Berkswell; eight houses at Marston Green; and four houses at Over Whitacre. Particulars, Mr. H. Pickering, M.I.M. & Cy.E., Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Coleshill. Deposit £2 2s.

NOTTINGHAM.—October 17.—For extension to Nurses' Home at Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall Road. Particulars, Messrs. Starr & Hall, 12 Victoria Street, Nottingham. Deposit £5.

PRESTWICH. — October 4. — For the erection of nine houses on the Flashfield Estate. Particulars, Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor, Town Hall, Prestwich. Deposit £1 1s.

PRESTWICH. — October 4.—For the erection of 62 houses on the Langley Estate. Particulars, Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Prestwich. Deposit £2 2s.

QUEENBOROUGH.—October 3.—For a new Central School. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Robinson, County Education Architect, Sessions House, Maidstone.

RICHMOND (SURREY). — October 15.—For a terrace promenade a Cardigan House estate, Richmond Hill Particulars, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Richmond Surrey, Deposit £1 1s.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—October 5.—Conversion of building into staff bungalow at Brook Fever Hospital. Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

SPILSBY.—October 8.—For additions to Council Offices. Particulars Mr. J. E. Bolt, Surveyor, Counci Offices, Spilsby.

THORNTON HEATH.—October 6 —For a Central School at Winterbourne Road. Particulars at the Education Office, Katherine Street, Croydon.

TRETHOMAS (MON).—October 3 —For 20 non-parlour houses on th Bryn-y-Fran site. Particulars, Mr Idris Leyshon, Architect to the Council, Bedwas.

ULVERSTON.—For alterations t lodge and administrative block a High Carley Fever Hospital. Particulars, Messrs. Settle & Brundrit A.R.I.B.A., architects, County Square Ulverston.

WAKEFIELD.—October 11.—Fo all trades in alterations and addition to Camblesforth Council School. Particulars, Education Department County Hall, Wakefield.

WARRINGTON.—October 6.—Fo 98 houses in three sections on th Bewsey Estate: Section 5, 24 houses section 6, 40 houses; section 7, 3 houses. Particulars, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall Warrington. Deposit £2 2s.

WICK (NEAR BRISTOL).—October 14.—For a Police Station. Particulars, Mr. E. S. Sinnott, County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester Deposit £2 2s.

Trade Note

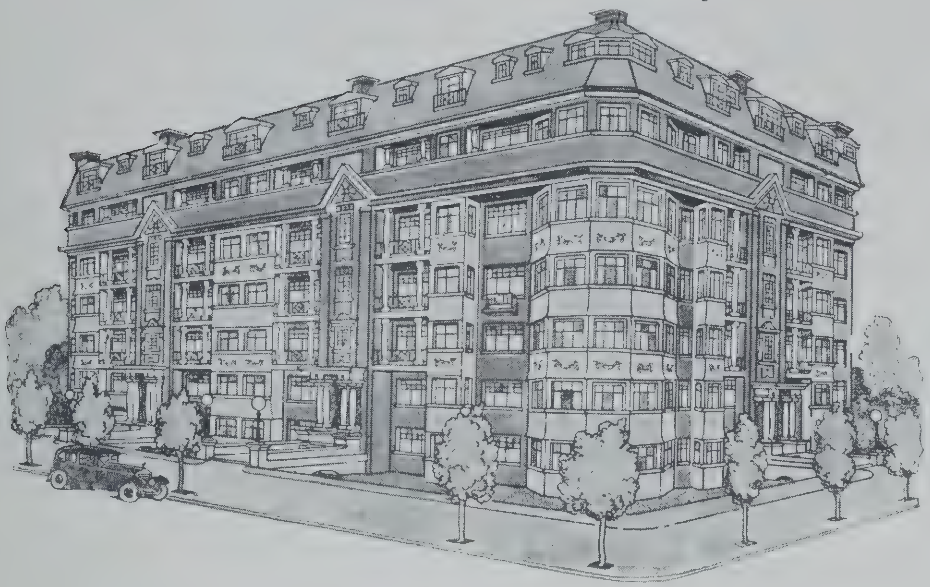
Messrs. Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., of Battersea, the well known constructional engineers, hav recently purchased the extensive structural engineering works and equipmen of Sir William Arrol & Co. (Swansea) Ltd., at King's Dock, Swansea. Th addition of these works to those whic the firm already possesses at Battersea Welwyn Garden City, Cardiff and Norwich, will enable them to greatly increase their capacity for the rapid construction of steelwork for all classe of buildings, such as factories, mills office blocks, hangars, cinemas, theatres warehouses, power houses, dock buildings, etc. The Swansea Works are t be developed on the most approve modern lines, special attention bein paid to the export trade, for whic their position, in close proximity to th extensive Swansea Docks, offers peculiar facilities.

Tynemouth.—On behalf of the B.G Mr. W. Stockdale, architect, has prepared plans for an additional sanitar block at the Infirmary.

Stourbridge.—Plans have been prepared by the Worcestershire E.C. fo remodelling the Elementary School i Brook Street, at a cost of £4,385.

ETON COURT, HAMPSTEAD

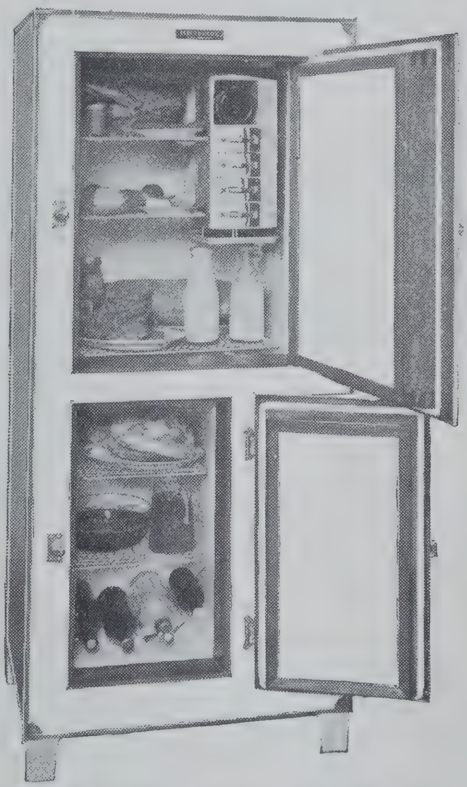
One of the most luxuriously appointed
Blocks of Flats in the Country



is installed throughout with

ELECTROLUX REFRIGERATORS

(Made in England)



We seek to enlist, on behalf of Electrolux, the interest your client displays in the most practical system of domestic refrigeration.

The simplicity and reliability of the Electrolux motorless system has speeded its acceptance to-day as a standard equipment for the most modern homes.

It is confidently claimed that Electrolux represents the highest development in domestic refrigeration, since it dispenses with space-taking machinery, has no moving parts to require adjustment, no maintenance costs of any kind, and calls for no attention whatever.

Full specifications, prices, and if desired, the experience of our experts are freely at your disposal.

ELECTROLUX

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 153-155 REGENT STREET LONDON W.1

Makers also of Electrolux Cleaners and Water Softeners. ®

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London 10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

IRON—	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	We
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£2

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6
Scotch glue	60/-

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cul dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—										
Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List)

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvani Fitting
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6
Stop ends do.	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bun
Metal lathing	1/-	Per ya
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per to
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	115/-	Ditto
Ditto white	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard s
Chalk lime	59/9	Per to
Hair	43/-	Per cw
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard s
White Portland cement	300/-	Per to
Lath nails	31/-	Per cw

SLATES SLATES
SLATES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES
Machine Made Sand Faced 10½ by 6½
Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles
IN ANY QUANTITY

ASTWOODS' WELLINGTON
INTERLOCKING TILES
COURTRAI PATTERN

ASTWOODS LTD.
47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1
Phone: HOP 3448

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	30/3	30/9	33/9

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each				
	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder				1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder				1/6	Do.
Copper nails				2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut t in quantities of 100 upwards		
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

			White
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*

In places not exceeding	Feet super						
	1	3	6	12	20	45	
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French S
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6 9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book
Gold size	12/6	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin
Tar	1/–	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 548)

GALASHIELS.—A Church Hall is to be erected at St. Paul's Church, to plans by Mr. J. Jeffrey Waddell, I.A., 95 Bath Street, Glasgow. The builders are Messrs. J. Marshall & Co., 10 Slitrig Crescent, Hawick.

GRIMSBY. — Messrs. Hewins & Goodhand, Ltd., builders, Eleanor Street, Grimsby, for the erection of a new Council School, Armstrong Street. Plans by Mr. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., Court Chambers, Grimsby.

HATFIELD.—The tender of Messrs. Bennett Bros., of Letchworth, amounting to £5,184, for the erection of 12 houses at Little Heath, has been accepted.

LEICESTER. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Smith & Hutchinson, Ltd., £2,220, for the erection of a sports pavilion at Wyggeston Playing Fields.

LICHFIELD.—For the erection of four parlour houses on the Upper Street John Street site. Plans by Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I., surveyor. Mr. J. Hudson, Armitage, £2,074 10s.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. M. Franks has acquired premises at the corner of Oxford Road and Boundary Street East, which he proposes to convert into shops. Plans by Mr. A. McDonald, architect and surveyor, 71, Meadlow Street, Moss Side, Manchester. The contract has been placed with Mr. H. Pollick, builder, 12a, Clarence Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

NELSON.—For the erection of a new Secondary School. Plans by Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Contractors are Messrs. Dryland & Preston, Ltd., Littleborough. The following sub-contracts are placed: Mr. A. Wolstenholme, Bury (joiner); Messrs. H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale (plumbing); Messrs. A. Rushton & Sons, Littleborough (slating); Messrs. R. Rawlinson & Sons, Burnley (plastering); Nelson Co-operative Society, Ltd. (painting).

STOKE-ON-TRENT. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. W. Boot & Sons, Ltd., £19,490, for the erection of 44 houses at Water Street estate.

TORPHINS (DEESIDE). — The successful contractors for the additions to the Learney Hall are Messrs. P. Leslie & Son, builders.

TYBURN (BIRMINGHAM. — Messrs. W. J. Whittall & Sons have commenced work in the erection of the new factory for Messrs. Moss Gear Co., Chester Road. The sub-contractors include: Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd. (steelwork); Messrs. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick (patent glazing to roofs). Plans by Messrs. Ingall & Bridgwater, F.R.I.B.A., 147 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

WARRINGTON.—The Corporation H.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. Daniel Cooper, Warrington, £12,603 10s., to complete contracts for the erection of 56 houses on the Reynolds Street site and 30 on the second housing site.

Trade Publications

John Booth & Sons, Hulton Steelworks, Bolton.—An illustrated brochure (12 pp.) dealing with fireproof doors, with notes upon the types of doors at present in use, their rel
cost, and the tests to which they
been subjected.

National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hu
A new folder relating to "
Classic" Radiators, setting forth
phically their special features and
vantages.

Tangyes, Ltd., Cornwall Works,
mingham.—A new catalogue of p
pumps (34 pp.) illustrating, amo
others, a new design in vertical s
rain pumps.

The Vaughan Crane Co.,
Openshaw, Manchester.—A new f
embodying typical illustrations
cranes and runways manufacture
this firm.

Ewart & Son, Ltd., 346-350 Eu
Road, London, N.W.1.—A new li
All-Copper Ventilators (40 pp.), s
ing several new designs and g
details of approved methods of fi

Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., (
Bridge, Tipton.—A detailed catal
of Gas, Water and Steam Tubes
Fittings (71 pp.), with Br
Standard Pipe Flange Tables
other data.

Philips Lamps, Ltd., 145 Cha
Cross Road, London, W.C.2.—A
leaflet (No. 167) setting out va
types and prices of lamps mad
this firm.

Cooke, Troughton & Simms,
Broadway Court, Westminster, S.
—A new illustrated Catalogue of
veying Instruments (156 pp.).
technical data relating to surve
instruments in general, which app
in previous editions of this catal
is now being revised and will be is
as a separate publication.

Betonac Steel Concrete ⅜" thick, 35 per cent. sand content
f granite setts on the Approach Road to the Prince of Wales
c, Swansea (Wales), for the Great Western Railway.

Traffic - Betonac Roads

dy can foresee what gruelling conditions a road will have to withstand—so it has to be durable enough for anything that may come. is why the engineers who designed the roach Road to Prince of Wales Dock, Swansea, laid BETONAC Steel Concrete.

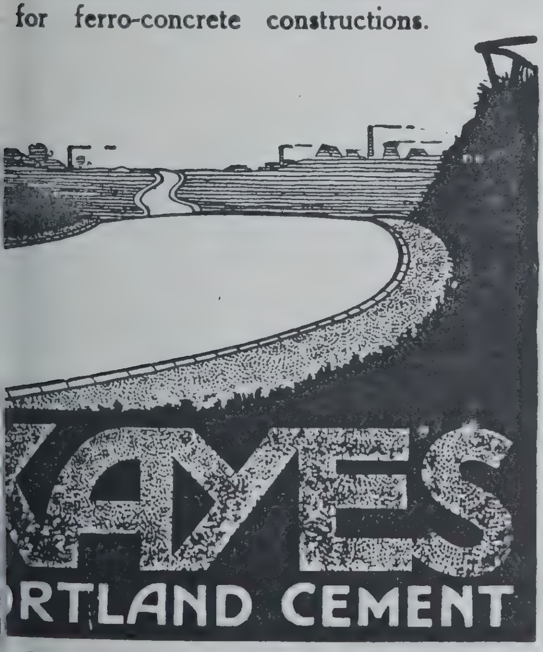
ETONAC
STEEL CONCRETE

l Report of
sical Labora-
ee on appli-

Full information from Betonac Dept. 5, The Francois Cementation Co., Ltd., Bentley Works, Doncaster.

LSO FOR DETAILS OF ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

To withstand the pounding of lorries and the abrasions of millions of tyres, the cement used for making roads must have a high crushing resistance. This quality Kaye's Portland Cement possesses in an unusual degree. For the same reason it is unexcelled for ferro-concrete constructions.



CO. LTD., Southam Works, Nr. RUGBY
IRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, NOTTINGHAM, COVENTRY,
LEICESTER, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

B.I.H.

REINFORCEMENT STEEL

DELIVERY EX STOCK

BENDING. To specification at our Works or on the Site.

FIXING. In position ready for concreting.

ESTIMATES submitted for Supplying, Bending, and Fixing.

The
ROM RIVER Co LTD
No 7 WHARF,
AMBERLEY ROAD,
PADDINGTON.
W.9.

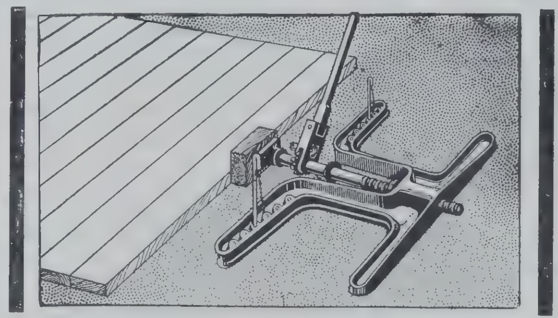
TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 2192
TELEGRAMS: ROMRIVCO, PADD, LONDON.

The *only* FLOOR CRAMP

5 to 10 Boards
are cramped on concrete or other floors, in one setting. **GREAT TIME-SAVER.**

Woodworkers' List (Q), containing over 1,100 illustrations, sent post free 2/-. Credit on first order of 10/-.

For floors on solid foundations



THIS is an entirely new Floor Cramp consisting of a Thrust Screw actuated by a Reverse Action Pawl and Ratchet Lever. A special release nut enables the Thrust Screw to be instantly placed in position by hand. The pressure is then applied by the ratchet.

Effective on any floor with either open joints, breeze with concrete filling, or any solid foundation in which a nail can be driven—it is the *only* floor cramp for use on solid foundations.

The "Thrust Screw," Reverse Action Pawl and Ratchet Lever, being one separate unit, may be easily turned into an excellent Light Jack by mounting on a special stand 6 in. high. Supplied as an extra.

PRICE . **36/-**
Delivery extra. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

RICHARD MELHUISH, LTD.
Tool and Machine Merchants,
50-51 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4
84 Fetter Lane, E.C. 125/127 Cannon St., E.C. 143 Holborn Bars, E.C.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

[COPYRIGHT]

These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Are
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charg

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced — In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube — 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced — Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, ,, cement mortar	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super — Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super — Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	¼*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super — 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube — Templates	Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6
	Stairs	
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–

	To Ele gener
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/
Bath stone ditto	10/

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Squar — Countess	
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	7
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	
Add for copper nails	2/3	

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails ..

Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails ..

Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..

Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails ..

Add for vertical work ..

Add for circular on face in elevation ..

Add for circular on plan, according to radius ..

Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	D
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	D
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	D
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	D
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	D
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	D

	Per Foot
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per do

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super ..

Centering to beams, per yard super ..

Centres to arches, per foot super ..

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	T
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–	

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super ..

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	1½ in. 4 Panel	2 in 4 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times a exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.

1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super ..

2-in. Deal strings, per foot super ..

Housing steps to strings, each ..

MINTON·TILES

TILES
FIREPLACES
MOSAIC

· ESTABLISHED · 1840 ·
IGINAL & SOLE·MAKERS·OF·MINTON·TILES
· HEAD · OFFICE ·
INTON · HOLLINS · & · Co.
TENT · TILE · WORKS · STOKE·ON·TRENT
· LONDON · OFFICE ·
FITZROY · SQUARE · W · 1 · 27

Hand Made
Facing Bricks
and
Roofing Tiles

produce a Tone, Colour and Surface Texture which cannot be obtained by any other means.

The small extra cost (if any) incurred by using Nature's products will be more than justified by the increased charm and distinction of the building and the extra gratification of the owner.

Bricks and Tiles of every colour, shade and texture are to be seen built up in panels in the showrooms of

W. T. LAMB & SONS,
Brick and Tile Manufacturers,
43 Shoe Lane (Holborn Circus), E.C.4
Telephone : Central 9091 (6 lines)

ENEMIES

und us in innumerable forms, threatening life and erty. Not the least formidable enemy is

FIRE.

hout adequate weapons of defence the

ENEMY IS BOUND TO WIN

No greater proof is needed that

"MINIMAX"

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

is an adequate weapon than the fact that **80,263** actual outbreaks have been extinguished by it since 1904.

Please write for Leaflet No. 767

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HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS :
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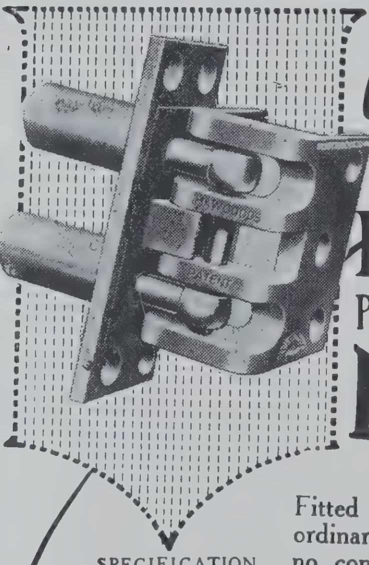
The sign of Security



Always Specify
Hawgoods
PATENT DOUBLE ACTION SPRING
HINGES

SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
For doors up to 50lb., 2 single hinges (1 pair). Doors from 50 lb. to 100 lb., one twin hinge at top and 1 single hinge at bottom of door (1 set). Doors from 100 lb. to 200 lb., 2 twin hinges (1 pair). Twin Hinge has 2 springs which are inserted in casement or post. Wings, which clip door and are not inserted, measure 3½ by 4 in. deep. Weight about 5½ lb. Single hinge. Wing measurements. 3½ by 1¼ in. Weight about 2½ lb.

Fitted in the same position as ordinary Butt-Hinges, they have no connection with the floor, and eliminate the high cost of fixing which other types of spring hinge incur.

They are made of Gun Metal by British labour and are approved and used by H.M. Office of Works, the L.C.C., Railway Cos., also Corporations, Schools, Theatres, Workhouses, etc., throughout the country.

Always specify Hawgood's Double Action Spring Hinges.

The "Protector" Lamp & Lighting Co. Ltd.
ECCLES, MANCHESTER.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

[Copyright]

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	42/3	51/3	54/3

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10/6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	11/3	13/4	16/10	25/10	30/6
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/8	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ¼ in.	⅜ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal ba Patent Gla
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stipple
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax
Polishing	6*d.*

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining
On walls	1/5
On stairs	1/10
On ceilings	1/7

Vol. CXVIII—3068

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

lthough the result of the Manchester Town Hall
ension and Central Library Competition has been
ounced, it is, apparently, the intention of the Man-
ter City Council to proceed only with the Town
extension at present. The rapid deterioration of
books, at present stored in temporary buildings,
however, led to a strong movement among Man-
ter citizens calling for the speedy provision of
contemplated new library accommodation. At the
ncil meeting this week, the Lord Mayor Elect
uncillor Davy) will move a resolution to enable
necessary steps—obtaining borrowing powers,
ers for erection, etc.—to be taken so that the
ry portion of the scheme can be started in
uary, 1929. A delay of a year is probably neces-
in the circumstances, but though Manchester,
other great cities, has some heavy commitments
xpenditure, the general financial situation is not
y to so greatly alter within the next few years
o justify holding up the new library for an
inite period, and we trust that an approximate
for starting the work will be decided upon.

* * *

. Hope Bagenal has made a suggestion that the
ds' Chapel, in Birdcage Walk, as a fine example
e Greek Doric, should, with the aid of paint, be
an exhibition of the polychromy that was an
tial part of the Doric Order. It would un-
tedly be interesting to see some example of the
style with its various parts picked out in hues
lated to give to the whole something of the true
ic flavour; and as the Guards' Chapel is
dically re-decorated with the usual sober stone
r, it might, for once, be possible to vary the
dure if only for the educational value. It is
feared, however, that the authorities will not
kindly to a scheme for which Mr. Bagenal, prob-
with the London climate in mind, cannot promise
than a temporary effect, and his request that,
sure the reflection of light from below, the floor
portico should be kept constantly whitewashed,
l probably horrify the military authorities, unless
n induce them to adopt the operation as a new
ıe duty.

* * *

of the most important new buildings in the
of London—the Midland Bank Head Office,
ry, E.C.2—is now fast approaching completion.
so nearly finished that the directors were able
d a meeting in their new board-room last week,
he public have been admitted to do business in
of the future great banking hall. Two-thirds of the area comprised in the scheme have, however, yet to be delivered up by the contractors, but drawings by Mr. Cyril Farey, which are reproduced elsewhere in this issue, will give some idea of the interior treatment of the building, which has been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., in association with Messrs. Gotch & Saunders. When completed, the building will have a frontage of 190 feet to Poultry and of 116 feet to Princes Street, and with a total floor space of over six acres, providing accommodation for a staff of 2,400. It will possess three floors below ground and ten above, the top ones being set back in two tiers leading up to the domes which surmount each frontage, 137 feet above pavement level. The lowest basement houses the engineering apparatus and machinery required for the heating, water supply, vacuum cleaning, electrical supply and ventilation of the building; the middle basement is taken up chiefly by strong-rooms, book-rooms and stores; while the first basement will be used for safe deposits and additional store-rooms, with private rooms for the examination of valuables deposited, and being accessible to customers, has received a decorative treatment not often accorded to sub-ground levels. For the interior treatment of this floor and its staircase approach, the banking hall, the board-room, managerial offices, as well as the exterior elevations in Portland stone, Sir Edwin Lutyens is responsible. The banking hall is faced in white and veined marble, the columns having white marble bases and shafts of African verdite. All joinery work here is carried out in figured American walnut. The circular balustrade, seen in the illustration of this hall, surrounds an open well lighting the main corridor of the safe deposit below. The first, second and third floors will house the general clerical staffs, the fourth will be occupied by the chairman and managerial staff, the fifth comprises the board-room, committee-rooms, etc., while on the sixth there are to be staff dining-rooms, smoking-rooms, kitchens, rest-rooms, etc. For access to this great structure, thirteen lifts and five staircases have been provided.

* * *

Mrs. G. F. Watts has written to *The Times* to contradict the statement, often made in the past, that the painting which her husband had contemplated for the Great Hall at Euston Station was to be the "Progress of Cosmos." The famous Academician disliked this assumption, for which such an environment was entirely out of keeping. Moreover, the space at Euston was entirely inadequate for Cosmos, dimly perceived by its progenitor as taking its decorative part on the ceiling of some " vast never-to-be-built temple." Watts never considered a subject for the Euston Station Hall, and his widow hopes by this contradiction to finally kill " an error which still survives with official authority in the catalogue of the National Gallery at Millbank." For assistance in that endeavour we give this authoritative explanation; and trust that the art history of recent times is not going to be as unreliable as some of the political history. To the modern historian in any field, theories seem more attractive than facts, and, if cornered by the latter, some murmur about " Jesting Pilate " is relied upon to save the situation.

* * *

Although the scheme for erecting new headquarters for London University in Bloomsbury must wait until financial requirements have been provided for, many building schemes are being carried out or projected by individual units of the University. The London School of Economics is being extended in Houghton Street, Aldwych; King's College is adding new floors on the top of its existing buildings, and has acquired a site at the back of Aldwych Station for its Art School. University College is gradually spreading along Gower Street, and Bedford College, in Regent's Park, is also adding to its accommodation. A sports ground at Wimbledon and a boating centre at Chiswick are other acquisitions for the use of University students, but these probably do not figure in the " official " list of building enterprises.

* * *

The closing by the War Office of a footpath near the Beachley Training School, Chepstow, has caused considerable local indignation. The Lydney Rural District Council has taken up the matter, as it is claimed that the path has been a public right of way from time immemorial. The War Office has replied disputing this contention, but the Council has resolved to take legal proceedings unless the War Office reconsiders their action.

* * *

A scheme for giving voluntary assistance and advice to those about to undertake the reconditioning of rural cottages and buildings under the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act of last year has been prepared by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and is now being considered by the R.I.B.A. The passing of this Act was received by architects with somewhat mixed feelings, for while most of them rejoiced that some financial machinery had been devised by the Government which would enable many picturesque old cottages to be preserved and brought into a sound and habitable condition, there is the danger that the renovation, in unsympathetic or uncomprehending hands, might result in the destruction of any beauty or architectural qualities an old building of this class might possess. The main idea of the scheme is to enable well-qualified architectural assistance to be available for advising on proposals for reconditioning, but, as in some cases, such competent advice will not be obtainable, the C.P.R.E. have drawn up a pamphlet of general rules and recommendations for such work. In this it is advised that new materials should be, so far as possible, similar to those previously employed in the old buildings. Where thatches can be obtained, cottages that have once been thatched should have the covering renewed. In the case of stone buildings, where it is not possible to obtain stone slates, green or grey are better than blue slates, and so on. All such advice is excellent, and will, we hope, be largely resorted to by those concerned, but the root trouble lies in finance; and little will be accomplished without skilled advice to determine, in each case, the essential and unessential points, and the relative costs of adopting this or that method of reparation without destroying the artistic merits of the building. The tendency will be o too often, we fear, to rely mainly on the rough ready suggestions of builders, accompanied by a fi priced tender. The problem which the R.I.B.A. to consider is how the skilled advice may be obtai —frankly, without fee.

* * *

Some interesting reparation works are at pres being carried out. That of the Lincoln's Inn Hall, which is proceeding very slowly, bids fair f observation to be more a matter of restoration t repair, for both brickwork and stonework, w divested of their external stucco, proved to be in s crumbling condition that more drastic measures h had to be instituted than were orginally contempla In the new hall of the Inn, Watts' fresco of " tice," which has been in a state of decay for m years, is being preserved by a special process. fresco, which is 45 feet high and 40 feet wide, an added interest from the fact that Watts wo in it portraits of some of his friends, inclu Holman Hunt, Tennyson and Sir William Harco At Eton College, Professor Tristam is engaged restoring some of the famous wall paintings in College Chapel. These were obliterated with oil p at the beginning of the eighteenth century when organ loft was erected. The obliterating paint removed some years ago, and the old designs revea but in a much damaged condition, portions ha either wholly or almost wholly disappeared. Profe Tristam's method of treatment is extraordina ingenious and conservative. There is no repain of the old surface; whatever remains is left touched. But reproductions of the missing port are painted upon panels, which are superimposed the obliterated areas, thus linking up the disconne portions of the designs, and the tones of the f pigments are toned to agree with those of the around them. At a short distance the junctur new and old can hardly be detected, and the de as a whole, is preserved, while it is possible to re the new panels and view the faint traces of original beneath them. In Somerset repairs are b carried out by the Office of Works at Muche Abbey, scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Muchelney was a small monastic house of the dictine Order, and nothing of its church now rem although some remains were unearthed in 1873 i adjoining orchard and the parish churchyard o village. But much of the Abbot's lodging, tog with some original stone fireplaces in untouched dition, part of the contemporary seating, etc., re in the existing house, which was used as a farm for many years, prior to being transferred t charge of the Commissioner of Works.

* * *

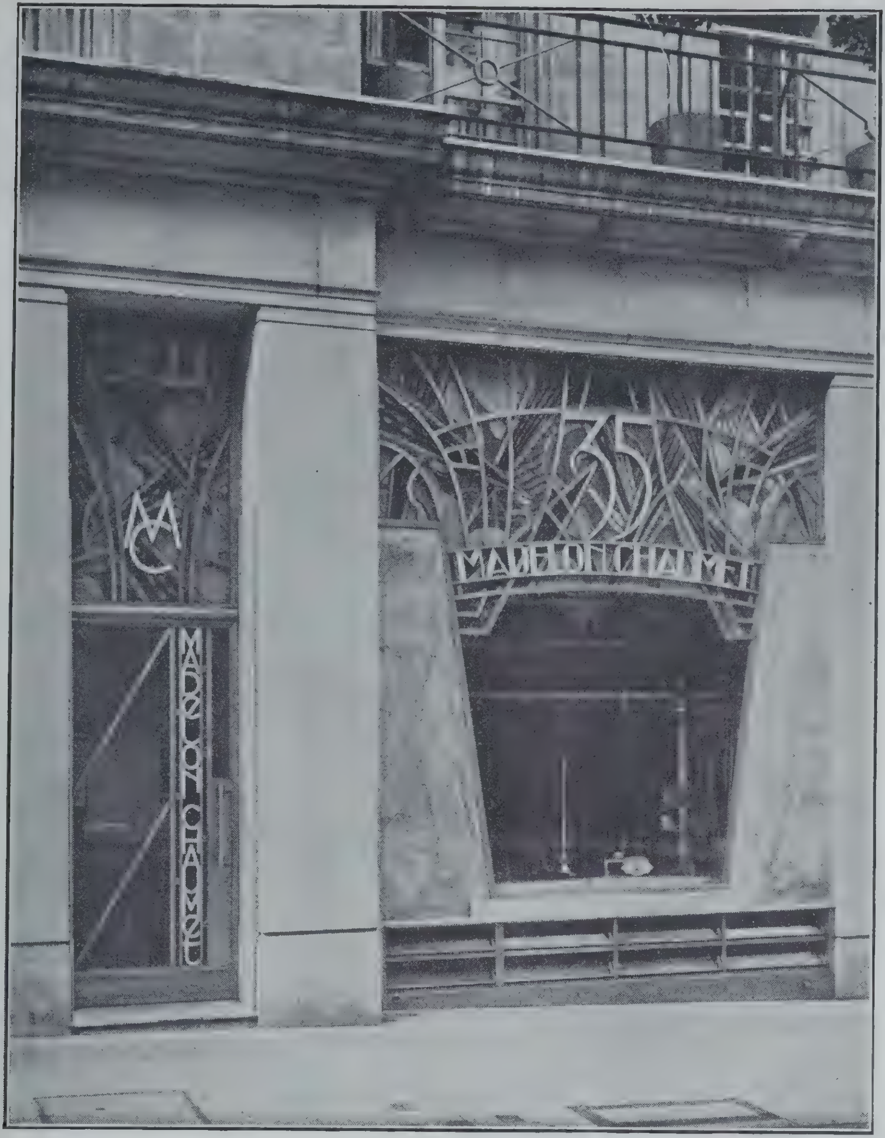
A memorial to the late Dr. John Clifford is projected in the form of a new lecture hall and rooms, for religious and educational work, t erected on a site adjoining Westbourne Park Ch of which he was pastor for so many years. The is estimated at £5,000, of which £2,000 has been r and a special appeal is being made to membe different dissenting denominations to subscrib balance.

* * *

The Harrow Urban District Council have de to abandon the more ambitious of the exte schemes for their area, submitted to the Mid County Council; and to promote the smaller sc which includes the whole of Pinner and small of Northolt, Wembley and Wealdstone.

* * *

The old Bridge House at Ambleside has bee chased by a group of Lake District residents ested in the preservation of old buildings.



NEW PREMISES FOR MESSRS. MADELON CHAUMET, LTD., 35 BERKELEY STREET, W.1.
JOSEPH EMBERTON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ESSAYS BY THE WAY

VII—Holiday Towns

By "SCRUTATOR."

w that the holidays are over and we are usly adding up the sums on the counterfoils of heque books, in the feverish hope that the total t come to what it does, now is the appropriate whilst the memories are still fresh with us, to about holiday towns.

the good old days, long before the time of central ng, sanitation, and pure water supplies, there I suppose, no such thing as a holiday town. In days folk made holiday in their own towns, the that they worked and lived in all the year l, but which on occasion was given over to the ey or the fair. Probably it was largely a ques- of travel and the difficulties of travelling—a image in those far-off times was not an affair lightly undertaken, and even at the end of the century, when travelling by stage and coach had ed something like perfection, a visit to relations novels of the period by Miss Jane Austen) was dinary mortals a tremendous business. For the favoured people, the "Quality" as they were to distinguish them, I suppose, from the antity," there were the spas, the earliest of our y towns. They may be called the "Stage-coach towns"; Bath, Hampstead, Epsom, and Tunbridge Wells are amongst these holiday or health resorts of the Dick Turpin era.

Of the seaside towns, though Brighton and Weymouth, and even Margate and Ramsgate, may be said to have had their beginnings in the stage-coach period, they, with all the other coastal camps, really developed with the railways, only, instead of Dick Turpin and other rapacious highwaymen, we have rapacious landladies, most of whom "had seen better days," or so they said, though how any of their days could have been *better* from their point of view I do not know. The phrase had, I believe, some vague reference to a more genteel past, though possibly, with the more flagrant of the species, it might have been expected to excuse a woeful deficiency in the matter of cooking and cleanliness.

If you wish to get an idea of our seaside holiday towns in the early railway period, I cannot do better than recommend you to the contemporary pages of *Punch*, where John Leach's drawings give a pictorial record of that eventful epoch.

The rise of the holiday town may be said to be in direct ratio to our urbanisation: even to this day agricultural people do not take holidays. Their vocation is a healthy one; but if you build factories and develop coal mines, the answer is—Blackpool.

I have never lived in a Garden City—in fact I feel about " Garden Cities " rather what the young lady felt about apples—" I am so glad I don't like Garden Cities, for if I liked Garden Cities I should have to live in a Garden City, and I do so hate Garden Cities! " Nevertheless, I am quite prepared to admit that life in a Garden City is, or should be, a much more healthy affair than life in a slum, even a Mayfair slum, and presumably, if one leads the proper kind of life in the proper kind of Garden City, one would, like our ancestors of the plough, be happy and healthy without any holidays.

A little mild exercise in the garden or the communal allotments, some of those " throw out your chest and breathe deeply " exercises morning and evening, and a proper and well regulated dietary, vegetarian or tabloid, according to taste, and who would want holidays? Instead of hiring expensive apartments by the sad sea waves you would stop where you were, and, as a relaxation and change, you might eat Grape Nuts for breakfast, instead of Shredded Wheat, or *vice versa,* according to your health and inclinations. But this is probably a counsel of perfection: if you are a child of your age instead of the next age but one, you will probably retort " Right-oh, old bean! " and slip into your " Baby Austin " or your " Phantom Rolls " according to your visible means of transport, and, complete with wife and infant, and perhaps dog—though if you are wise you will give yourself a holiday in respect of dog—you will push off for the " Bright Bungalow by the Briny " which is yours for so brief a period.

Of course, if you are a " high-brow " instead of the nice, sensible " middle-brow " I take you for, you will have an exquisite old thatched cottage modernised and brought thoroughly up to date, if you can afford it, or with the many discomforts of the truly primitive, if you can't; but, assuming you are, as I say, a " middle-brow," you will then probably discover, as I did, the modern motor holiday-town by the sea.

It came upon me with all the force of an unprecedented surprise, and it was, in its glaring modernity, so completely of a piece that I had at first thought it too incredibly new to be true; for by the kind offices of a friend who had taken it for me I never saw my particular fate until we arrived (by road of course); and even then, though very modern, there was nothing in the identical bungalow it was my good fortune to inhabit for the two or three weeks for which, by payment of an incredible number of guineas, it was mine, to indicate that it was a unit in a town so surprising and unbelievable that outside film-land one would scarce believe it could exist, certainly not in this country. It had, on a first survey, an appearance that was both Colonial and American—it was a real motor town—as distinct in its variety as either of the preceding types of stage coach or railway towns.

For the most part, though grouped around earlier beginnings, it was of post-war growth. These earlier beginnings, mostly in the shape of incredibly badly-designed shops, were dotted round the railway station and formed the nucleus of the town proper, which was a mile and a half from the sea front and joined thereto by a long, straight, wide road of the kind known as arterial. At the other, the sea end, of this long road there was another small group of shops, and by the side of these a sloping way down to the beach. Running parallel with the sea was another road running east and west—the coast road that is found in all seaside places, and forming, with its eastern and western areas, a T-square with the main approach road from the station.

At the extreme end of the left or eastern a
which stopped abruptly some quarter of a mile a
from its junction with the approach road, were
golf links. Immediately opposite the way down
the beach was the hotel, an imposing edifice hav
the appearance of three badly-designed villas wh
had collided with one another and become inext
ably mixed up. On either side of the main arte
road was the town itself, composed of a series of,
the most part, small, detached houses, each in its
wide-fronted garden with garage at the side.

This wide spacing made the roads very long
was, in fact, the most scattered form of town
velopment I have ever seen; in this respect it had
ordinary garden city beaten to a frazzle. It wa
real motor city, for without wheels it would bec
a dead thing—no one would walk those dreary
tances to shops, to the sea, to golf, and, above all
visit friends. But with six-cylinder run-abouts w
is a weary mile for a mere pedestrian is nothing to
man with the car.

There were a few pedestrians, though the
timidating distances were admirably calculated
keep away the casual tripper, unless, indeed
arrived by motor char-a-banc. Such pedestrian
there were came for the most part from the surro
ing villages, and had as their objective the sal
eggs, mushrooms, blackberries and other proven
True, I noticed one couple, certainly not local
rustic, who might have strayed from the page
a novel by Mr. Beresford.

But these were the rare exceptions that serve
the foil to all that mad, merry, wheeling mob.
any time of the morning the nodal points, that is
town itself, the approach to the beach, and the
just outside the links, would be blocked for
distances with cars. Cars of all kinds and all des
tions, small cars, big cars, grey cars, gay cars, y
cars, elderly cars, and cars of middle age, were pa
all along the approach roads to the town, around
Hotel of the Three Villas, and again at the entr
to the links, whilst up and down the long appr
road flashed young men and maidens in all stag
déshabillé, but all on wheels.

As an experience a motor town is very deligh
very energising, but not, unless you are very y
particularly restful. I enjoyed the experience, b
but the next holiday I take will probably be in Ve
and I shall go by train.

The Scottish-American War Memorial, in the
Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh, was unveile
Mr. Houghton, the American Ambassador, rece
It consists of a seated figure of a Highland so
rifle across the knees, on a low pedestal, standi
front of a screen wall on which is a long low-
panel representing troops on the march. Mr. Reg
Fairlie is the sculptor.

* * *

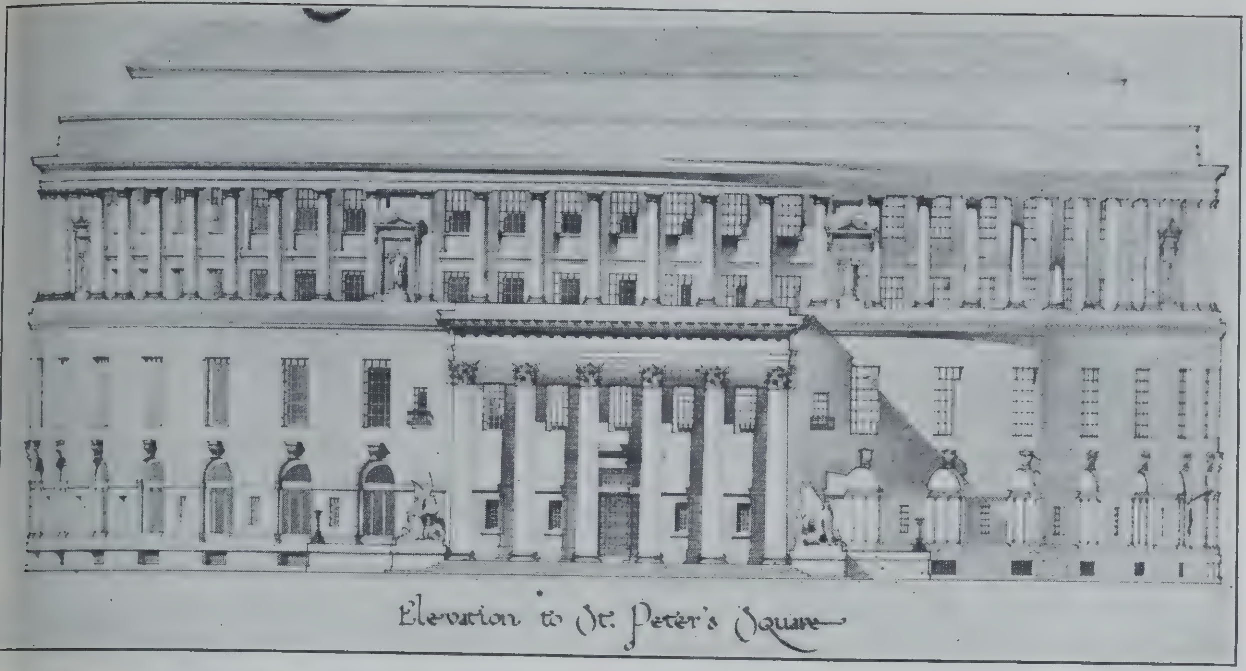
Under the supervision of H.M. Office of W
repairs to the roof of Chequers, Bucks, the
Minister's official country residence, are being ca
out.

* * *

The Stoke Newington Borough Council has de
to buy a site at the corner of Clissold Road
Church Street for the erection of a new swim
bath, to cost about £24,000. This resolution re
a previous decision in July to erect the bath
site in Albion Road.

* * *

The memorial to Indian troops at Neuve Cha
which has been designed by Sir Herbert
A.R.A., is being unveiled to-day, Friday, by
Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India.



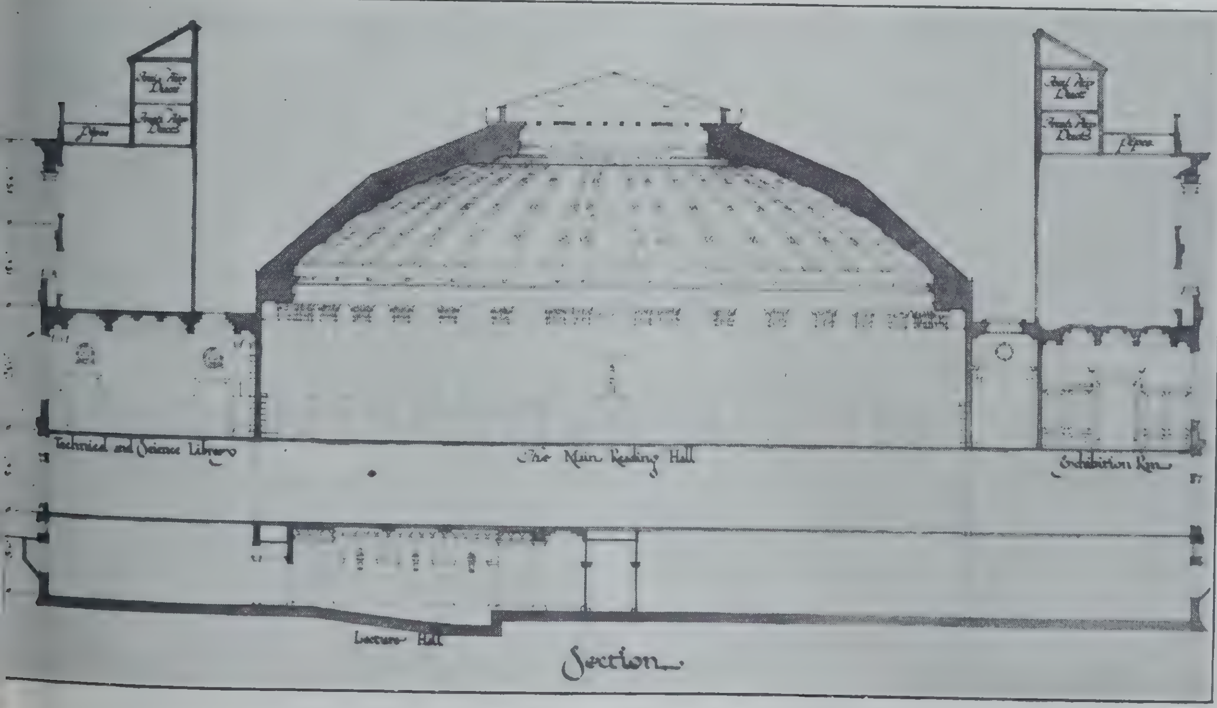
SELECTED DESIGN FOR THE MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION FINAL LIMITED COMPETITION: LIBRARY ELEVATION.
E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

HE MANCHESTER TOWN HALL COMPETITION

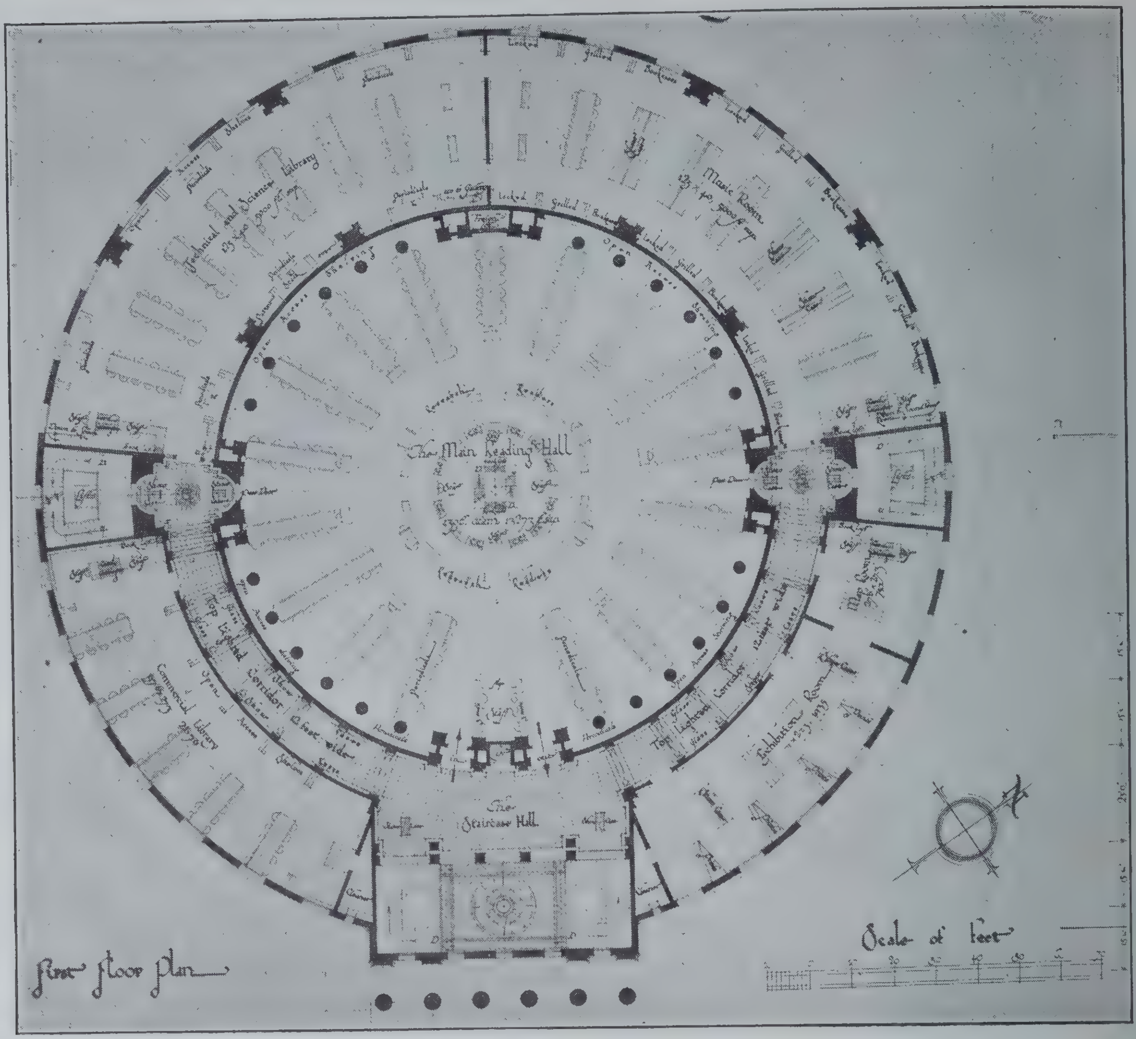
n the Final Competition in which designs were mitted for the proposed Town Hall extension, nicipal Offices and Public Reference Library in nchester, the assessors, Mr. T. R. Milburn, Mr. ert Atkinson, and Mr. Ralph Knott, have given r award to Mr. E. Vincent Harris. Six competitors, srs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, Messrs. Collcutt and np, Mr. J. B. F. Cowper, Mr. Harry Fairhurst, E. Vincent Harris, and Mr. E. Berry Webber, hed the final round.

ne can scarcely conceive of a more difficult archi- ıral problem than the one which required a solu- in this case. The word "solution," however, l in such a contest, suggests a possibility of har- ising incompatibles, whereas there are occasions n this act of harmonisation passes the wit of man to accomplish. It is to the discredit of some of the most prominent practitioners of the nineteenth century that they have left us a legacy of buildings so individualistic, so aggressively defiant of their architectural environment, that they remain forever as hard and indigestible units having very little æsthetic relationship to the cities where they belong. And then there comes a time when, owing to practical necessities, such buildings have to be enlarged. What is the poor architect to do? Help to perpetuate, by an act of extension, that with which he is out of sympathy? Or in departing from such an exemplar, add to an existing structure a new portion, elegant in itself, perhaps, but flagrantly discordant? Whichever of these two courses he

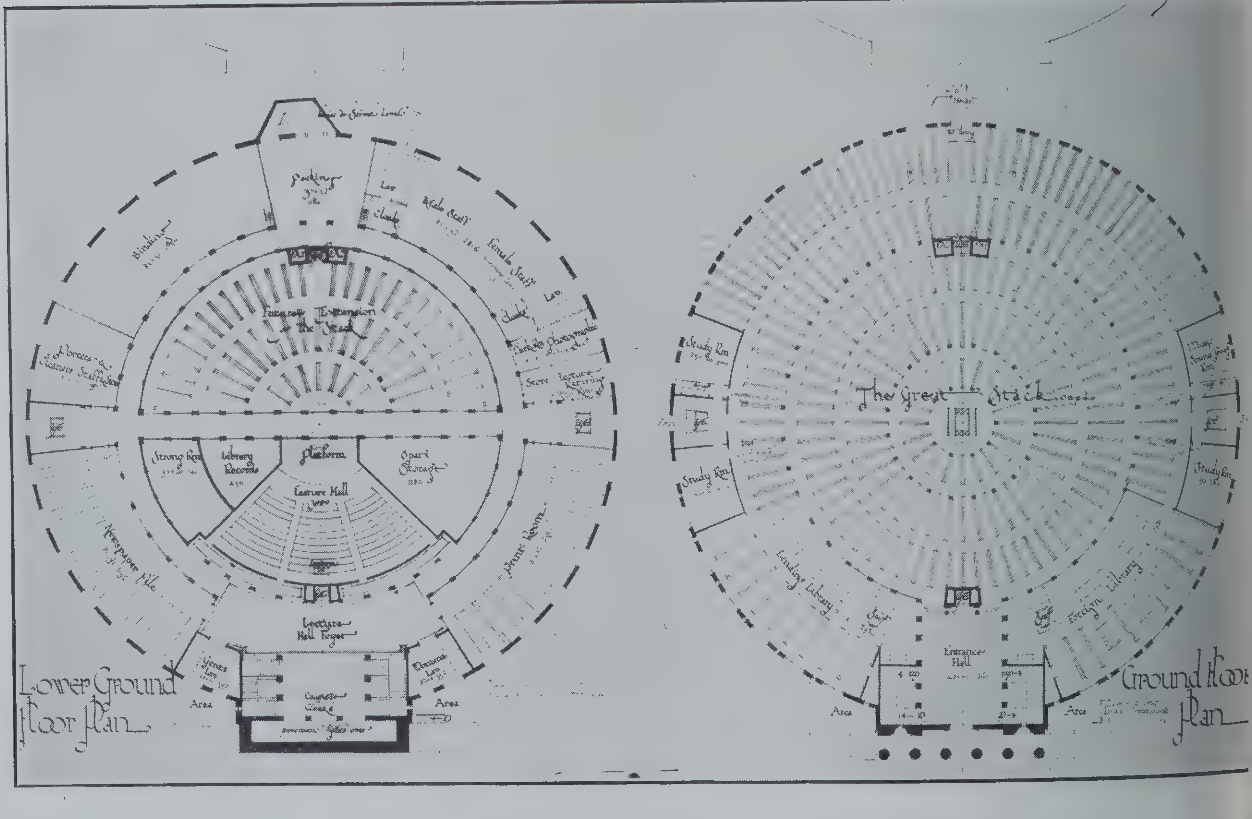
(*Continued on page* 568)



SECTION THROUGH LIBRARY.
E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



LIBRARY FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



LIBRARY LOWER AND GROUND FLOOR PLANS.

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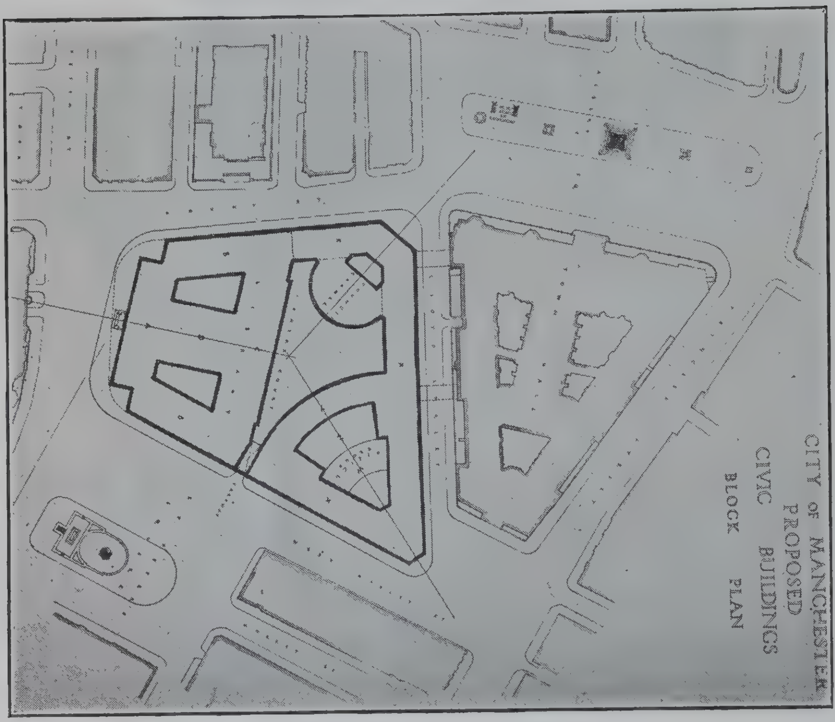
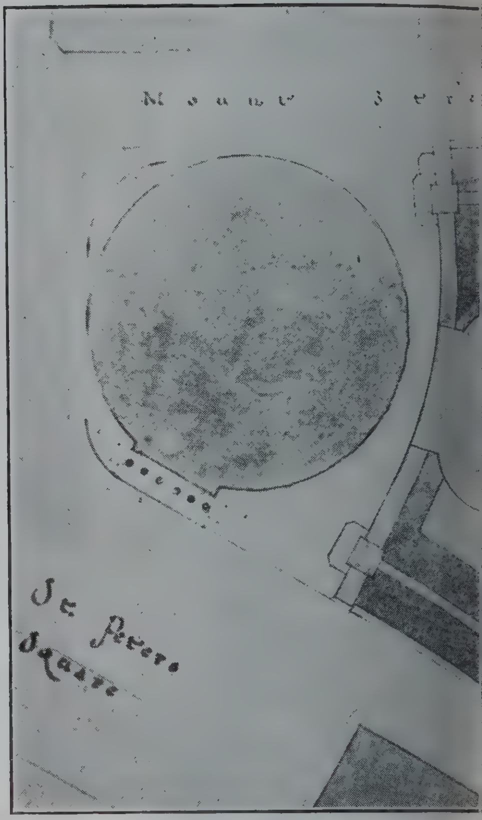


Block plan submitted by J. B. F. Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



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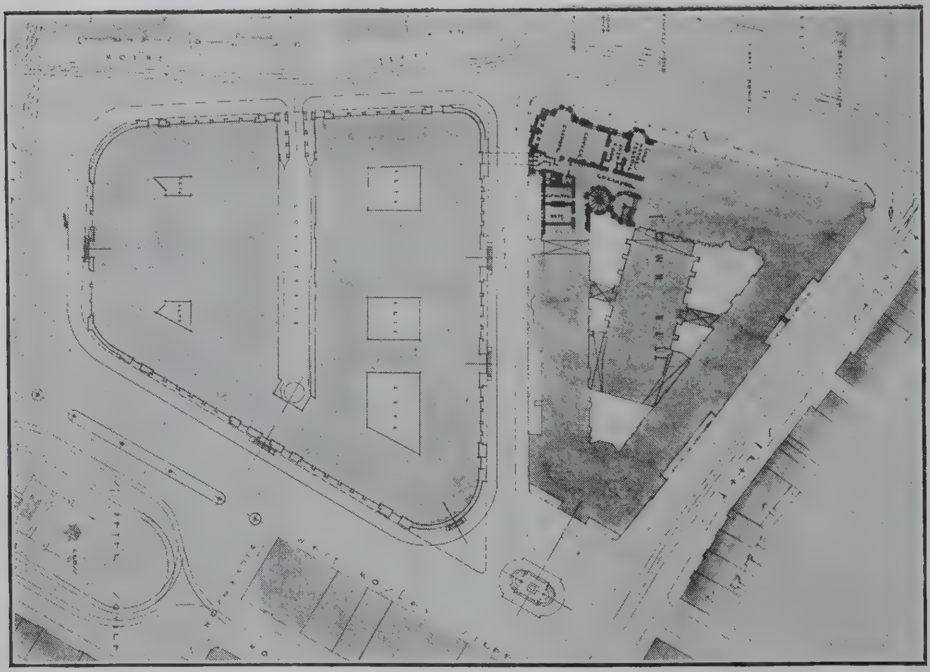
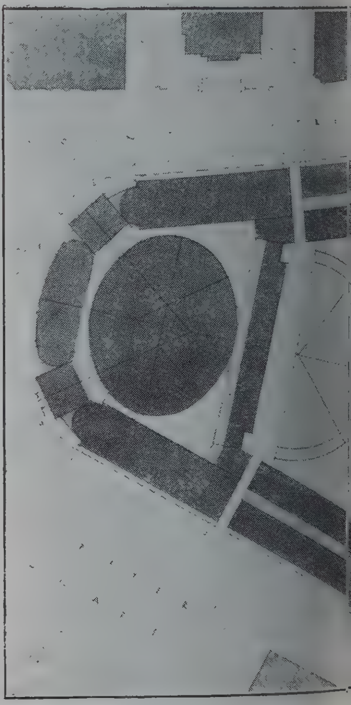


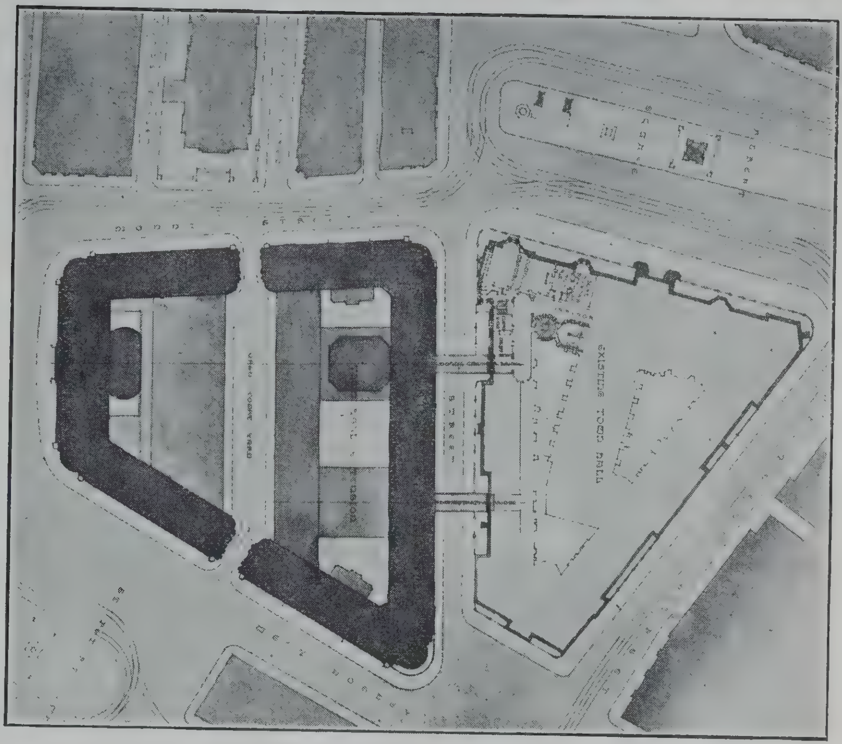
Block plan submitted by Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, FF.R.I.B.A., *Architects*



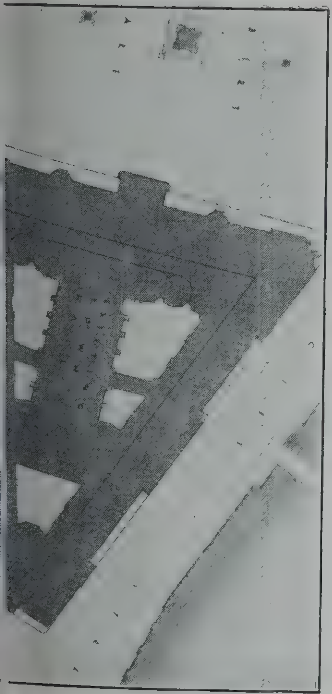
Block plan submitted b

LAYOUT BLOCK PLANS SUBMITTED BY THE COMPETING ARCHITECTS.

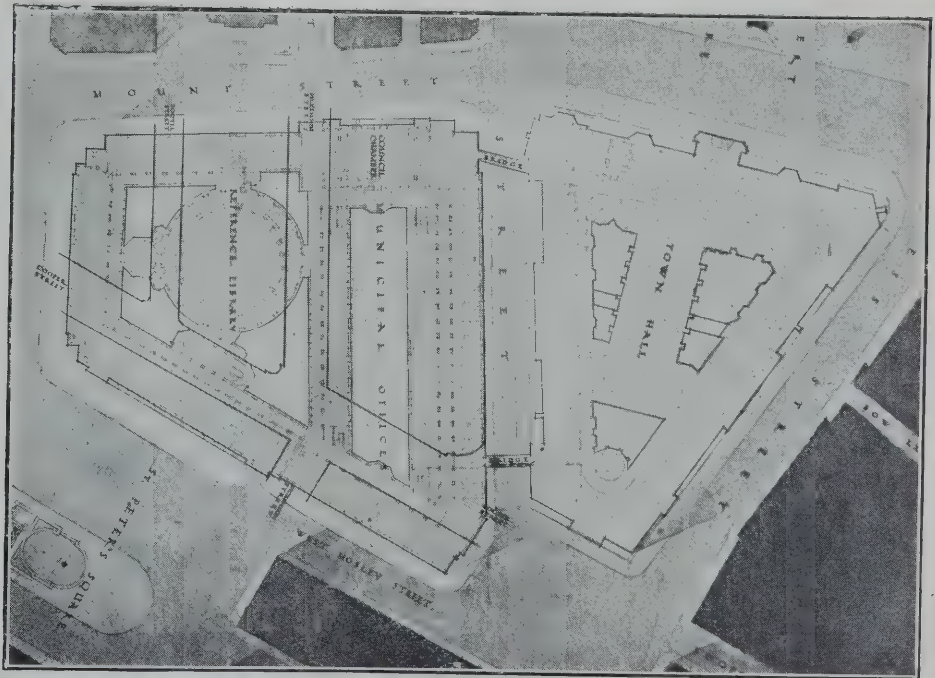
NT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



Block plan submitted by
Messrs. J. BRADSHAW GASS & HOPE, FF.R.I.B.A., *Architects*



R, A.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



Block plan submitted by HARRY S. FAIRHURST, F.R.I.B.A., *Architect*

MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION FINAL COMPETITION

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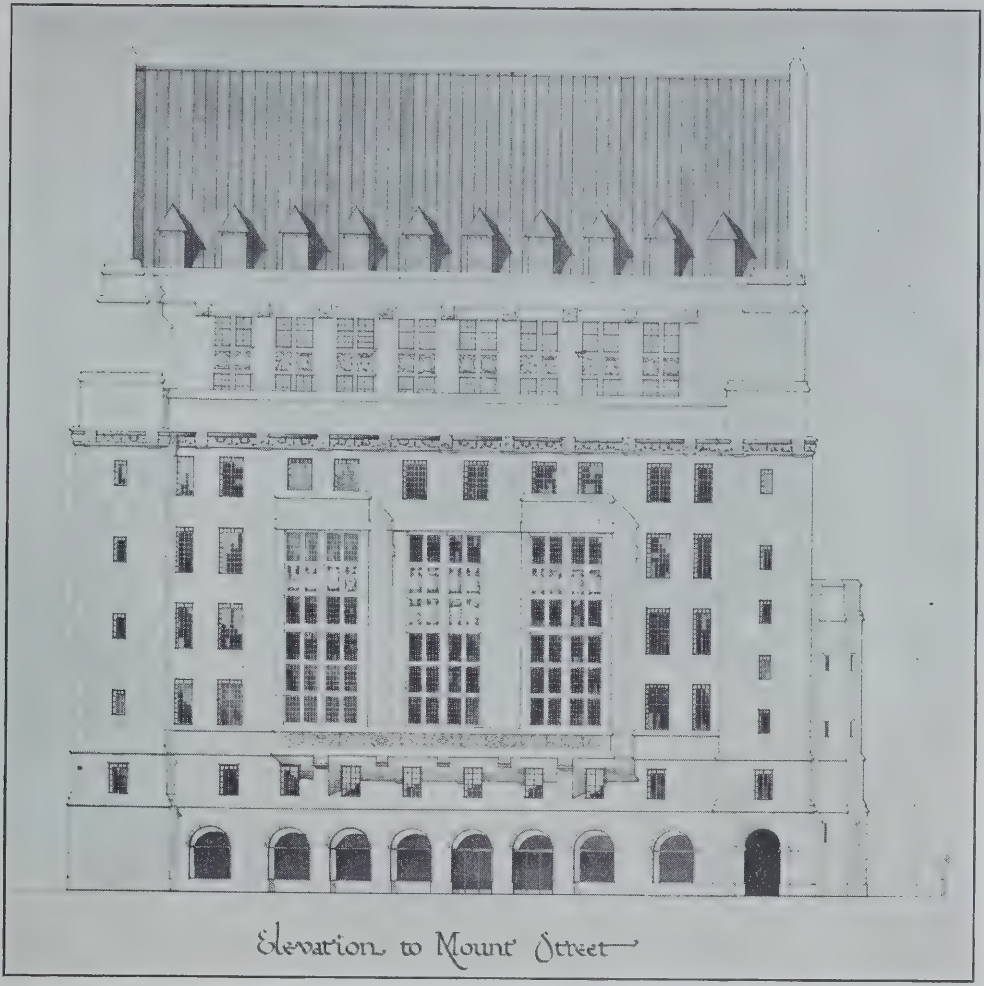
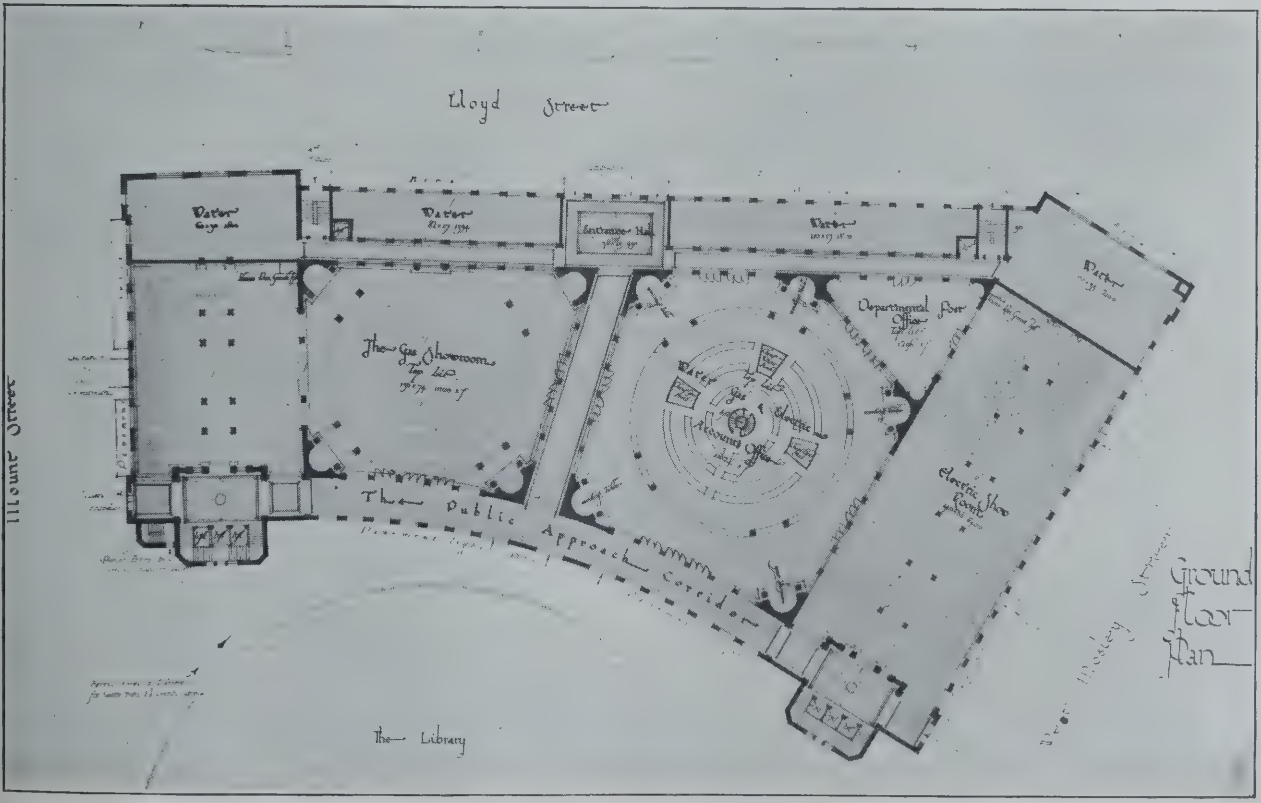
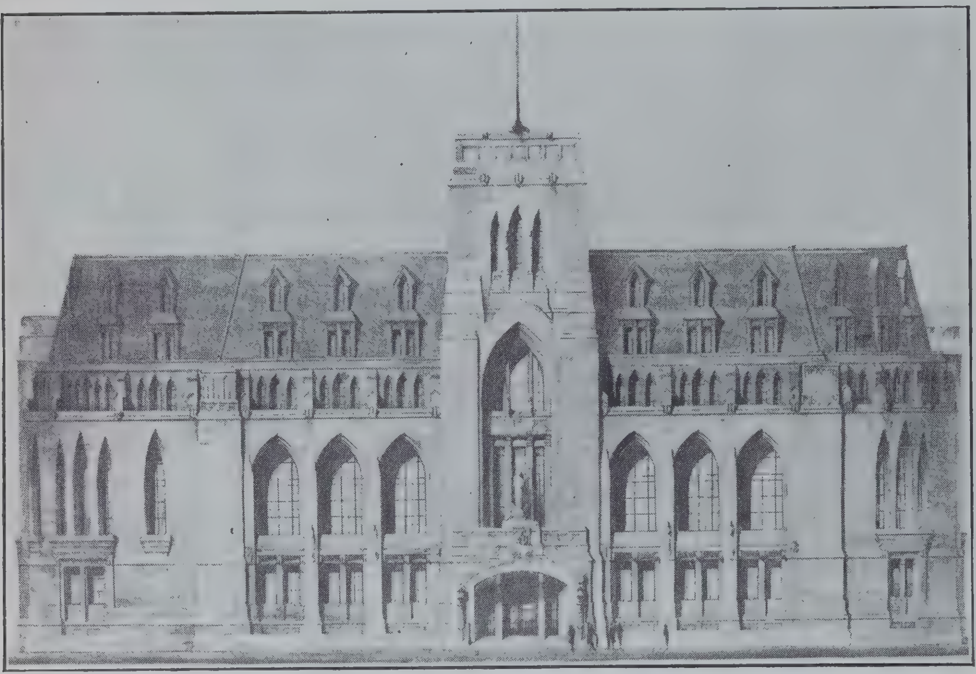


DETAIL OF COUNCIL CHAMBER.

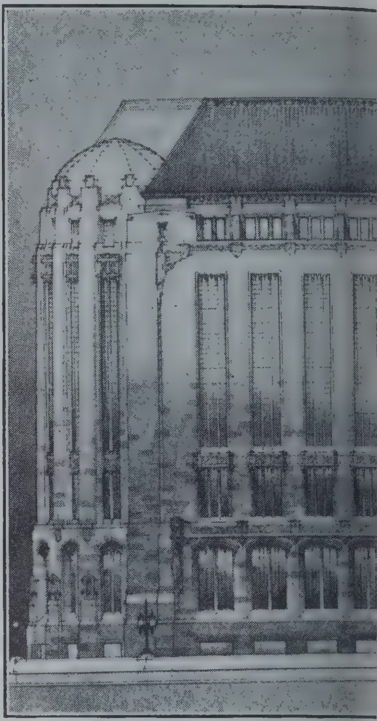


GROUND FLOOR PLAN TO TOWN HALL EXTENSION.

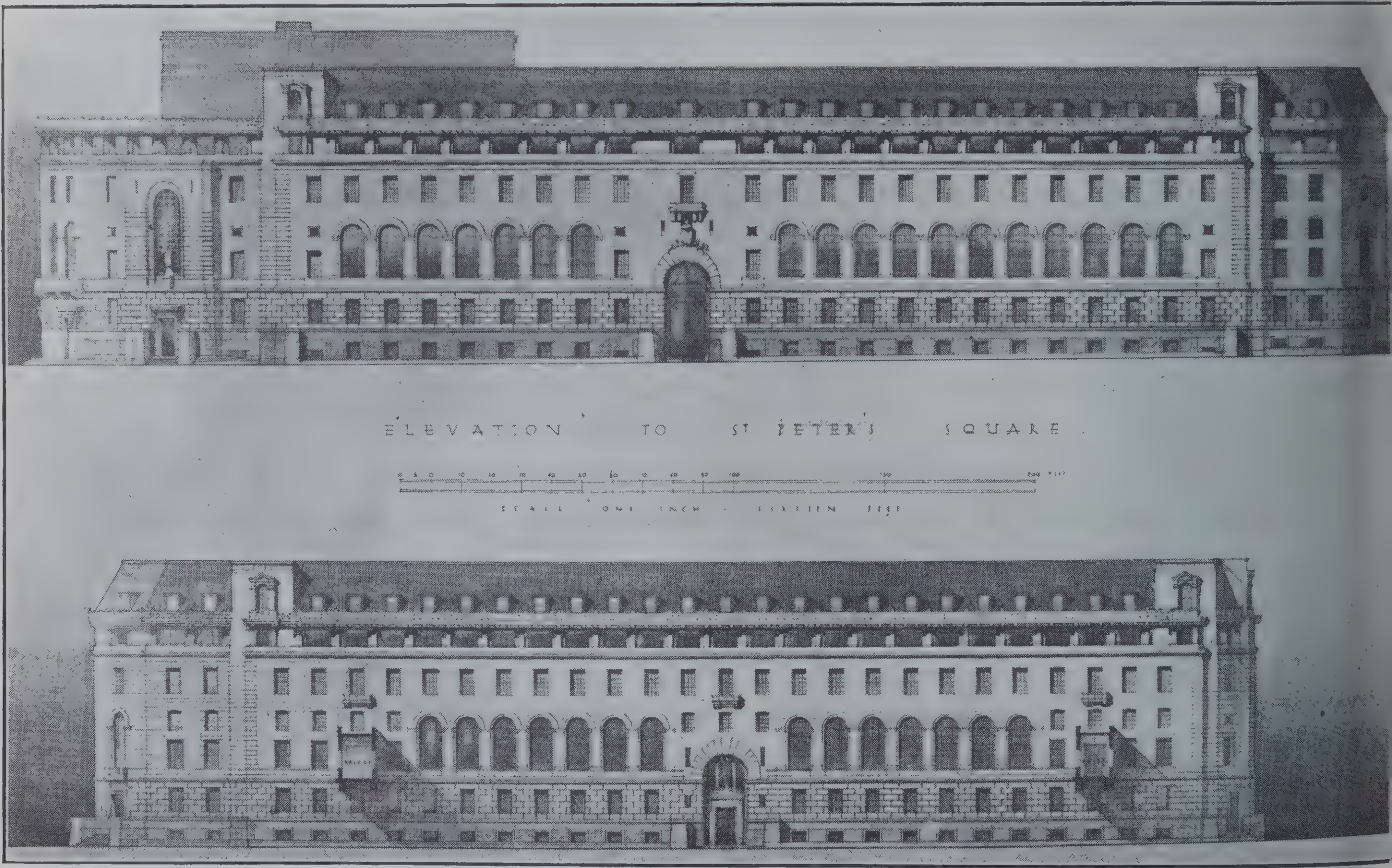
SELECTED DESIGN FOR THE MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION FINAL LIMITED COMPETITION.
E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Elevation Submitted by Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

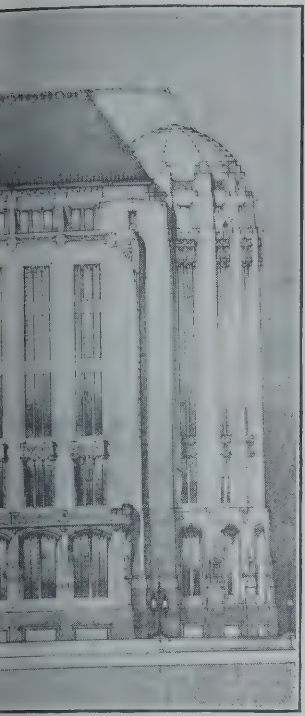


Elevation Submitted by Messrs.

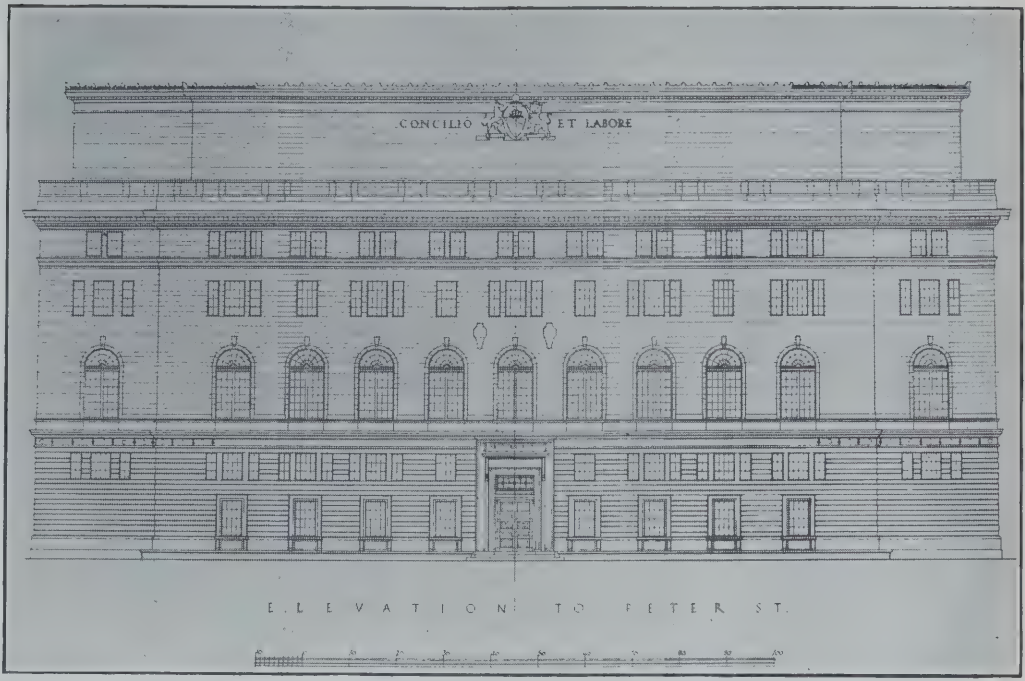


Elevations Submitted by E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

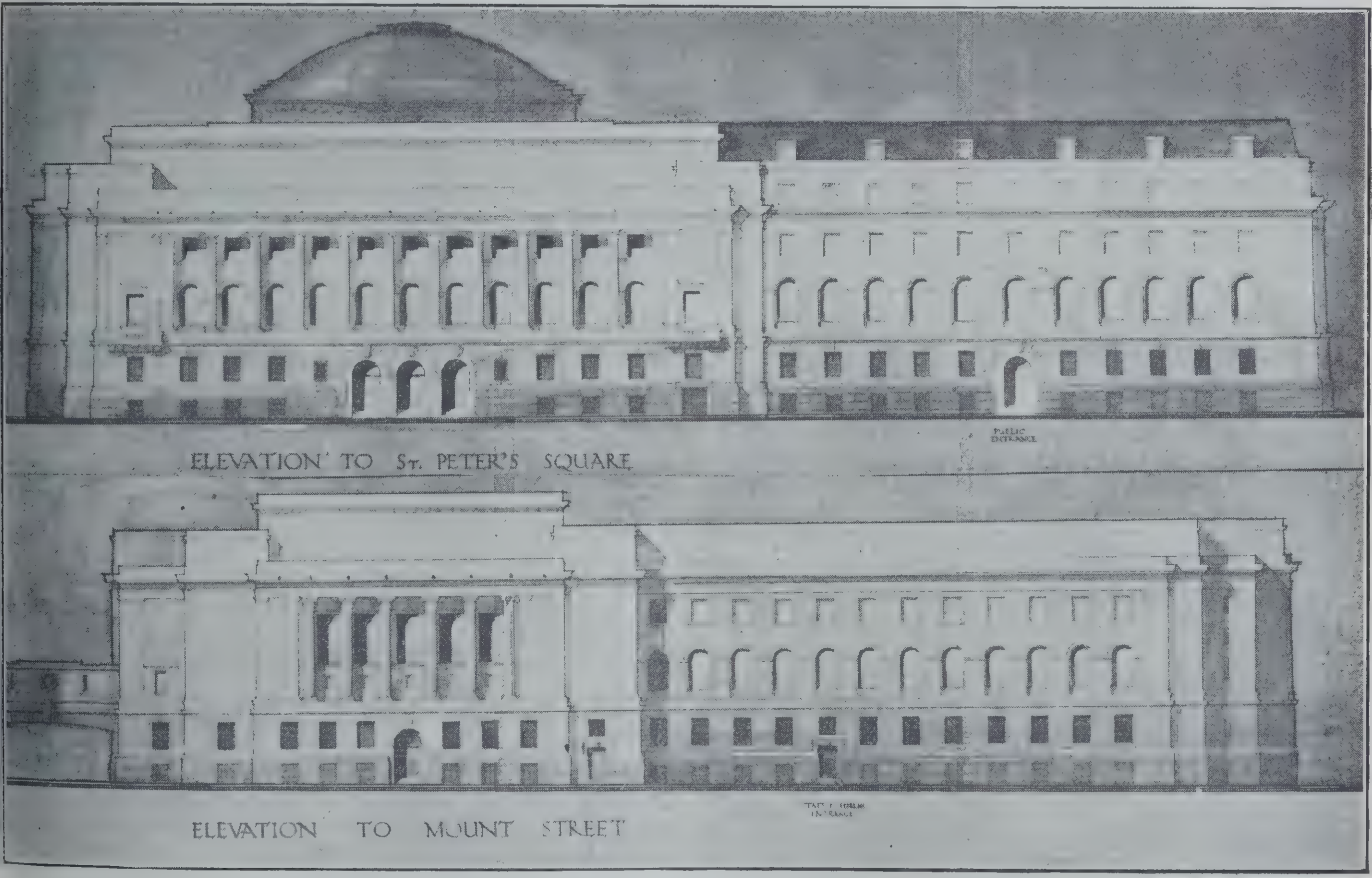
MANCHESTER TOWN HA



PE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Elevation Submitted by J. B. F. Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Elevations Submitted by Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

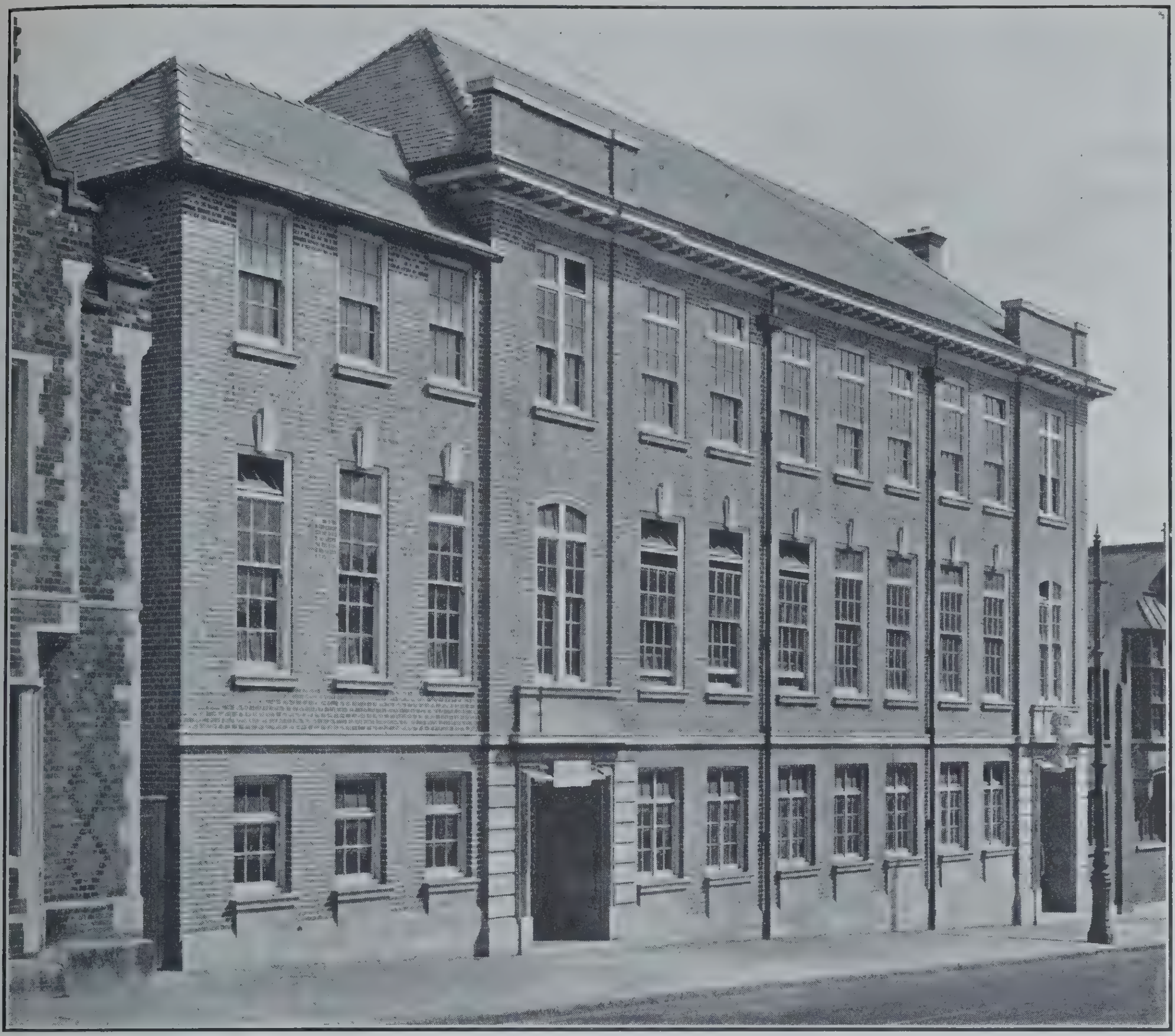
FINAL COMPETITION

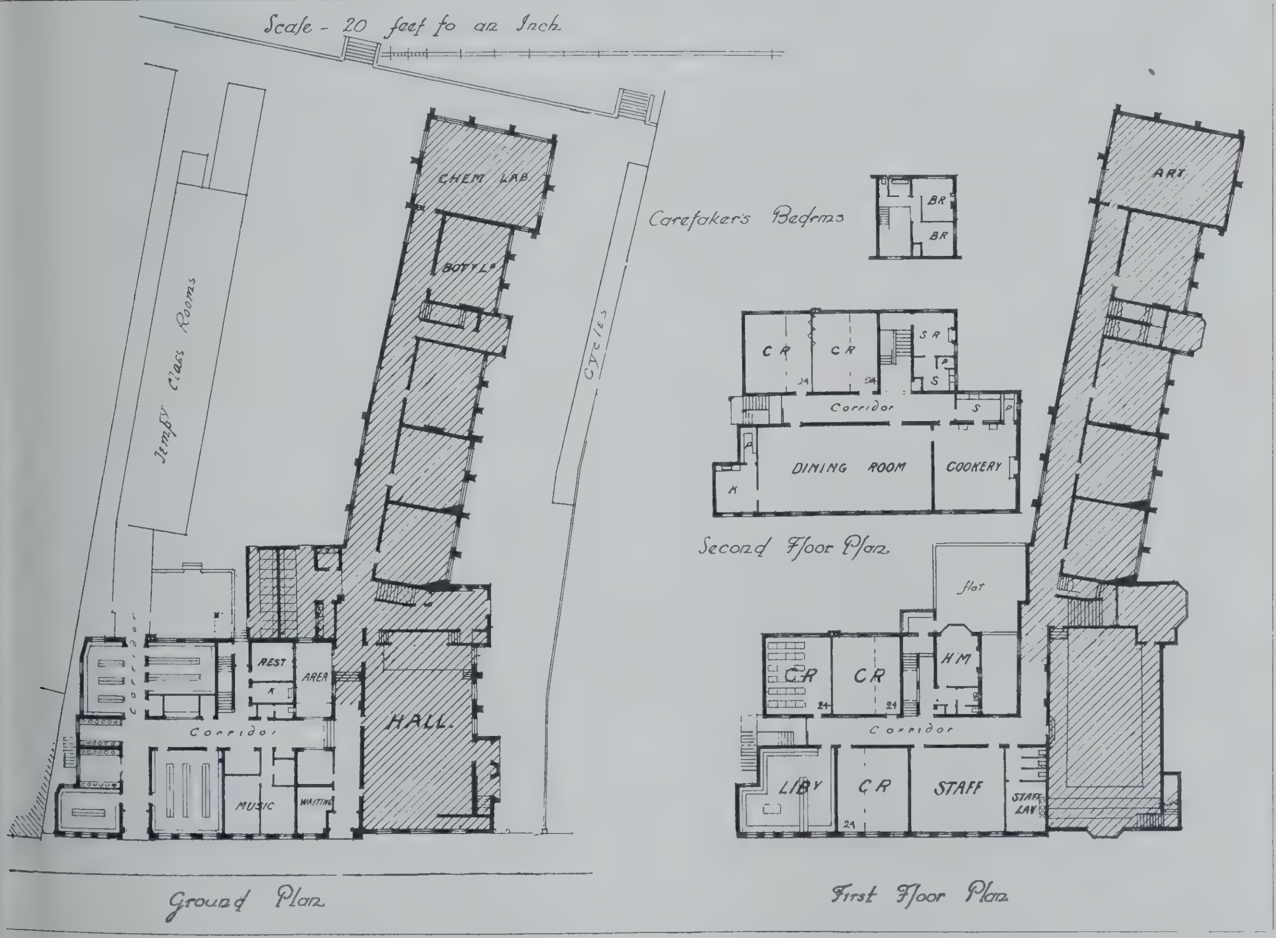
MANCHESTER COMPETITION (*Continued from page* 563)
adopts, he is certain to meet with unfavourable criticism. Is there an alternative, a middle course which the architect may steer with safety? Occasionally the " programme " admits of this possibility.

In the present instance Mr. Vincent Harris scored over the other competitors by being able to discover in the "programme" of building defined by the assessors a justification for adopting such a middle course. He has gratefully taken note of the assessors' condition that the buildings required to be placed on the site comprised, in addition to the Town Hall extension and Municipal Offices, a large Reference Library, which was destined to be the first section of the scheme to be built. Moreover, he seized upon the fortunate circumstance that the Reference Library was to be furthest away from the existing Town Hall, thus leaving a space where the additions to the latter could constitute a transitional building, midway as it were, not only in position but in style between the Library and the Gothic Town Hall. Mr. Vincent Harris, whose architectural sympathies lie with the late Renaissance style, and who has recorded his conviction that this particular style can be adapted to modern usages, and is especially competent to give an appropriate dignity to public buildings, designed his Library in the form of a great rotunda with Corinthian portico, and surrounded on its upper storey by a grand classic colonnade. On the other hand, the extension to the Town Hall and the new Municipal Offices are in a style which forms a happy connecting link between the 19th century Gothic of the old Town Hall and the mature Classic of the Library. In making this latter building an entirely independent unit, Mr. Vincent Harris showed great shrewdness of judgment, for he realised that as this portion of the work is destined to be built first, and as there may be a prolonged delay in executing the designs to the Town Hall extension and Municipal Offices, it was obviously politic to make the Library a self-sufficient entity.

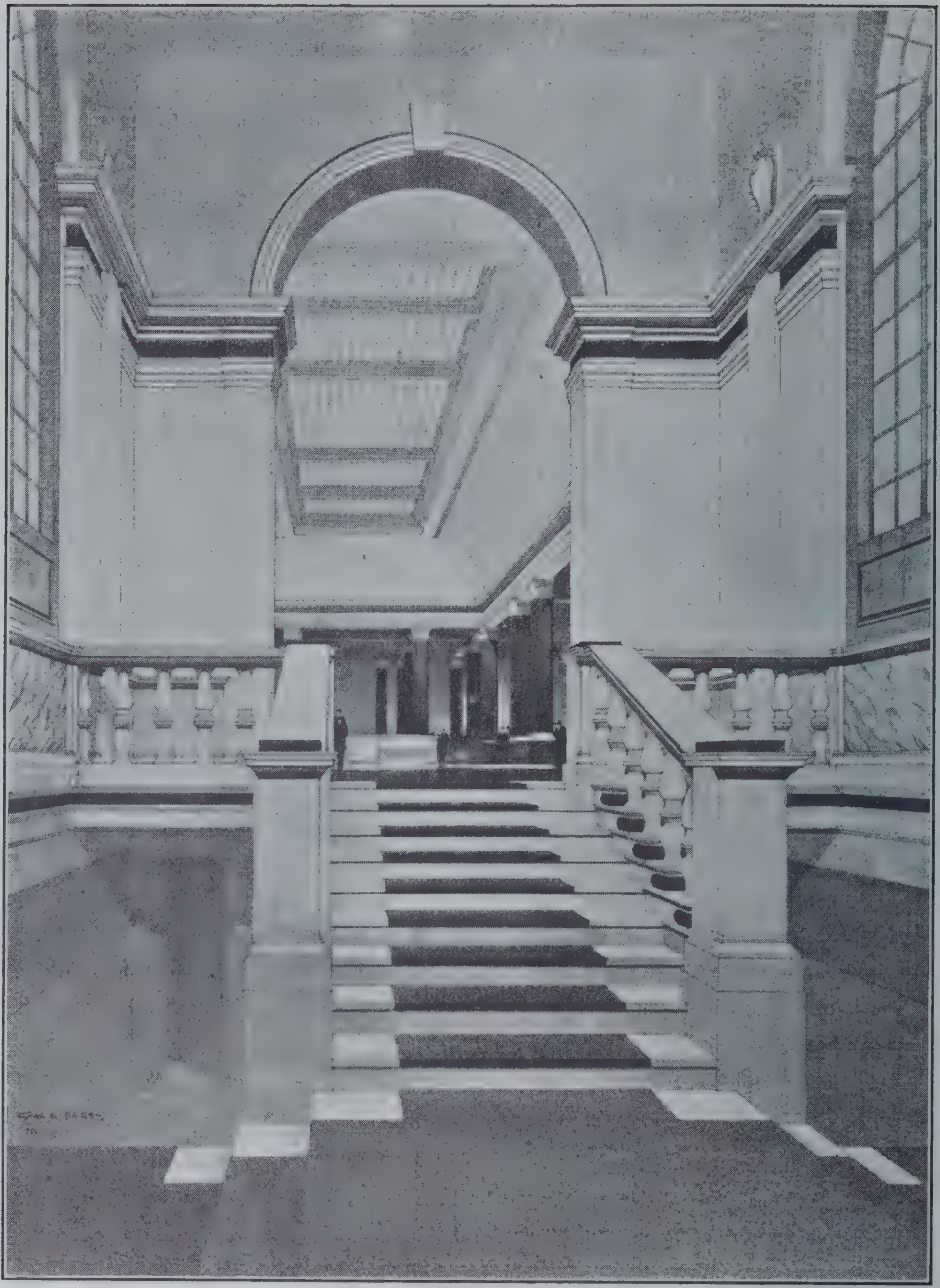
One advantage in the circular form is that it sits comfortably in an open place of irregular shape. The site here at the disposal of the competitors did not readily lend itself to a formal treatment. A geometrical pattern of plan of the rectilinear kind would inevitably have created a discord with the alignment of the neighbouring buildings, which was determined by the roads bounding the area. To take any fortuitous shape of site and fill it up with a great building (and this is what has been done in some of the other schemes) does not provide an architectural solution of the problem. Of the remaining five designs, those by Mr. E. Berry Webber and Mr. J. B. F. Cowper are the only ones in which the Reference Library is symmetrically disposed about an axis normal to Peter Street. In the remainder the façades are treated as street elevations homogeneous indeed, and marked by their own subordinate formalities such as symmetrical arrangement of fenestration, but do not form the boundaries of a building planned in the grand manner. In the case of Mr. Harris's design, he has at least given us the rotunda, and even if the irregular crescent-shaped block accommodating the Town Hall extension and Municipal Offices has the nature of being a stop-gap or transitional make-shift between the Library and the old Town Hall, it has the virtue of presenting a decorous frontage upon all sides and acts as an excellent buffer between two architectural compositions which without it would be in the most violent conflict. In the lay-outs by Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, Messrs. Bradshaw Gass and Hope, and Mr. Fairhurst, one great building accommodating both Town Hall extensions and reference library has been allowed to occupy the whole of the area between Lloyd Street, Mount Street, West Street and Peter Street, and while all three schemes show much ingenuity in planning, it cannot be said that they have the spaciousness and apparent inevitability which marks the winning design.

It may be of interest to contrast with Mr. Vincent Harris's solution of the problem of style presented in the present instance, the treatments adopted by the five other competitors who were invited to take part in the final round of the competition. Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp have considered themselves to be under an obligation to make their buildings comply with the Neo-Gothic tradition established in the existing Town Hall. There is much to be said in favour of this decision, especially if the twentieth-century version of the Gothic style is such an attractive one as that presented by Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp. There is no doubt that the new buildings as conceived by them have a dignity and largeness of scale lamentably absent in the old. The library frontage towards Peter Street, here illustrated, is an accomplished design in which the central feature of tower with projected segmental arched portico under provides a suitable climax to the composition without asserting itself unduly in the presence of the main tower which marks the old Town Hall. Messrs. Bradshaw Gass & Hope have experimented in a modern style, which, however, retains a certain affinity to the mediæval; but while in its detail it defers to the existing Town Hall, in its general configuration it pays but scant regard to it. This tall façade, which in its vertical dimension has no points of formal accord with the horizontal stages of the older building, expresses the spirit of modernity in a not altogether attractive guise. Mr. Harry Fairhurst, Mr. J. B. F. Cowper and Mr. E. Berry Webber have taken the bold course of altogether ignoring the style of the existing Town Hall and decided to place in close proximity, and indeed sharing its social function, buildings which have absolutely no stylistic accord with it, buildings unblushingly classical. It may be contended that such a policy is indefensible and indicates a degree of discourtesy to the old Town Hall which that building scarcely merits. This is not a question merely of architectural decorum but of expression in the widest sense of the word. Here we have two buildings, an old and a new, which are united to each other by the most intimate ties imaginable, namely, those which are due to an identity of social function; and this important fact that the old Town Hall and its extension belong, or should belong, to the same architectural concept has been utterly belied in the three designs just mentioned. Leaving out of consideration for the moment this question of the relationship between the old and the new buildings, one may yet examine the three elevations in an attempt to appraise their respective merits. Of these classic façades that by Mr. H. S. Fairhurst appears to be imbued with the greatest degree of civic dignity. He has reduced the elevations to a pattern of great simplicity. The great flat dome surmounting the reading-room is allowed to dominate the composition, a columnar treatment being confined to the elevations associated with the library, which is thus adequately differentiated from the offices belonging to the Town Hall. Mr. J. B. F. Cowper has also achieved an orderly elevation, in which, however, the fenestration in the basement storey appears rather restless, and the doorway has the characteristic of an after-thought, inasmuch as the pattern of the façade would be complete without it. In Mr. E. Berry Webber's design the entrance doorway again appears to present some difficulty, for the arcade on the first storey, supported as it is by long rows of windows set in lines of arithmetical progression in the storeys above, seems to have been arbitrarily interrupted in order to make room for a central feature. The bridges also shown here in section have no organic relation to the façade; these are important features, and yet the pattern of the windows takes no account of them.





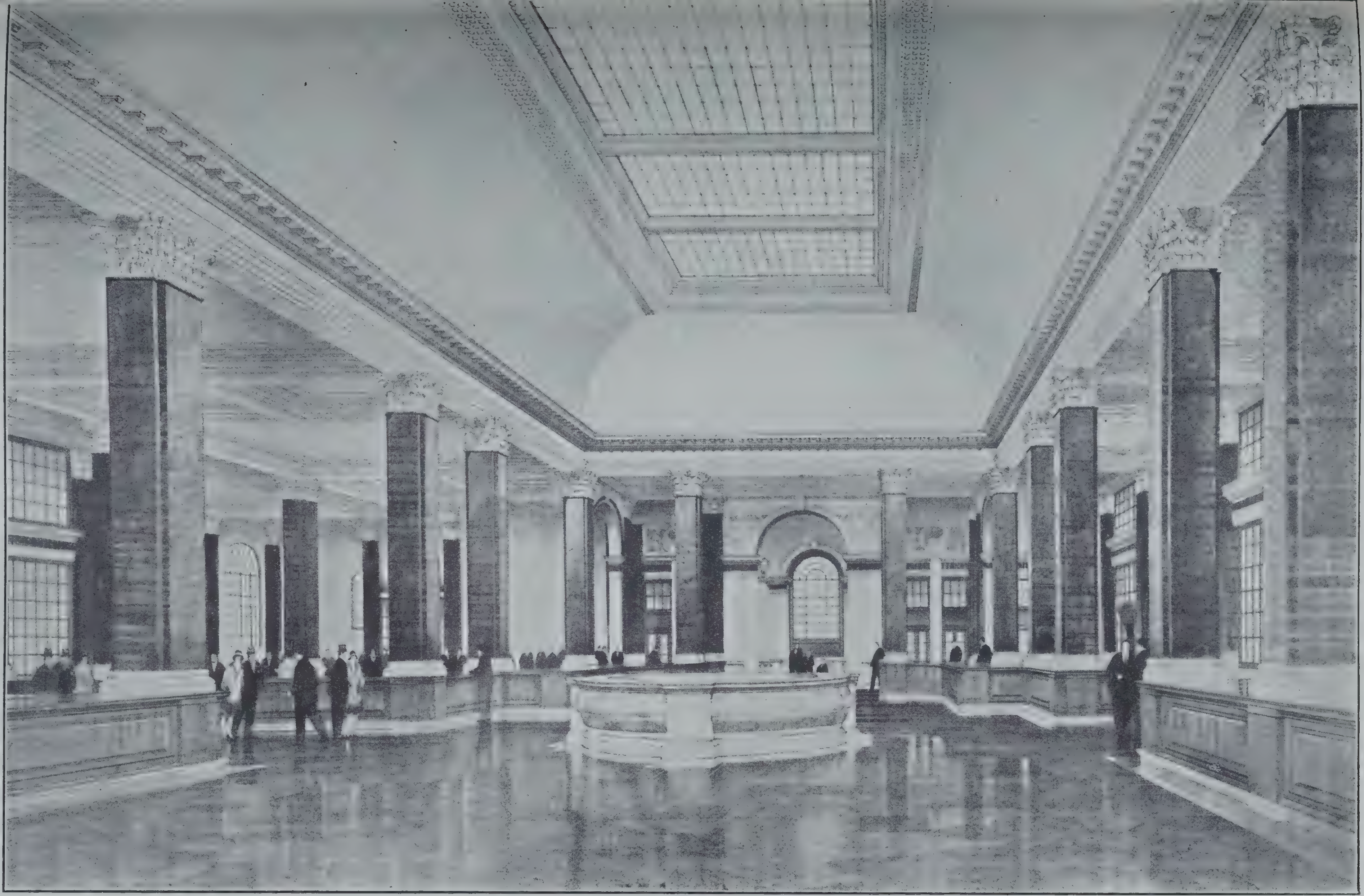
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARNET.
Messrs. TALBOT BROWN & FISHER, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



NEW HEAD OFFICE OF THE MIDLAND BANK, POULTRY: VIEW OF MARBLE STAIRCASE LEADING TO SAFE DEPOSITS, ETC.
Messrs. GOTCH & SAUNDERS, FF.R.I.B.A., with Sir EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., Architects.

THE NEW MIDLAND BANK, POULTRY

Illustrations of this bank building have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and the principal street elevation is already familiar not only to architects but to the general public. There is no need at this time of day to make special reference to the fact that our modern banking institutions are convinced of the desirability of decking their buildings with the utmost architectural splendour. The illustration here produced shows a handsome hall with ample floor space for the use of the public. The counters assume the form of substantial pedestals upon which rest square Corinthian columns standing free, which support a full entablature with modillion cornice. The room is top-lit by a large horizontal skylight arranged in small square panes surrounded by a heavily moulded architrave which surmounts a coved ceiling resting on the entablature. The whole conception is admirable and illustrates once more how natural it is that modern architects should utilise t Classic style for purposes of this sort. There is getting away from the fact that the column is a ve useful structural device, not likely to become out date either in the twentieth century or yet in t thirtieth century. Having decided, then, that t coved ceiling could conveniently be supported columns, the architect would naturally interpose horizontal member to take the weight of the ceilin The æsthetic problem, however, of the harmonio association of column and beam has already be elegantly solved by the ancient Greeks. It was obvious procedure, therefore, to accept the clas convention by which this particular structu problem has been so often solved to the entire sat faction of innumerable critics of the art of buildin The joint architects are Messrs. Gotch and Saunde FF.R.I.B.A., with Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.



NEW HEAD OFFICE OF THE MIDLAND BANK, POULTRY: VIEW OF BANKING HALL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.
Messrs. GOTCH & SAUNDERS, FF.R.I.B.A., with Sir EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., Architects.

Correspondence

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

Architectural School Competitions

SIR,—I notice in your issue of September 16 paragraphs to the effect that there will shortly be two competitions for schools. May I take this advantage of airing my opinions on the subject of school competitions, in the hope that others may express their opinions also? If practising architects were generally in favour of my suggestions, a much-needed revision in the conducting of these competitions might result.

I am all in favour of competitions, since competitions, no doubt, discover genius. My grumble is in connection with the assessing of competitions—particularly those of schools. First of all, I must say that I do not intend or imply any reflection whatsoever on any assessor, past, present or future.

Let us take, for example, a competition for a school. Invariably there is one assessor appointed, whose job it is to decide which scheme submitted is the best. It is simple logic, therefore, to suppose that the winning design is that which approximates most nearly to the assessor's idea of school design. In support of this statement, I may add that most competitors study the assessor's tastes as their first step. If the foregoing is true (and I believe it is), why have a competition? Why not let the person who may be appointed as assessor submit his scheme? In his opinion it would be better than any other, and would therefore win—always assuming that the assessor is conscientious.

So much for my reasons for disapproving present methods. Now, what is the solution? I suggest a board of assessors consisting of two architects, two representatives of the Board of Education, two representatives of the teaching profession, and possibly two representatives of the Ministry of Health.

If each of these individuals gave each scheme so many marks out of a possible total for that branch which most concerns them, the scheme obtaining the highest aggregate would win, and then, I think, the result would be beyond criticism.—Yours faithfully,

BERNARD WIDDOWS.

Derby. October 3, 1927.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

The President of the R.I.B.A. has been elected an Honorary Member of the Associazione Artistica Fra I Cultori di Architettura, Rome.

R.I.B.A. Examinations

The dates of the forthcoming R.I.B.A. examinations will be as follows:—

Intermediate Examination.—November 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17, 1927 (last day for receiving applications October 18, 1927); May 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17, 1928 (last day for receiving applications April 11, 1928).

Final Examination.—December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1927 (last day for receiving applications November 7, 1927); July 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1928 (last day for receiving applications June 4, 1928).

Special Examination.—December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13, 1927 (last day for receiving applications November 7, 1927); July 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, 1928 (last day for receiving applications June 4, 1928).

Special Examination in Design for Former Members of the Society of Architects.—December 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, 1927 (last day for receiving applications November 7, 1927); July 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9, 1928 (last day for receiving applications June 4, 1928).

Special Examination of Licentiates to Qualify as Fellows.—November 28, 29 and 30, December 1 and 2, 1927 (last day for receiving applications October
1927); April 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1928 (last
for receiving applications March 16, 1928).

*Statutory Examination for the Office of Dist
Surveyor in London and Building Surveyor un
Local Authorities.*—October 17, 18 and 19, 1928 (
day for receiving applications October 1, 1928).

Town Planning Examination.—June 27, 28, 29
July 2, 1928 (last day for receiving applicati
March 1, 1928).

Queen Elizabeth's Grammar Scho
Barnet

This new school building by Messrs. Tal
Brown & Fisher, FF.R.I.B.A., represents a
siderable extension to an existing block. The
is grouped round two long corridors at right ang
to the main road, one of which leads past the
to the old part containing lavatories and bota
room, while the other connects with a range of t
porary class-rooms behind the main building. Th
two corridors are united by a cross corridor, para
to the road, and between them they give very
venient access to all the rooms of the building.
site is a restricted one, but by economical plann
room has been found for cloak-rooms and several
class-rooms on the ground floor. On the first fl
are a library, three more class-rooms, staff-room,
head mistress's private sitting-room, looking on t
little flat at the rear of the building. The sec
floor contains a large dining-room with cookery sch
adjoining, while a small flat for the caretaker is
provided.

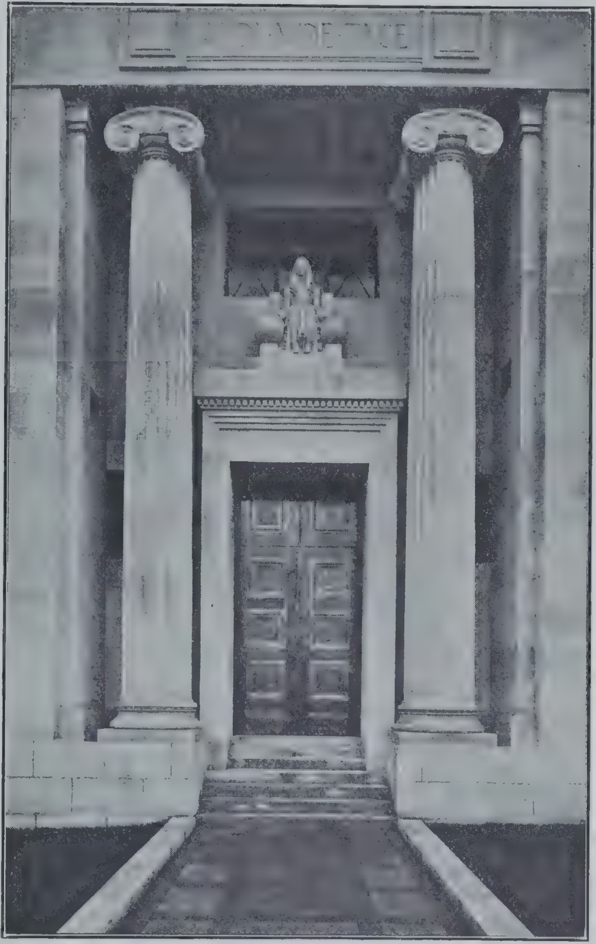
A special interest attaches to the elevation in t
we here see a twentieth century façade placed betw
two mid-Victorian neighbours in the gabled st
The architects have, wisely perhaps, surrendered
attempt to make their own building conform to th
latter, and have not scrupled to design a straight
ward elevation after the manner of our own ti
The main part of the façade consists of a symmetr
pattern having three rows of seven windows enclo
between two bays, or slight projections, which
terminated by broad chimneys scarcely taller tha
parapet, which, however, form highly satisfact
features in the composition. The building is of br
with stone facings, stone medallion cornice, keysto
to the first floor windows, and stone aprons to th
on the ground floor. The doorways on eit
side are well designed, a suitable differen
tion being made between the girls' entra
and the main entrance, which, while of simi
dimensions to the other, is yet given a more decorat
treatment. It is to be regretted that two such v
obtrusive rain-water pipes should have been allo
to cut up the façade, which is already somewhat la
ing in breadth. Whether these features could a
future date be tucked in at the corners or other
suitably disposed of is a question still worth consi
ing. Yet this is but a small point of criticism, wh
does not detract from one's general impression of
orderly and decorous façade skilfully imposed u
a plan necessarily rather complex.

The general contractors were Messrs. P. Ginn
Son, builders and contractors, of Hertford. The s
contractors include Messrs. H. Eldred & Co. (he
ing); Messrs. P. M. Braidwood (electric lightin
and Messrs. The British Reinforced Concrete
gineering Co., Ltd. (concrete and fireproof floors)

Consultations are proceeding between Southp
Blackpool and other local authorities in regards
promoting a scheme for a "railplane" transp
bridge over the Ribble Estuary near Freckleton
Crosseus.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, BIRMINGHAM

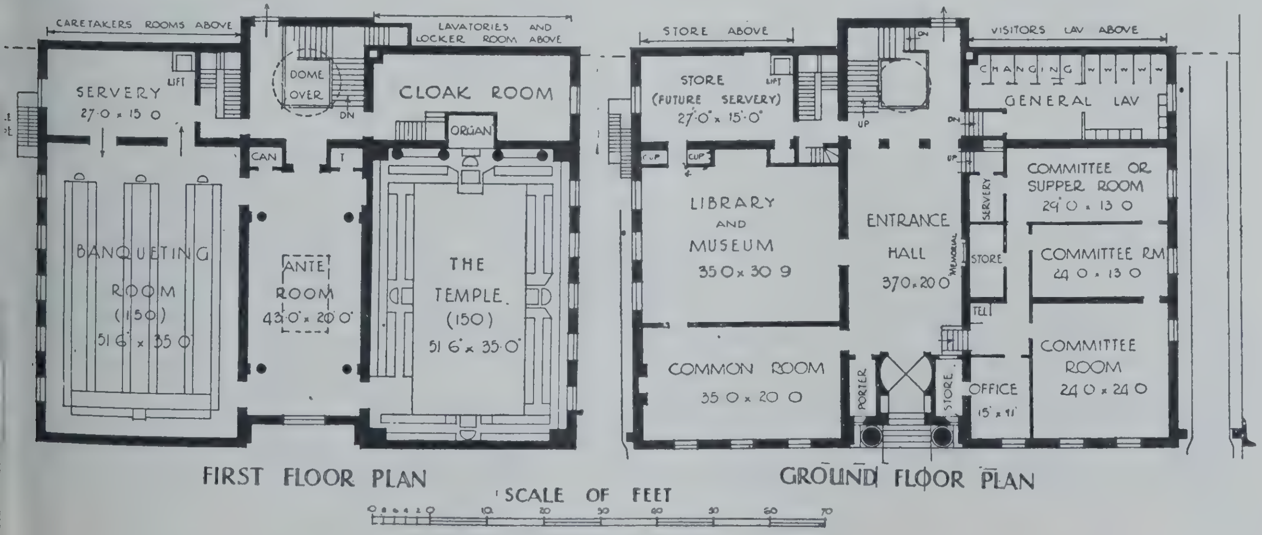
This is one of the best examples of a masonic mple building which has as yet been erected this country. The plan shows a very skilful rangement of the various rooms, and what is pecially noteworthy in it is the apparent ease th which the requisite accommodation is pro- ded in a somewhat restricted site. A happy ect of spaciousness is tained in the large en- ance hall on the ground or, and the ante-room ove, and although these cupy a considerable pro- rtion of the floor area, e sacrifice was worth ile in order to provide gnified approaches to the incipal rooms, all of ich are nevertheless ge enough for their rpose.



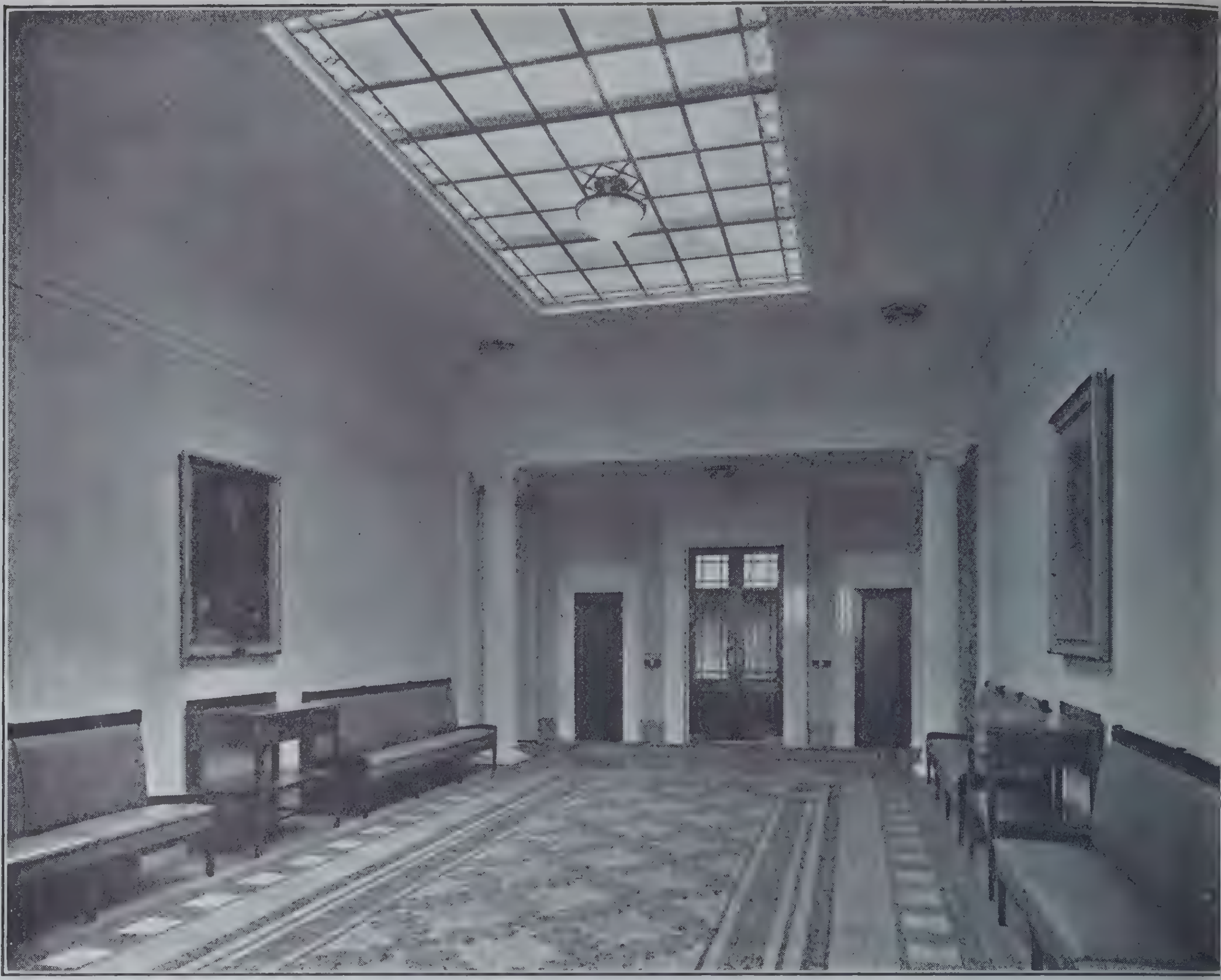
NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, BIRMINGHAM: ENTRANCE DETAIL.
Rupert Savage, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Entering the building rough a recessed portico th vestibule behind it, we d ourselves in the hall, feet by 20 feet, which es access to the main ircase hall, surmounted a dome. On either side the vestibule are porter's lge and storeroom. On left of the hall is a nmon room and the rary and museum, while the right we ascend a v steps to the adminis- tive quarters, containing ce and three committee ms. To the right of the ircase hall are lavatories l changing rooms, and the left a servery. On lower ground floor is dining-room, a lodge m and a large kitchen h requisite offices, which nmunicates by lift to the very on the first floor, jacent to the banqueting room. This spacious mber, 51 feet by 35 feet, is approached by two rs from the large ante-room, 43 feet by 20 feet. e Temple itself is of equal dimension to this. A akroom and servery of ample dimensions are also on this floor, while caretaker's quarters are provided on a small second floor storey at the rear of the building.

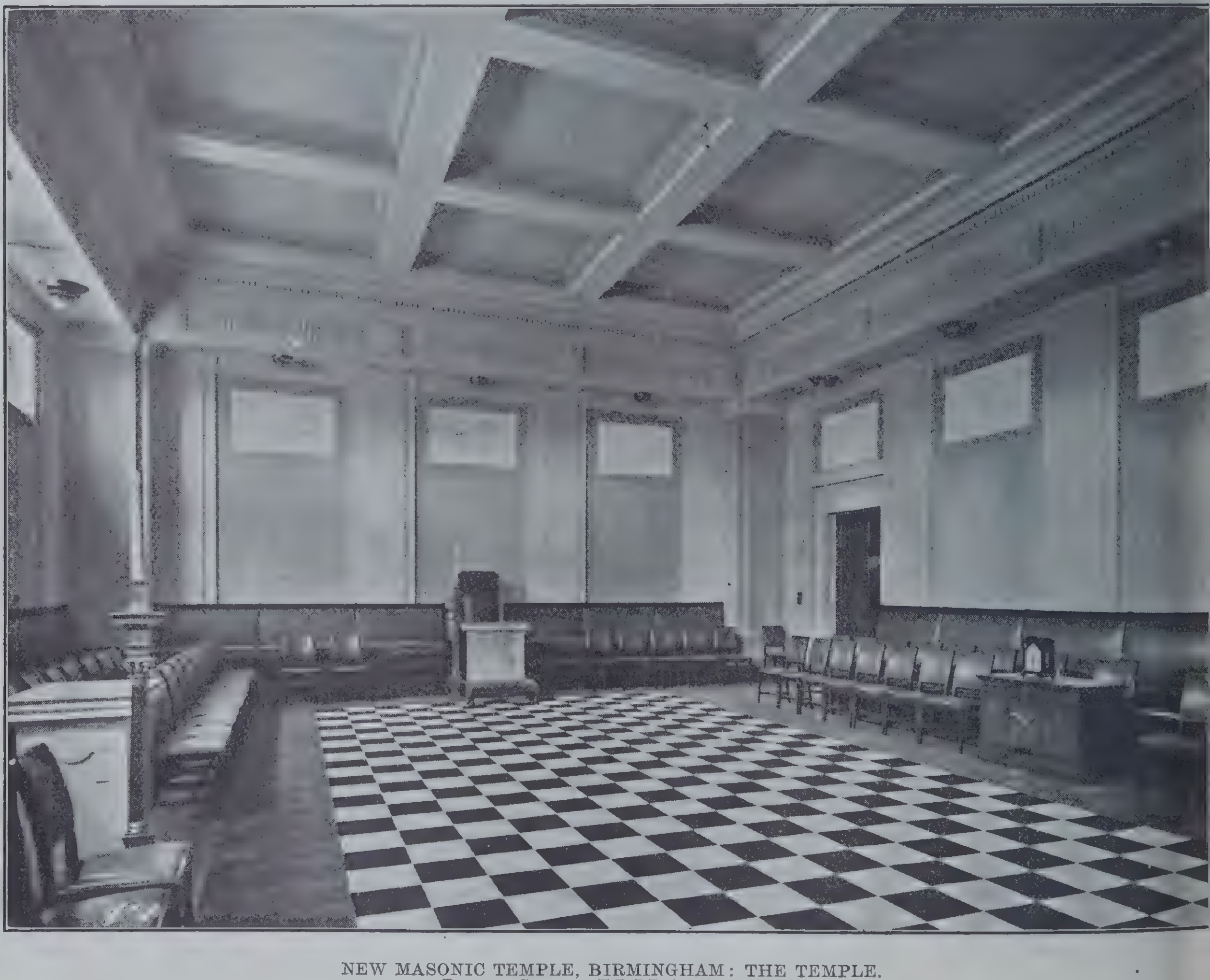
The plan appears to provide an elegant solution of the problem which the architect, Mr. Rupert Savage (Messrs. Crouch, Butler & Savage), was required to tackle. It remains to be considered whether the elevation has been harmoniously related to the plan. In the first instance it must be observed that the type of front elevation chosen has led to some of the principal rooms being darker than they need be. Both the temple and banqueting hall, for instance, are lit from the flanks of the building, which are overshadowed by the structures next to them. So a "practical man" might argue, but in this, as in so many other of his opinions, the "practical man" is wrong, because a row of large windows on the first floor of the main elevation towards the street would have made it impossible for the building to have the character appropriate to a masonic temple. By retaining the wide expanse of blank wall on the upper half of the façade the architect has been able to give to the building just that air of mystery which by rights belongs to a masonic temple. The portico, extending over two storeys, gives a fine scale to the façade, while the long panel with sculptured frieze inset, on either side of the entablature, is an aid to the effect desired. As for the interior lighting, it may well be argued that as banquets are usually given in the evenings, artificial illumination will generally be required in any case, while the temple will probably receive quite as much light as is required in that chamber.



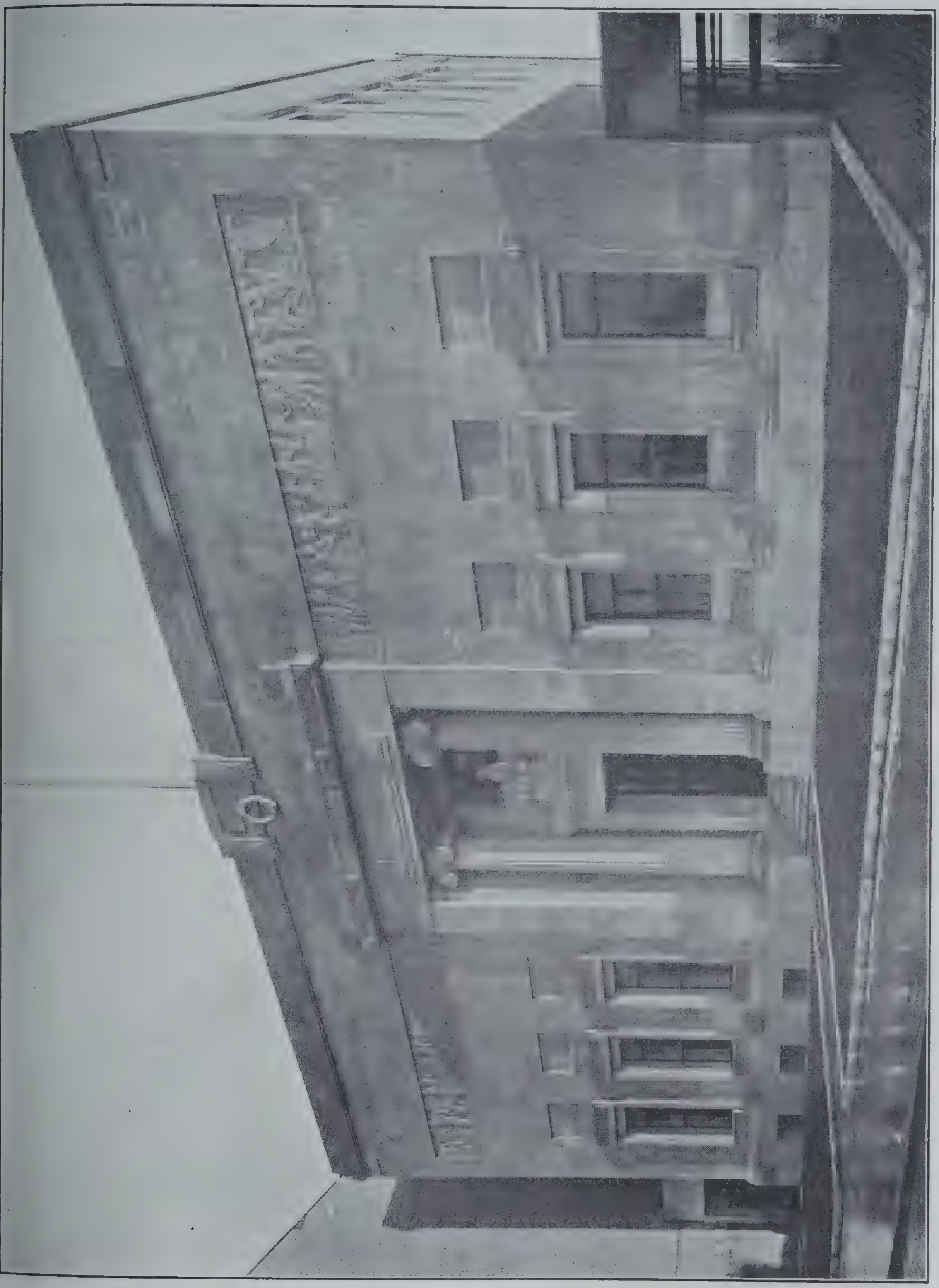
FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE OF FEET GROUND FLOOR PLAN



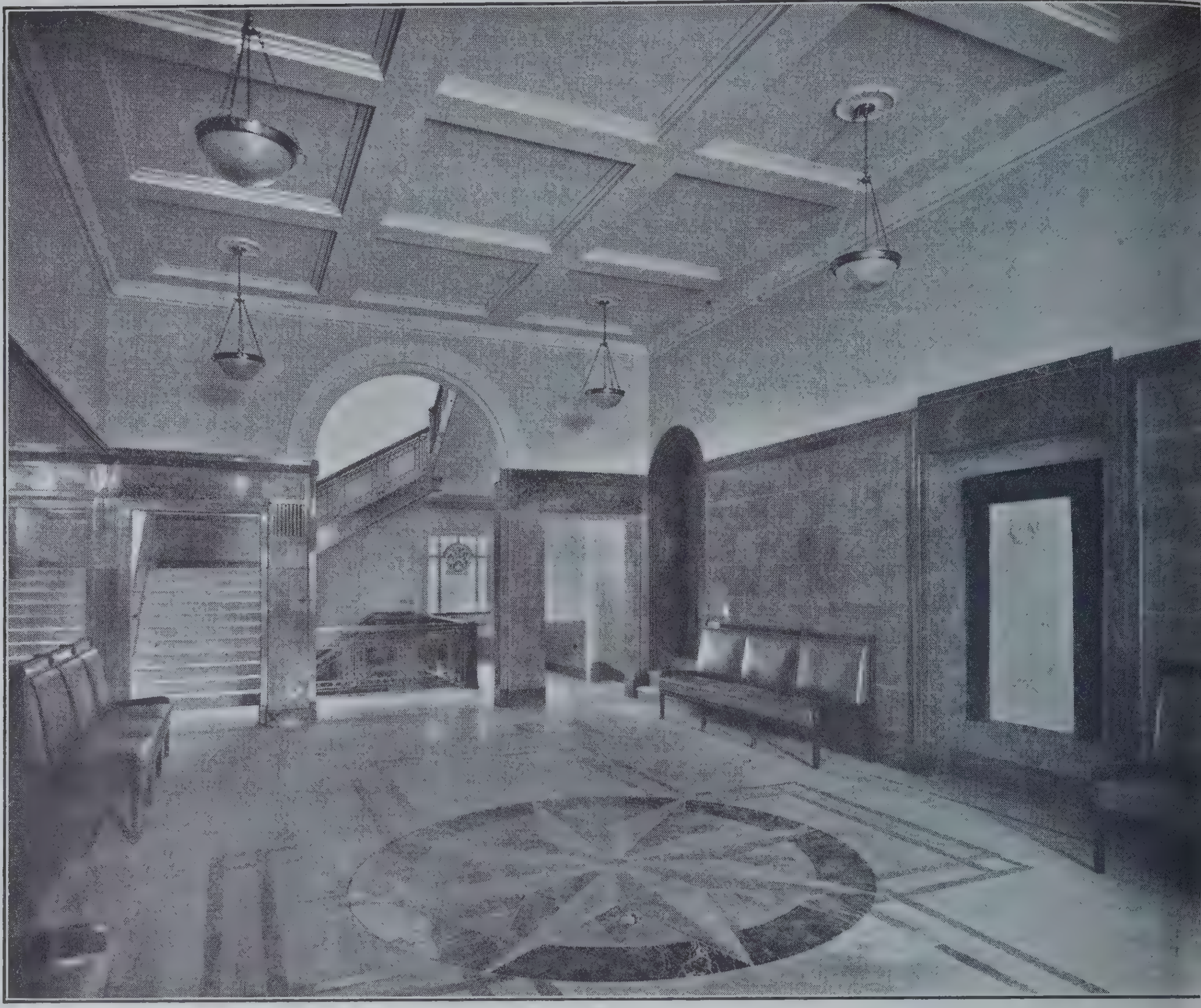
NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, BIRMINGHAM.



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, BIRMINGHAM: THE TEMPLE.
RUPERT SAVAGE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, BIRMINGHAM.
RUPERT SAVAGE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, BIRMINGHAM: THE VESTIBULE.
RUPERT SAVAGE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

So far as the character of the building is concerned, it may be contended that the architect has been successful up to a point, yet not completely, for while the façade has some of the qualities appropriate to a temple, it also looks remarkably like an art gallery or museum, and that is what many people will mistake it for. Whether it would have been possible to give to the temple chamber itself a more emphatic architectural expression, instead of making it, as it is now, just the inarticulate *vis-a-vis* of the banqueting hall, is an interesting problem.

The building is elegantly detailed, the classical conventions being here employed in a fresh and interesting manner.

The main contractors were Messrs. Thos. Elvins & Sons, Birmingham. The sub-contractors included: Messrs. Gilbert Bayes (sculptor); Messrs. Stratford-on-Avon Guild (decorative plaster work); Messrs. Fraley's, Birmingham (marble work); Messrs. Marley Bros., Birmingham (bronze work and wrot-iron gates); Messrs. E. Showell & Sons, Birmingham (bronze doors); Messrs. Waygood-Otis (lifts); Messrs. Hollis Bros., Hull (hardwood floors); Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd. (heating and ventilating); Messrs. Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd. (fireproof floors and roof); Messrs. Drytone, London (hardwood joinery); Messrs. The Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd. (lodge furniture, etc.); Messrs. Jas. Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton (door furniture); Messrs. John Wright & Co. and Messrs. R. & A. Main (kitchen equipment); Messrs. Stourbridge Glazed Brick and Fireclay Co., Ltd (sanitary fittings and glazed wall tiling; Messrs. Walker Bros., Birmingham (electric light wiring); Messrs. Osler & Faraday and Messrs. Ingram & Kemp (electric light fittings).

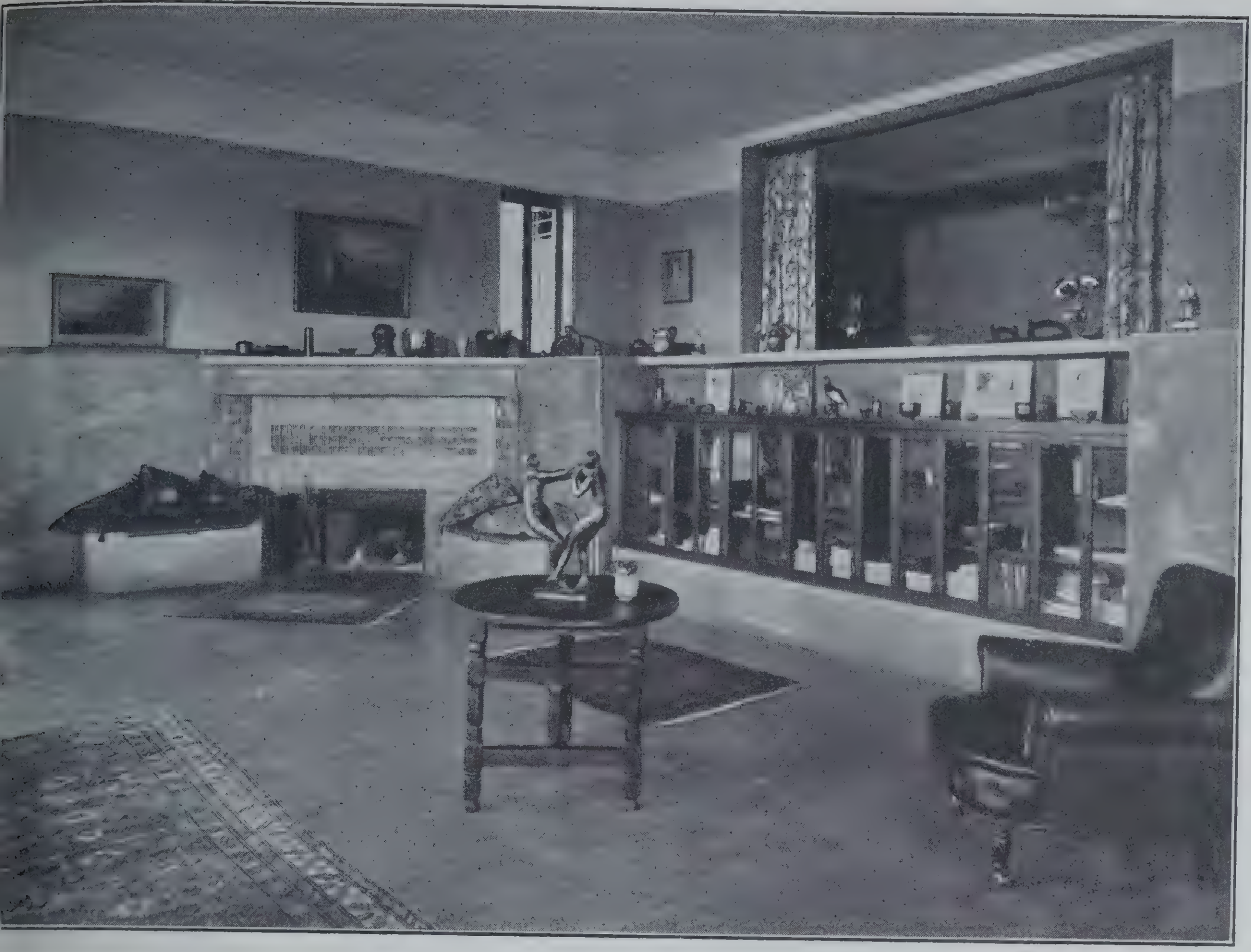
We have received a copy of the prospectus
1927-28 of the Department of Architecture, Sur
ing and Building at the Northern Polytechnic, H
way, London, N.7. The School of Architecture
offers a three-year course, success in the subseq
examination exempting students in the Intermed
Examination of the R.I.B.A. The Polytechnic
provides courses for advanced junior students
building, as well as evening classes, in all the a
subjects. There are also evening classes in the bu
ing crafts. Mr. T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A.,
F.I.O.B., Hon. F.I.B.A., the head of the departm
has the assistance of Mr. H. J. Axten, A.R.I.B
A.I.Struct.E., as assistant head and director of
building school, Mr. T. E. Scott, A.R.I.B.A., as h
master of the architectural school, and a large sta
masters in the various branches. Particulars
obtainable, post free, on application to the Secret

* * *

A private company has arranged to re-open
old stone quarry at St. Albans Head, near Swan
which has not been worked for the past sixty ye
The quarry was closed to provide a wild
sanctuary, but the present owner has sanctioned
working of the quarry, which will provide work
local inhabitants.

* * *

The Kensington Borough Council have rejected
recommendation of its Improvements Committe
obtain Parliamentary power to extend the Town
and erect a new Central Public Library, for w
purpose it would be necessary to acquire part of
parish churchyard.



VILLA OF TONY GARNIER, LYON: THE LIVING-ROOM.

HE HOME OF A GREAT FRENCH ARCHITECT

The Villa of Tony Garnier at Lyon

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

here is, perhaps, no experience which is more ulating to the architect than that of visit- the home of a brother architect designed built for his own use, and expressing its arrangement and furnishing that same onality which is evident in other direc- in larger work executed for the ordinary client. ably it is harder, in the nature of things, for the itect to build for himself than for any other on, for he has the most difficult and exacting of ts and suffers from the superabundance of ideas ideals which are accumulated in the long ex- ence of striving to interpret the often sensible ingenious requirements of the private client.

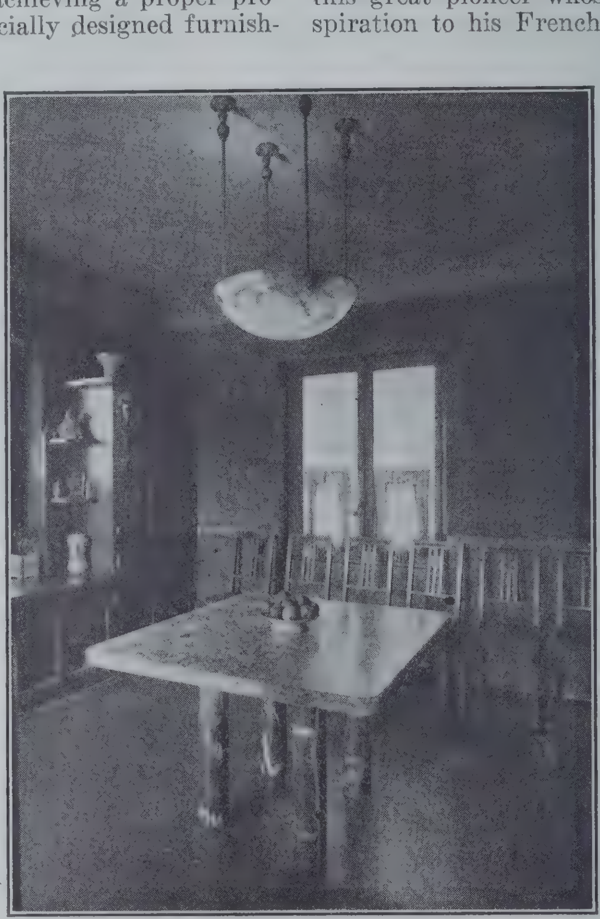
ry often the result is disappointing, perhaps ugh the obvious limitations of cost, and because architect often builds for himself before he has ned his full professional maturity. But there notable exceptions, such as the house which Sir Gilbert Scott has recently erected for himself larendon Place, the façade of which seems to pro- , without any further investigation, that it is ly the sort of house which Sir Giles must have ned and studied in his dreams for many years e he actually found the opportunity to realise bricks and mortar.

st such a home, but of an entirely different type, unique and fascinating villa which the French tect, Tony Garnier, has erected for himself in ightful spot on the banks of the Rhône, a few etres out from the town of Lyon, a house which st as recognisable as the work of Garnier as is Giles Scott's town house expressive of his own cular artistic personality.

The interest of Garnier's villa lies not only in the entirely personal handling of its plan and furnishing, but also in the evidence which it reveals of an early indication of that modern movement in the decoration and the treatment of rooms which we are accustomed to consider as the peculiar field of the younger school which has broken with the usual tradition of French interiors, a tradition which has scarcely changed from the so-called styles of the Louis, in spite of the transient phases of Directoire and Empire.

The modern type of furnishing, which was seen in an often extravagant form at the Paris Exhibition of 1925, does not draw its effects merely from the design of the furniture, with its smooth contours and the very careful selection of fine woods as an alternative to the mouldings, inlay, and ormolu of a past period, nor from the choice of tissues of gay colour and sober yet richly patterned designs. There is, in the treatment of rooms, a very much more important factor, which is the careful design of the architectural elements and a studied placing of furniture and wall decoration to obtain the maximum effects of spaciousness within a given area. This is achieved partly by a clever disposition of openings and wall divisions, so that vistas are obtained through doors and windows, and by the use, where practicable, of low walls or screens of furniture as a separation between rooms. By dividing, for instance, a living room from a dining recess by a screen wall of shoulder height, or by a range of bookcases, the ceiling remains as a big unit of space, carrying over and beyond the partition, and a much greater apparent area of surface is obtained. Lighting, too, both natural and artificial, has received particular attention. Windows tend to develop in length and are reduced in height, the pattern of the window stressing the proportion of the wall space instead of subdividing it vertically. The late 18th century tradition of high windows was in harmony with tall ceilings, but with our present day low ceiling heights all effects of stately proportion become almost impossible; while with the horizontal window the character of breadth, which can be obtained with even modest rooms of low height (as is evidenced in our own cottages) is accentuated to the immense advantage of the furnishing, which can be kept low in height and small in scale, another highly important factor in the treatment of limited space.

French designers have recognised the importance of this point, which, after all, resolves itself back into the fundamental question of achieving a proper proportion and scale. In the specially designed furnishing of some of the modern cubist houses by Mallet-Stevens, Lurçat, and Le Corbusier, particular attention has been made to the *direction* of the furniture. The cupboards, wardrobes, bookcases, dressing tables, and the other usual articles of the home are designed, as far as possible, with reduced height and a general horizontality of proportion, the units such as doors, drawers, etc., being kept fairly small and an effect of scale obtained by their repetition. Much of this furniture is hard and hospital-like in character — it is produced economically and must inevitably be extremely simple—but the main lines are good and assist the character of the architecture.



TONY GARNIER'S VILLA AT LYON: THE DINING ROOM.

In Tony Garnier's villa precisely these same effects have been obtained. The rooms themselves are not large, but the whole effect is one of spaciousness. This is gained by the dispositions of the plan, by the accentuation of horizontality in the architectural lines, and by the broad horizontal sweep of such articles of furniture as the bookcases, the wall seats, and the divan bed.

In the living-room, a charming apartment treated in low-toned colour, with a waxed composition flooring, a gallery and steps (the latter not visible in the illustration) give access to the recess beyond on a higher level. A broad-curtained bay separates the two apartments, and the eye travels through into this recess with a very charming and interesting effect. The horizontal lines of the balustrade are picked up by the chimney-shelf and accentuated by the built-in bookcases, and the seats flanking the fireplace, broad and low, produce an impression of spacious hospitality. They line with the base to the bookcase, and for this reason intensify the scale of the whole apartment.

The bedroom is schemed on similar lines. Again the colouring is sober, but vivid relief is obtained by the piled-up cushions and hassocks covered in blue, scarlet, gold and silver.

The house is designed in general for a war
climate than ours, and is built round a courty
which opens out into a charming series of log
enclosing a formal garden leading to the works
of Madame Garnier, who is an expert in the mal
of pottery, being responsible for the many charn
examples which fit so well into the general chara
of the house and its decoration.

The same power of composition and the organi
of plan and elevation into broad, simple, ma
effects are exemplified in this small domestic w
as in the splendid buildings which Tony Garnier
erected—the abattoirs, the stadium, and the splen
war memorial which is now under construction
magnificent river site at Lyon. The spirit of
modern conception in design, breadth, simpli
space, and convenience, pervades the atmospher
this great pioneer whose work has been such an
spiration to his French contemporaries and such
influence for the you
generations, and from
examination of which t
are so many lessons t
gleaned for students
architecture in
country.

(The writer is inde
to the kindness of
sieur Tony Garnier for
photographs which i
trate this article.)

Coming Even

October 6-9. — N
Annual Country Me
of the Town Plan
Institute, at Winchest

British Institute of
dustrial Art.—Exhib
of Pottery, in the N
Court Annexe, Vic
and Albert Mus
S.W.7, to October
Open from 10 a.m.
5 p.m.

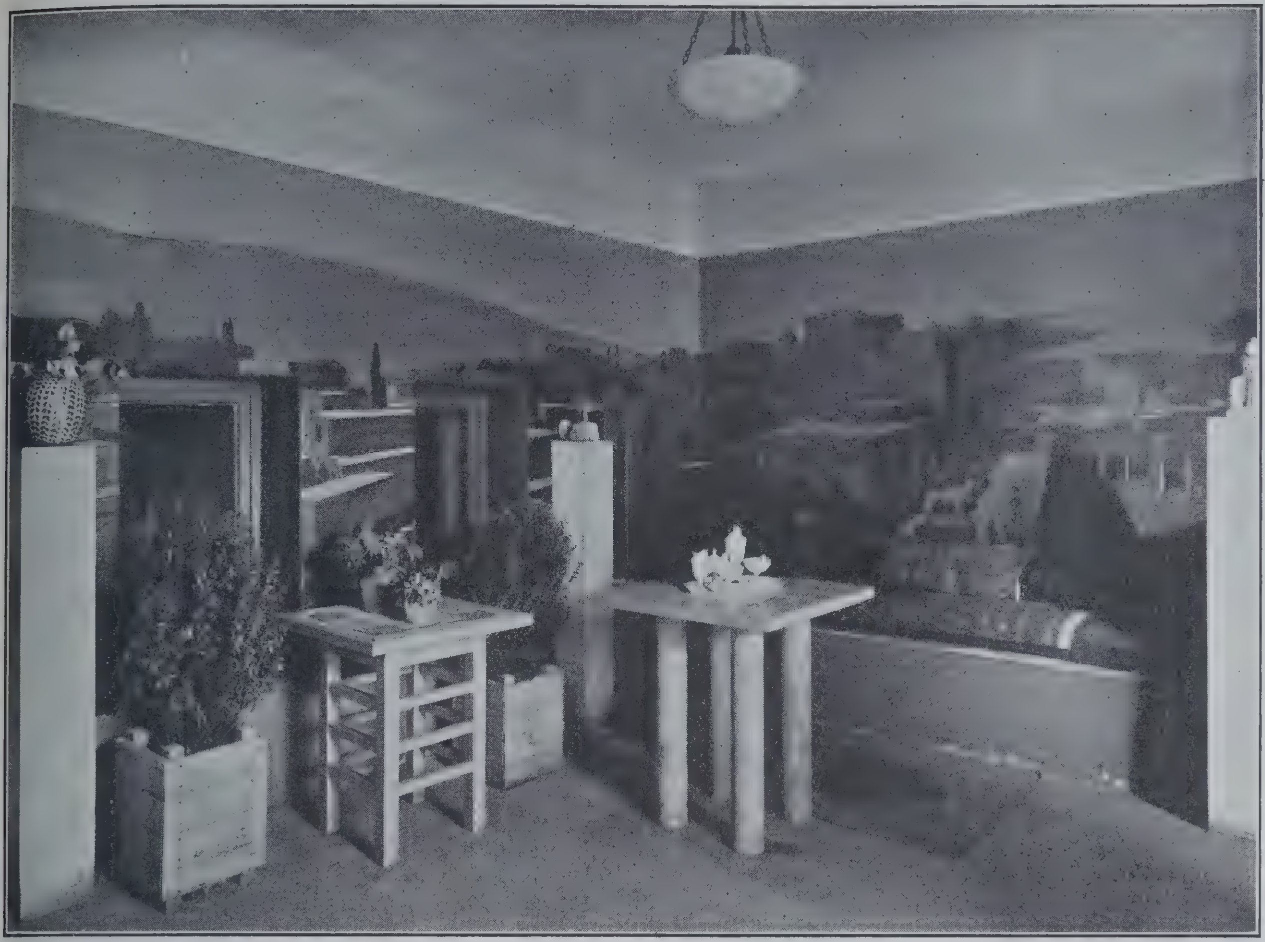
Association of A
tects, Surveyors and T
nical Assistants (M
politan Division). —
following visits have
arranged: October
Stone Court Sand
Ballast Pits, Greenh,
October 15—to Messrs. British Challenge Gla
Co.'s works, Stratford; October 22—to Me
Gillett & Johnston's works, Croydon; October 2
Madame Tussaud's rebuilding, Baker Street, W.

October 11.—Institution of Heating and Ven
ing Engineers. Special meeting, at 6.45 p.m.
J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E., etc., on "Atmosp
Pollution."

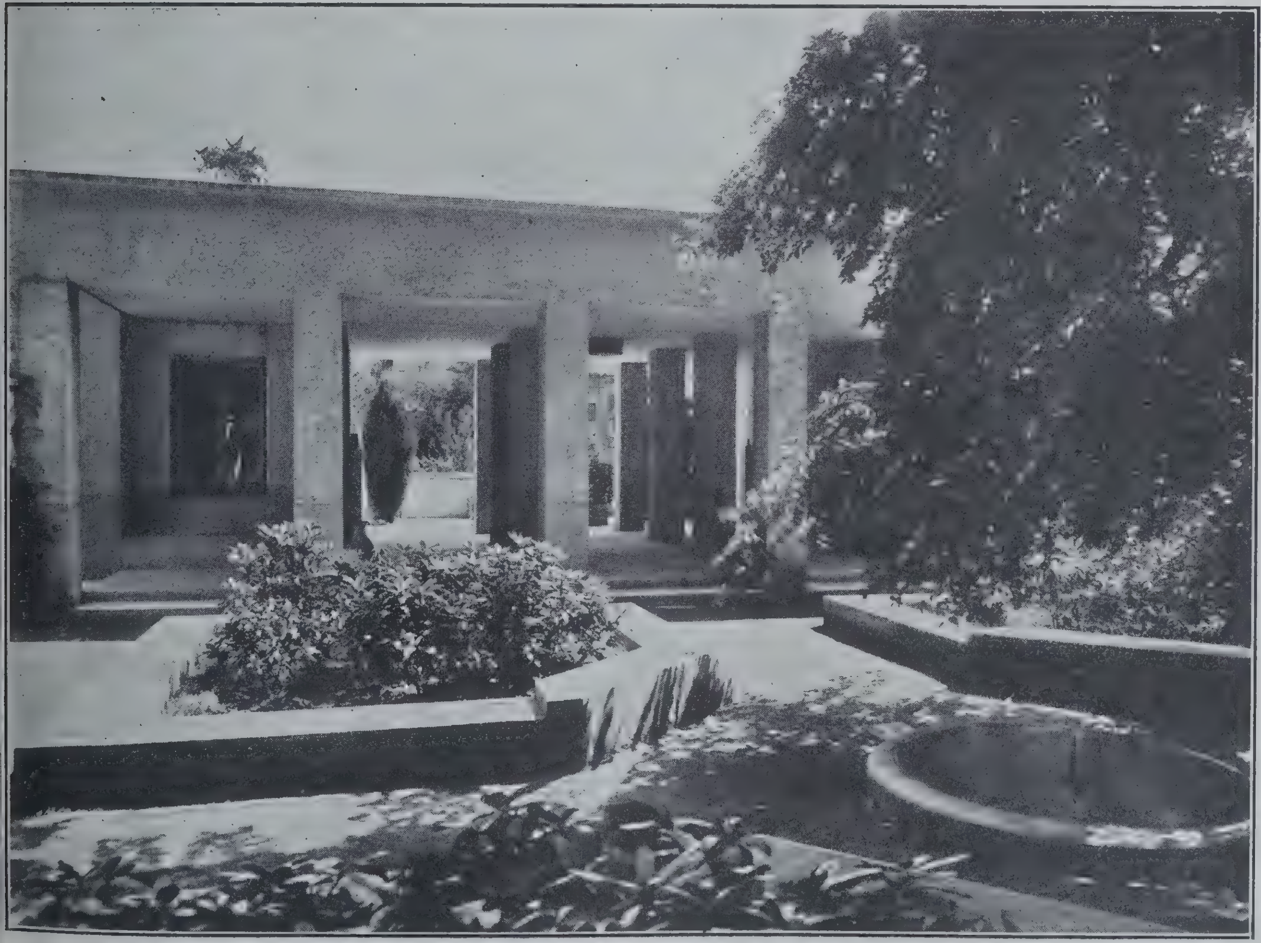
Obituary

As we go to press, we regret to hear of the
of Mr. Henry Lovegrove, who was elected a
Associate of the Royal Institute in 1875. A se
will be held at Beckenham Parish Church to
Friday, at 11 a.m.

The Exeter City Council has rejected, on
ground of too great expense, a scheme costing
£350,000 for extensive road widenings and
thoroughfares in the city to relieve traffic conges



THE COURTYARD LOGGIA IN TONY GARNIER'S VILLA AT LYON. THE WALL FRESCOES ARE THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECT.



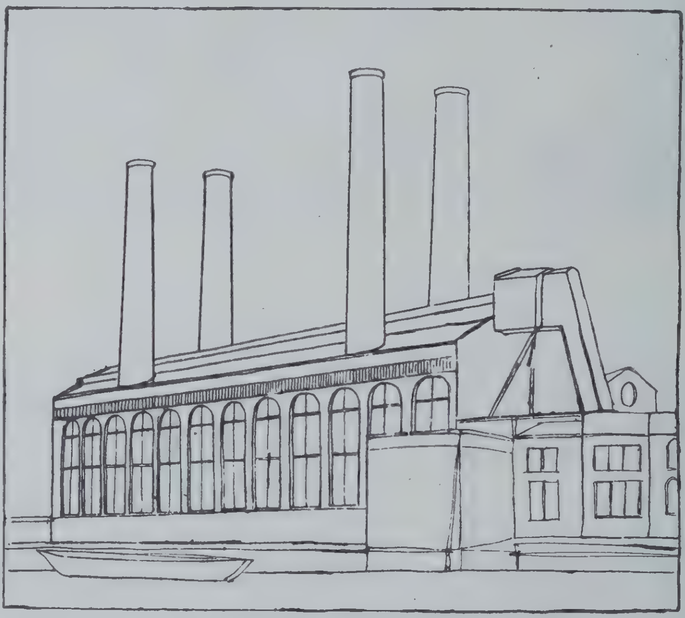
THE FORMAL GARDEN IN TONY GARNIER'S VILLA AT LYON.

ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

An Unnatural Conflict

There are reasons for supposing that the conflict between architects and engineers, in so far as there is a conflict, is an entirely unnecessary one. It is true, of course, that modern building, especially commercial or industrial building, necessitates an ever-increasing amount of steel or ferro-concrete construction, and it might be argued that there is now some justification for a considerable encroachment by engineers upon the province which formerly belonged to architects alone. It remains for the latter, therefore, if they are successfully to resist this encroachment, to convince both engineers and the public that there are certain desirable qualities of building which cannot be attained by designers entirely pre-occupied with the task of good construction. In fact, architects must prove the existence of an æsthetic factor in their art over and above the utilitarian and constructional factors.

In a controversy of this kind, the most effective method by which the architects could establish their case is to show that the engineers have in their own practice already admitted it. With this object in view, let us direct our attention to a celebrated work of engineering commonly praised for the constructive skill employed in its erection; if it be found that the virtues of this structure are not purely of the utilitarian order but reside in certain æsthetic qualities capable of being analysed and described, we shall have established the truth of our argument. For if the engineers themselves deigned to be artists as well as constructors, there will be no need for architects to apologise for a similar devotion to the æsthetic ideal. In the first half of the last century architecture and engineering were not separated as they are now; this union was good for both professions, and one may look forward to the day when the unhappy breach between them will be healed, and it will be recognised that in every structure which may be erected both the engineer and the artist (if these happen to be one person so much the better) should play their part.



THE "SEVEN SISTERS."

Artist and Constructor

At the time when the science of engineering made its greatest strides, at the very beginning of what is known as "the industrial revolution" in this country, the great engineers always remembered that they were expected to be artists, and in fact they would have been insulted if their claim to this latter title had been seriously impugned. Are the precious standards of value which then prevailed to be lost sight of in modern practice, or will it be once more possible to achieve that spiritual marriage between art and engineering which produced such masterpieces of designs as Waterloo and London Bridges, the dignified lighthouses and dockyard buildings which still bear witness to British genius in design? To answer this question it is necessary to consider the philosophic attitude underlying the customary approach to their subject. Do the modern enginee *wish* to create beautiful forms—that is the point— have they imbibed the fatal doctrine that if only th construct rightly they already achieve beauty, becau art is a luxury, a pleasant but not essential expressi of the particular kind of vigour which they claim possess? Whichever of these two points of view adopted, it is clear that there is not being applied engineering a judgment outside itself, a humani judgment such as would seek to relate the activiti of engineers to a general æsthetic standard.

An Engineer's Maxims

The relation between architecture and engineerin has been admirably defined by Sir John Renni "The pursuits of the engineer," he says, "are int mately connected with architecture, not merely regards construction, but in taste also; and althoug it is not necessary for him to be thoroughly conversa with all the details of ornament as to be able to practi as an architect, still he should be so far acquainte with them as to be able to carry out the leading pri ciples with effect whe ever it becomes abs lutely necessary in th course of his practice. He wrote at length o this subject, and h remarks might well b studied at the prese time, for not only wa he intent upon achievin beauty in the individu structure, but he reco nised that this structu should be made to acco with its surrounding The works of the e gineer, he tells us, ass ciated as they are for th most part with the gre operations of Natur should be designed an constructed so as to ha monise with them. The must strike by the general mass and pr portion rather than b trifling details or miniature of ornament, which, a a matter of taste, would be misplaced and unnecessar and wasteful as regards expenditure. Consistentl therefore, with their first grand object of fitness fo their purpose, they should be simple; and in the fe instances where ornament may be necessary it shoul harmonise with the structure and be sparingly use Here we have an engineer using the words "mass, "proportion," "necessity of ornament," "harmon with Nature." But he belongs to the period whe engineers consciously strove to make their creation beautiful.

A Notable Power Station.

Even to-day, however, there is ample evidence tha engineers often achieve artistic effects, instructivel and unconsciously perhaps, because all human being unless this quality has been carefully educated awa have a natural predelection for beauty.

In order to prove how illogical it is to stop shor at an arbitrary point when once such an æstheti advance has been begun, a very well-known design the "Four Sisters" at Chelsea, the electric powe station in Lots Road, is here illustrated. Thi has indeed been quite extravagantly admire y architects, painters, and others. When one comes o ask such enthusiasts their reasons for eulogising his building, one obtains some rather contradictory nswers. Some of these critics profess to find the par- icular virtue of the building in the fact that it xpresses its purpose in a severe and restrained nanner and emphatically disdains the usage of orna- nent. Another type of critic will affirm that the uilding possesses æsthetic qualities in the highest legree, that it is, in fact, a grand and striking com- osition. Let us, however, examine the structure oldly and, without losing our heads over it, analyse ome of its virtues—and some of its faults also. In he first place, we must enquire how it comes about hat in the vicinity of the Thames Embankment, where large number of factory buildings with factory tacks are situated, one particular example should ave been singled out for special comment. To this he obvious reply is that the Lots Road Power Station lone of all the factory buildings in that area has s stacks set in a geometrical formation. That simple act is sufficient to cause this building to be marked ut from the rest, yet it can scarcely be asserted that he intelligence required to set those four stacks at he corners of a rectangle was of a very high order. Iany a child of six years old, playing with toy bricks, as shown a similar inventive capacity. Let us, how- ver, examine the significance of the child's act a little urther. Supposing, for instance, we saw the contents f the box of bricks scattered higgledy-piggledy all ver the floor, we should regard the disposition of ie bricks as entirely fortuitous. If, however, on a urther inspection of the assemblage of bricks, we oticed that four of them had been placed so as to ndicate the corners of a rectangle, immediately and ithout any misgivings upon the point we should ome to the conclusion that somebody has been " play- ig " with those bricks. While the configuration of ie remainder seems to be the product of mere chance, e recognise that the pattern of the four bricks shows iat human intelligence has here been active. Simi- irly, the pre-eminence of the Lots Road Power tation over the neighbouring industrial buildings is ue to the same reason. The geometrical arrange- ent of the stacks suggests that somebody has been playing " with them, for whether we say that uman intelligence has been at work or at play it akes little difference, for the exercise of the intel- ctual faculty is an enjoyable one. Perhaps in this istance the term " play " is slightly more appro- riate because it suggests that the designers of the ots Road Power Station have done something which as not strictly necessary to the fulfilment of the ilitarian purpose of the building. It is quite ossible that the operations of the power station could ave been just as well conducted if the tall stacks id been disposed in some unsymmetrical formation. he designers, however, must have pleaded with the rectors of the enterprise for permission to " play little game " with these stacks, and this little game hich they played was just as pleasing and significant the action of the child in placing the four toy icks at the corners of a rectangle.

Arrangement of Stacks

This geometrical arrangement of the stacks is the incipal evidence of design, that is to say, archi- ctural design, in the Lots Road Power Station, though, of course, a certain degree of orderliness is pressed in the fact that the building is situated on rectangular plan which uniformly overlaps the rect- igle indicated by the stacks. Here, however, one ay point out a certain crudeness in the design of e building which seems to show that the effort of ranging the stacks in a geometrical pattern had most exhausted the engineer's capacity to imbue his building with an æsthetic attribute. It was not sufficient to give the stacks a certain consciousness of each other's presence, for, having begun to give the building an organic quality, they might very well have made an attempt to relate these stacks to the building below them in such a fashion that the façades of the building prepare one for the presence of the tall vertical features by which they are surmounted. This degree of sensitiveness on the part of the façades is entirely absent, for one might take away the stacks altogether and the main block of the building would still be a complete unity by itself. This means, of course, that an æsthetic relationship between the stacks and the block has not been established. The building seems to be wrapped round the stacks like a blanket, and the bases of the stacks find no architectural expression at all. The emergence of the stacks from the block has the characteristic of a complete surprise, whilst their æsthetic experiences below the level of the roof are shrouded in mystery; that is to say, the formal emphasis of the nether extremities of the stacks, if indeed this exists, is hidden from view. It might perhaps have been desirable to have placed supplementary terminating members at the points where the stacks impinge upon the roof, for this would have been a pleasant mark of recognition of the block on the part of the stacks, which at present seem to make a plunge into the building without so much as a " by your leave." But even if this had been accomplished and the stacks had been provided with projecting bands or some other articulation immediately above the roof it would have been none the less necessary for their presence to have been expressed on the façades, which should in reason have shown some rather emphatic formal modifications immediately beneath them. But while pointing out these blemishes in the Lots Road Power Station, one may at the same time recognise certain elements of formality which it possesses. The upper extremities of the stacks are marked by small terminating features, while the main façade itself is emphasised at its upper extremity by the semi-circular arches and at its base by the plain band of wallage under the windows.

The Æsthetic Standard

Such æsthetic judgments as are here arrived at are based as far as possible upon reason and common sense. All schools of opinion in the realm of art unite in contending that design should be organic; that is to say, that in order to be beautiful a thing must have unity and its several parts must exhibit a certain inter-relationship without which the design is devoid of vitality. To be organic is to have the qualities of an organism. Engineers are not altogether pleased if it be suggested that the structures erected by them should have beauty, for beauty, as the term is used by certain people, suggests to them some quality of ornament or decoration which engineers quite properly regard as being alien to the character of their creations. But that works of engineering should have vitality, that they should be imbued with the same logic which gives form and vigour to the products of animate nature, is a quite different proposition and one which is more likely to be commendable to them.

An appeal has been launched for a sum of £2,000 for repairs to the thirteenth-century parish church of Wemsley, near Leyburn, Yorks, the oak roof of which has been badly damaged by the " death watch " beetle, and much of the external lead covering, too, has perished. Towards the fund Lord Bolton, patron of the living, has promised £400. An appeal is also being made on behalf of the parish church of Pebmarsh, Essex, of similar date to Wemsley, where the oak roof has been similarly damaged.

London Building Notes

Acton.—The Goldsmiths' Company have presented to the Ministry of Pensions a site on their Acton estate, where it is proposed to build a club and sports pavilion for use by the Ministry's staff. The building will cost about £10,000, and plans are shortly to be prepared.

Basinghall Street.—The site is now being cleared to make way for the additions to the Guildhall. The first contract—for the foundations—has been placed with Messrs. L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., Portland Place North, S.W.8. The architect is Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.

Becontree. — The contract for the new Picture Theatre to be built on the Dagenham section of the L.C.C. housing estate, referred to in our issue of September 30, has been placed with Messrs. Henry Kent, Beacon Road, S.E.13. The architect is Mr. J. Stanley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101 Baker Street, W.1.

Carshalton.—Work has commenced upon the new row of shops and flats in Carshalton Road. The builder is Mr. A. Wheeler, Nightingale Road, Carshalton. The architects are Messrs. Benians & Wallis, 66 High Street, Carshalton.

Chiswick.—An important contract is shortly to be placed for a large Cinematograph Film Studio, printing works, etc., upon a site of 14 acres on the Great West Road, by the British Masterfilms, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Withers & Partners, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1. The capital involved is approximately £250,000.

Covent Garden.—The Beecham Estate Trust are considering plans for the improvement and enlargement of the large market premises at Covent Garden, W.C. The architects to the estate are Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.2.

Croydon.—Among the plans passed by the B.C. are: Mr. P. Richardson, 136 Addiscombe Road, 64 houses in Nursery Close and Nursery Avenue; Messrs. Thomas & Son, Bromley Avenue, Coulsdon, 44 houses in Biggin Wood Road; Mr. S. Jefferies, Ross Road, 17 houses and garages in Ross Road. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, architects, 39 Maddox Street, W.1. Shops, with billiard hall over, in High Street, Croydon.

East Ham.—Plans passed by Corporation: Two steel-framed buildings, High Street South, for Messrs. Sommerville-Barnard Construction Co., Ltd.; alterations, Social Club, Barking Road, for Mr. T. F. Ingram, F.R.I.B.A.; alterations, 58 Barking Road, for Mr. H. Byron, F.R.I.B.A.; extensions, Trebor Works, Shaftesbury Road, for Messrs. J. C. Mellis & Co.; alterations, 809-813 Romford Road, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth, Ltd.; extensions, Co-operative Stores, High Street, for Mr. L. G. Ekins, F.R.I.B.A.

East Smithfield.—A large goods warehouse and depot is to be built by the London and North-Eastern Railway Co., consisting of a three-storey building equipped with mechanical handling appliances. The builders are Messrs. G. A. Pillatt & Co., Ltd., Sherwood Street, Nottingham. Plans by the railway company's chief engineer, Mr. Brown, at King's Cross Station, N.W.1.

Edgware.—It is proposed to carry out a scheme of enlargement at St. Margaret's Church, including a new north and south aisle and the extension of the east end of the edifice. Plans by Mr. Charles H. Freeman, L.R.I.B.A., Fair View, Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware.

Finchley.—A large housing scheme is to be developed, and plans have been prepared for 50 residences. The architect is Mr. P. T. Harrison, 9 The Hawthorns, Regent's Park Road, N.3.

Fulham. — The B.C. are recommended to invite fresh tenders for their electricity showrooms and offices at 587-91, Fulham Road. Plans by Mr. H. M. De Colville, 48 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Golders Green.—Messrs. R. & J. Pritchard, Ltd., are carrying out a big shop-building programme in Church Road, N.W., whilst further sites in the district have also been purchased. The plans are by Mr. P. H. Edwards, 237 Golders Green Road, N.W.11.

Hammersmith.—Demolition of old property in King Street and St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith, W., is now in progress preparatory to the erection of new buildings. The question of plans is not yet settled.

Hampton Hill.—A new County School is to be erected by the Middlesex E.C. Plans by Mr. J. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, architect to the committee.

Hanwell.—The Seward estate is being extensively developed. The building programme includes the erection of some 150 houses of various types. Plans by Messrs. Tyler & Tyler, 51 The Mall, Ealing, W.5. The builders are Messrs. Walters & Blake, Seymour Avenue, Tottenham, N.

Holloway Road.—A large Church is to be built at a cost of approximately £10,000. Plans by Mr. S. A. S. Yeo, 2 St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. The builders are Messrs. Hammond & Barr, Ltd., 52 Beauchamp Place, Chelsea, S.W.3.

India Street.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, for a block of shops and offices, at about £13,000. Plans by Mr. D. Andrews, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Isleworth.—The contract for the erection of six classrooms at the Town Schools has been placed with Mr. Drinkwater & Son, Feltham, at £4,900. Plans by Mr. J. G. Carey, Council House Chambers, Hounslow. Quantities by Mr. J. McBain.

Jermyn Street.—A contract has been placed for the erection of a large block of shops, offices and chambers upon the site at the corner of Jermyn Street and St. James's Street, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Preliminary works are being commenced.

Jewry Street.—The premises of Messrs. B. Harding, Ltd., are being rebuilt and improved. The contractors are Messrs. W. Gladding & Co., Ltd., 188 Whitechapel Road, E.1. Plans by Mr. D. P. Hayworth, A.R.I.B.A., 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.4.

Kingsway.—Foundations are being commenced for the extensions to th London School of Economics i Houghton Street, W.C., the contract having been placed with Messrs. Bovis Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1 Steelwork will be supplied and erected by Messrs. Lindsay's Paddington Ironworks, Ltd., North Wharf, W.2. Th architects are Messrs. Treherne & Norman, Windsor House, Kingsway W.C.2.

Little Stanmore (Hendon).—Th R.D.C. have accepted the tender o Messrs. Franklin & Co., Erith, for 2 houses, at £432 per house.

Old Kent Road.—The branch store at 684 Old Kent Road, S.E.15, of th Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society Ltd., are to be considerably extended Plans by the Society's architect.

Richmond Hill.—Additional block of flats are to be built on the Cardiga House estate to house the disabled ex Service men employed at the Britis Legion's Poppy Factory. The builder are Messrs. Simpson & Son, 9 Kingsto Hill, Kingston-on-Thames. Plans ar by Mr. Douglas Wood, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.

St. James's Street, S.W.1.— Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Sons, Ltd builders, have secured the contract fo the erection of a block of moder shops, showrooms and offices, unde Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, architects. The steelwork is being supplie by Messrs. H. Young & Co., Ltd Thornycroft House, Smith Squar Westminster, S.W.1.

Streatham.—A large Post Offic with an adjacent Telephone Exchang is to be erected upon a site at No bury, S.W., at a cost of about £30,00 Plans by H.M. Office of Work Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. whose chief architect is Sir R. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

Tottenham.—A large public-hous —the "White Hart" Inn—togethe with a dance hall, clubrooms, bowlin green, etc., is to be erected on th White Hart housing estate by the Improved Public-house Co., Ltd., at cost of £40,000. The builders a Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd Sydney Road, Enfield. Plans by M E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Fin bury Pavement House, Moorgat E.C.2. Work is to be started at onc

West Ham.—The T.C. propose erect a further 196 flats on the Man Road and Star Lane sites.

Wood Green.—Arrangements a being made for the immediate develo ment of a site in High Road, N.22, 24,000 square feet, with a frontage 430 feet, by the erection of busine premises and cinema. Negotiatio are in the hands of Messrs. Hillie Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Madd Street, W.1.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Aston.—Alterations are to be carried out at the almshouses in Church Lane. Mr. C. E. Bateman, architect, Birmingham, has been appointed.

Birmingham.—The B.G. propose to erect a new two-storey block at the Western Road House. Plans by Messrs. Martin & Martin & W. H. Ward, architects, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Birmingham.—A new modern building is to be erected at Bennetts Hill for the Sun Fire and Life Assurance Co., Ltd. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Cook & Twist, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, Queen's Buildings, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

Bolton.—In connection with the Tonge Moor Wesleyan Church it is proposed to erect new schools, estimated to cost £10,000.

Brighton.—The Corporation Lighting Committee have authorised Mr. W. H. Overton, architect, 22 Ship Street, to prepare plans and invite tenders for altering and adapting existing buildings at North Road electricity works, the cost being estimated at £30,000.

Burnley.—A site for a Central School has been secured at Lockyer Avenue. It is also proposed to erect a new Grammar School, estimated to cost £50,000.

Burslem.—Messrs. Wood & Goldstraw, of Tunstall, and Messrs. Ford & Slater, Burslem, are the architects for the new Haywood and Tunstall War Memorial Hospital, to be erected on a site at Stanfield. The foundation-stone was laid last week by H.R.H. Prince Henry. The estimated cost of erecting and equipping the new hospital is about £35,000, and it will provide for 64 beds.

Chelmsford. — The Borough Engineer is to prepare plans for a further 50 houses on the Boarded Burns estate.

Dore (Sheffield). — The Corporation are contemplating the erection of a large number of working-class houses. The Estates Committee recommend the appropriation of further land on the Ridgeway Road scheme for 21 3-bedroom non-parlour type houses, 10 two-bedroom ditto, and 16 bungalows. The estimated expenditure is £80,000 on the erection of the houses and £9,000 for street and sewer works. A new Police Station for the Walkley Division is to be built by direct labour, the City Architect's provisional estimate for the work being £10,750.

Guildford.—Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, architects, have prepared plans for extensions to the Royal Surrey County Hospital for an additional 52 beds.

High Wycombe.—Extensions are to be carried out to the Wycombe Technical Institute, Easton Street, High Wycombe. The plans are being prepared by Mr. C. H. Riley, the County Architect, County Hall, Aylesbury.

Hersham. — The development of Burwood Park estate, Hersham, is about to be commenced by Messrs. David Weston & Co., Ltd., of Blackfriars House, London. It is proposed to erect 600 detached houses.

Heston and Isleworth.—The U.D.C. have passed plans for 220 houses, among which are: Mr. W. J. Harris, 60 houses, Spring Grove estate; Building Enterprises, Ltd., 34 houses, Spring Grove Crescent; Messrs. Perry (Ealing), Ltd., 46 houses, the Crossways, Heston; Messrs. C. E. Langer & Co., 22 houses, Beaversfield estate.

Hounslow. — The U.D.C. have approved plans by Mr. W. Lacy for the erection of a new Church Hall in South Street.

Leeds.—A new block of offices is to be erected for the Leeds and Holbeck Permanent Building Society in Albion Street and Guilford Street. The architects are Messrs. Chorley, Gibbon & Foggitt, 3 Park Place, Leeds.

Levenshulme.—Plans for the new Swimming Baths have been approved.

Liverpool. — Extensions and improvements are proposed at St. Peter's College, Freshfield, Liverpool. The proposed new buildings will comprise five floors of extensions to the side wings and a large middle block to contain classrooms on the ground floor, and an assembly hall on the first floor; two floors above will be used for dormitories. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, architects, of 35-39 Maddox Street, London, W.1.

Macclesfield.—The Dickens Lane site has been approved for the purposes of the Poynton housing scheme.

Manchester.—The architect is to prepare plans for new washhouses at Moss Side and Cheetham Hill.

Nelson.—The B.C. are to build an open-air School at Marsden Park. The Borough Surveyor, Mr. W. Shackleton, is to prepare plans.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. — New stands are to be erected at St. James's Park for the Newcastle United Football Club. The architect for the scheme is Mr. Archibald Leitch, 18 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A two-storey building is to be erected for Messrs. Beaven, Ltd., of Shields Road, Newcastle. The architects are Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle.

Oldham.—Messrs. Lee & Wrigley, Ltd., propose to erect a new mill, of brick and steel construction, five storeys high, and fireproof throughout. Plans by Messrs. Winder & Taylor, architects and surveyors, 61 Union Street, Oldham.

Pendleton. — A new cinema is proposed at the junction of Eccles Old Road and Langworthy Road. Mr. John Knight, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Cross Street, Manchester, has been appointed architect.

Purley.—The surveyor is to prepare a scheme for the provision of a mortuary.

Rawtenstall.—The Borough Surveyor is to prepare plans for a proposed new bandstand in Whitaker Park.

Rochdale. — The Park Hotel, Manchester Road, is to be improved. The plans are by Mr. Samuel Taylor, architect, 78 Manchester Road, Burnley.

Scarborough. — Plans of the proposed new Cinema to Albemarle Crescent, to be built by the Londesborough Theatre and Picture House Co., Ltd., are approved. Architects, Messrs. Gray & Evans, 51 North John Street, Liverpool.

Selly Oak.—A start is to be made early next year upon the erection of large college buildings for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Plans by Mr. Christopher Wright, A.R.I.B.A., 10 Clifford Street, W.1.

Sheffield.—The Governors of the Royal Infirmary will place a contract shortly for new buildings, including a new casualty block and dental and massage departments. Plans by Messrs. Gibbs, Flockton & Teather, St. James's Row, Sheffield.

Sheffield.—The Finance Consultative Committee of the C.C. have approved the expenditure of £40,000 upon the erection of a new Fitzalan Market in Waingate, and £9,095 on a cold storage installation. Provision is made in the market for 45 shops, five of which will be outside the market, and 56 stalls, as against 40 shops and 36 stalls in the present market.

Sidmouth. — A new cinema is to be built on the site of Castle House. Plans are being prepared by Mr. R. W. Sampson, L.R.I.B.A., Manor Offices, Sidmouth.

Stockport. — A billiards and card room is to be provided at the Stockport Cricket Club, Cale Green. Messrs. Wrathmell & Blackshaw, architects, Queen's Buildings, Stockport, have the scheme in hand.

Todmorden. — Mr. J. E. Stott, architect and surveyor, 3 Bridge Street, Todmorden, is preparing plans for the erection of a new Christian Scientist Church.

Watford.—The Watford Co-operative Society, Ltd., have purchased a site in Mason's Avenue, where they propose to build new shops, a dairy, stables, etc. Plans have been approved, the architect being Mr. E. G. Elkins, F.R.I.B.A., 99 Lemon Street, E.1, architect to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

Wigan.—The Corporation have decided to carry out by direct labour a scheme for the erection of 226 houses on the Wellfield sites, estimated to cost £116,727. Plans prepared by the Borough Engineer, Mr. R. B. Donald, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2* P.M. *on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BERRYDEN (ABERDEEN). — October 13.—For a reinforced concrete water tower, 50,000 gallons capacity, and about 85 feet high. Details from Messrs. Tawse & Allan, architects, 10 Bon-Accord Square, Aberdeen.

BLACK NOTLEY.—October 28.—For new Sanatorium Buildings. Particulars, Mr. Jno Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £5 5s.

BOOTLE.—October 11.—For all trades in the erection of 102 houses on Sefton Road, Monfa Road, Menai Road, and Fernhill Road. Particulars, the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bootle. Deposit £2 2s.

CASHEL (CO. TIPPERARY).—October 11.—For a Courthouse. Particulars, Mr. James Mackey, M.I.Q.S.A., quantity surveyor, 58 Dame Street, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

CHESTER.—October 17.—For the erection of new admission wards to the male and female acute blocks, and new verandahs at the annexe building, Upton Mental Hospital. Particulars, Mr. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Newgate Street, Chester.

CHESTER.—October 13.—For the erection of six firemen's cottages, fire superintendent's house, with shop underneath, to include the demolition of existing property adjoining the Fire Station. Particulars, Mr. Chas. Greenwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., city engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Chester. Deposit £1 1s.

CIRENCESTER. — October 17.—For alterations and additions to Post Office. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

CROYDON.—October 17.—For the reconstruction and redecoration of a portion of the old Headquarters' Building at the Barracks, Mitcham Road. Particulars, Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

DURHAM.—October 25.—For additions and alterations at Butterknowle Council School, and additional classroom at West Herrington Council School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

HERTFORD. — A new Grammar School is to be erected at Hertford, which is estimated to cost £40,000. Plans are now in course of preparation by Messrs. Talbot Brown & Fisher, architects, of Wellingborough.

JARROW-ON-TYNE (DURHAM). —October 21.—For Police Station and Court Buildings. Particulars from County Surveyor's Office, 48 Old Elvet, Durham.

KENILWORTH.—October 14.—For alteration and extension to the Post Office. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

KING'S LANGLEY.—October 17.—For a Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1.

MAIDSTONE. — October 10.—For new School Buildings. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Robinson, County Education Architect, Sessions House, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

MANCHESTER. — The "Birch Arms" public-house, at West Gorton, Manchester, is to be reconstructed to the plans of Mr. Ernest Ogden, architect, 1 Ridgefield, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A new block of warehouses is to be erected in Carliol Square, Newcastle, for Messrs. Thomson & Brown, Ltd., motor manufacturers. Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick, of Pilgrim House, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, are preparing the plans.

NOTTINGHAM.—October 17.—For extension to Nurses' Home at Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall Road. Particulars, Messrs. Starr & Hall, 12 Victoria Street, Nottingham. Deposit £5.

PENRYN. — October 15. — For alterations and additions, etc., at the Masonic Hall. Particulars, Mr. P. Edwin Stephens, A.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Midland Bank Chambers, Falmouth.

POULTON.—October 17.—For extensions to the generating station. Particulars at the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor (Estates and Housing Department), Town Hall, Wallasey, Deposit £2 2s.

RICHMOND (SURREY). — October 15.—For a terrace promenade at Cardigan House estate, Richmond Hill. Particulars, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Richmond, Surrey, Deposit £1 1s.

SHEFFIELD.—October 10.—For a new Council School at Manor Oaks Road, on the Wybourn estate. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH. — October 18.—For Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTH BRENT.—October 25.—For eight cottages on Chapel Field. Particulars, Mr. W. F. Tollitt, 6 Bridgetown, Totnes, architect, or Mr. J. K. Love, Hillside, South Brent.

STOURBRIDGE. — October 21.—Erection of 18 non-parlour 3-bedroom houses on the Grange Estate. Particulars, Mr. F. Woodward, Borough Surveyor and Architect, Town Hall, Stourbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

WAKEFIELD.—October 11.—For all trades in alterations and additions to Camblesforth Council School. Particulars, Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WICK (NEAR BRISTOL).—October 14.—For a Police Station. Particulars, Mr. E. S. Sinnott, County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

ADDLESTONE.—For 50 houses on the site adjoining Courland, the tender of Messrs. Rutherford & Woolford, of Surbiton, at £21,585, has been accepted.

BARNSLEY.—It is proposed to make alterations and additions to various schools. Plans by Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorn & Coles, architects and surveyors, 10 Regent Street, Barnsley. Accepted tenders: Grove Street—Mason, Mr. H. Medley; joiner, Mr. F. Ratcliffe; slater, Messrs. Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd. Doncaster Road—Mason, Messrs. W. Schofield & Son; joiner, Mr. F. Ratcliffe; plumber, Messrs. E. Borley & Son, Ltd. Racecommon Road—Mason, Messrs. W. Schofield & Son; joiner, Messrs. W. G. & L. England, Ltd.; slater, Messrs. Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd.; plumber, Mr. A. Bray.

BEDFONT.—For 14 houses, the tender of Mr. A. E. Blackwell, of Erith, at £5,992, has been accepted.

BRISTOL. — The Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. A. J. Miller, of Knowle, for 10 parlour type houses at £410 each, 10 non-parlour type at £384; and six non-parlour type at £394, a total of £13,436. The houses are to be built on the Fishponds Estate.

BROXBOURNE.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bennett Bros., of Letchworth, £4,150, for the erection of 12 Council houses. Messrs. Cherry & Lutyens, 7 Buckingham Street, W.C.2, are the Council architects.

ENFIELD LOCK. — Mr. Harold Gibbons is the architect, and Mr. W. J. Howard, of Hoddesdon, the builder, of a new Church.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Improvements Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of buildings in connection with the Glasgow Cross improvement, between Gallowgate and London Street, east of Trongate: Excavator, mason and brickwork, Messrs. P. & W. Anderson, £29,698 13s.; wrightwork, Mr. John Cochrane, £6,281 15s. 7d.; steelwork, Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., £5,711 10s. 11d.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., have placed a contract with Messrs. Thaw & Campbell, Paton Street, Glasgow, for the erection of their branch shops at Argyll Street and Union Street. Plans for a four-storey building by Messrs. Bromley & Watkins, Prudential Buildings, King Street, Nottingham.

HOLT.—Worcestershire C.C. have accepted the tender of the Yorkshire Hennibique Construction Co., Ltd., £10,559 11s. 3d., for strengthening Holt Fleet Bridge.

LEICESTER.—Erection of an Elementary School at Knighton Fields Road, Mr. T. W. Billson, Leicester, £16,090 (accepted). Architect, Mr. A. H. Hind, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Grey Friars, Leicester.

LICHFIELD.—Messrs. A. H. Guest, Ltd., Stourbridge, are the contractors for the extensions to The Friary School, to cost £28,000. Plans by Mr. G. C. Lowbridge, M.C., L.R.I.B.A., the architect to the Staffs E.C.

(*Continued on page* 594.)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
mes Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
ditto	10/3	Ditto
. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
ditto	10/6	Ditto
Breeze	5/6	Ditto
mes Sand	12/6	Ditto
Sand	11/6	Ditto
hed Sand	12/9	Ditto
land Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
id Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
iite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
ind Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
ons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
ed Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
lard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
d Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
nulti-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
e Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
e glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
for Buff, Cream and bronze he cost of similar white glazed cks	40/-	Ditto
or other colours to the cost of ilar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
bridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
e Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
e slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
ED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
lazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London 10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
tto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
tto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
3—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
inary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
rceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
to locking or crew stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

—	Prices 4in.	Prices 6in.	Units.
on coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
o bends	6/9	14/6	Each
o junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
o gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
r Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
on coated interceptor with clearing arm, e, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

IOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Seal Manhole covers				
ed medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
o but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

ES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
gor or	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
madoc	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
es	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
.R.	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
don	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

ioreland Random first green slates, R. London		£16 0 0	Per ton
elabole Slates—			
Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

3—		
n Broseley hand-made, sand-faced les	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

ugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
ugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
per sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—												
Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets. 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/0¾	1/0¾	1/2	1/6½
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	4¾*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	115/-	Ditto
Ditto white	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	29/9	30/3	33/3

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cu in quantities of upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 o
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

			White
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*
	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*

In pla'es not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	Frenc
Embossing	3/3	4/6	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Uni
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallc
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallc
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book
Gold size	12/6	Gallc
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallc
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallc
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firki
Tar	1/–	Gallc
Terebine	9/–	Gallc
Turpentine	3/6	Gallc
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallc
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallc
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallc
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 590).

MALDON.—For the erection of a combined treatment centre for the Essex E.C. Mr. T. J. Barley, Chelmsford, £2,346 8s.

NEWPORT (SALOP).—Work is to be put in hand this month upon the erection of the new Annabella Lady Boughey Cottage Hospital. The builders are Messrs. Henry Rice & Sons, Shrewsbury. Plans by Messrs. Edmund Kirby & Sons, Cook Street, Liverpool.

NORTHFIELD (BIRMINGHAM).—A large scheme of extensions is to be carried out at the works of Messrs. Austin's Motor Co., Ltd. The contract has been let to Messrs. Percy G. Trentham, Ltd., Erdington, Birmingham. Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham, architect.

PRESTON.—The Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for 450 houses on the Callon House estate: Messrs. P. A. Baines & Son, Preston, 148 houses, £56,919; Messrs. Friend & Bradshaw, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 155 houses, £57,800; Messrs. R. Barton & Sons, Formby, 147 houses, £54,562.

READING. — A contract has been placed by Messrs. Huntley & Palmer, Ltd., for a large scheme of extensions to their works, with Messrs. W. T. Nicholl, Ltd., St. Paul's Road, Gloucester. The architects are Messrs. Holman & Goodsham, 6 King's Bench Walk, E.C.4.

SCARBOROUGH. — Mr. Percy Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 51 Great George Street, Leeds, is the architect for a public garage and ten shops in St. Thomas Street. The tender of Mr. T. Wilcox builder, Belle Vue Street, Scarborough, has been accepted.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corporation have accepted the following tenders for houses: Messrs. James Laver & Sons, Ltd., 86 houses on the Longley Estate, £32,010; and 52 houses on the same estate, £19,142; Messrs. Melling Bros., Ltd., 14 houses on the Dykes Hall Estate, £6,493.

SHEFFIELD. — The tender of Messrs. Abbott & Banister for the extension and alteration of the Central Fire Station, at £36,270, has been provisionally accepted by the Watch Committee. This tender was in lieu of that by Messrs. T. Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd., for £35,775, which the firm withdrew.

SOLIHULL.—For 20 non-parlour houses at Cornyx Lane, Messrs. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 202 Stratford Road, Sparkbrook, £6,743; 16 houses at Kixley Lane, Knowle, Messrs. A. & S. Smith, South Yardley, Birmingham, £4,984; 6 houses at Malthouse Lane, Earlswood, Messrs. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., £1,966 10s. Architects: Mr. W. T. Orton, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, and Messrs. Ewen Harper Bro. & Co., Ruskin Chambers, 191 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Electricity in the Home.

At a luncheon given at the Hotel Cecil on Monday last, by the London and Home Counties Area Committee of the British Electrical Development Association, Sir James Devonshire, President of the Association, explained that this was one of a number of luncheons being held simultan all over the country to inaugu further campaign for developin use of electricity. He said the paign conducted last year had very successful in encouraging lighting in the home, and that th sent scheme would have as its the education of the householder wider and more effective use o tricity for all domestic purposes.

Woodstock Street Bath Birmingham

We very much regret tha omitted to state, in our last issu the entire reinforced concrete w connection with the Woodstock Baths, Birmingham, was carried the designs of Messrs. Trussed crete Steel Co., Ltd., 22 Cranley dens, S.W.7, to whom we we debted for the illustration showi interior.

Trade Catalogues

Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Lt 93 Farringdon Road, London, E. A new catalogue (No. 589) of e light fittings, bowl pendants a closed units, showing a wide ra designs. The "Holdrite" fitme suspending one-piece lighting without screws coming into c with the glassware is also illus and described.

The General Electric Co., Magnet House, Kingsway, "The Osram G.E.C. Bulletin," a organ for the information of d and all interested in the merch ing of electrical and radio re ments.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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se Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area.
y hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

r General Foreman, according to nature of ract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
r Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
: insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
r water, ditto	⅜%
: District Surveyor's Fees	
ew building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
r every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
r every additional storey in height	7/6
ıspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, —the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
supervision of plastering	7/6
filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City ndon, as Regulations	*say* £10
licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
	Per Foot Run
complete	4/–
angway with handrail complete	4/–
ntry complete	40/–
adways	8/–
	Per Foot Cube
strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced — In small quantities	In considerable quantities
brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
ling baskets with *debris* and running same ı carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
is has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
rtage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
ld plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube — 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
n common soil, wheel, fill carts and way	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
nd strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
strutting and shoring	1/– ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
ement and ballast ı foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
round floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
eams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
oneware drains jointed in or standard iron drains ın lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
ıcluding concrete surround ı grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced — Flettons	Stocks	Blues
to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, cement mortar ..	635/–	845/–	1075/–

amp course	Per Foot Super — Horizontal	Vertical
es of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
ılte	9*d.*	1/–

acings	Per Foot Super — Flemish bond	English bond
every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%
ointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
oint in cement		2½*d.*
in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d.*

ARCHES.

xtra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
ck rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
ıperior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–
ıins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over ımmon basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
e creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super — 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube — Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square — Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/– ..	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/– ..	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/– ..	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/– ..	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	.. ..	115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	.. ..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	.. ..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/-

	1½ in. — 2 Panel	1½ in. — 4 Panel	2 in. — 4 Panel	2 in. — 6 Panel
Doors, per foot super				
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot. fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing

Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Locks and Furniture Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Casement Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

	Per Foot Run		
Rain water Goods.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	41/9	50/9	53/9

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6

	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10/6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	11/3	13/4	16/10	25/10	30/6
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/8	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/6	11/-	17/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

		Per Foot R	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		2 in.	4 i
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3,
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9,
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11,

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run						
	Gas		Steam Tubing				
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Sup 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	Fro to 1
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	Cast Glass ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal b Patent Gl
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	St
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0

Add per Yard Super for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run .. .	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅝	0/0½	0/0⅝
On large pipes or do. do. .. .	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stipple
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Su Wax	Fr
Polishing	6*d.*	1,

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	Pat
On walls	1/5	2,
On stairs	1/10	2
On ceilings	1/7	2,

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The question of London traffic is said to be engag-
g the serious attention of the Government, for
hose information and consideration a report on the
ıancial problems involved has been prepared by a
.b-committee of the London Traffic Advisory Com-
ittee. From figures quoted in *The Times*, the num-
r of passengers carried every year in public vehicles
ithin a radius of 25 miles of Charing Cross has
sen from 40,000,000 in 1860 to 3,252,000,000 in 1925,
d it is pointed out that both the growing congestion
the streets and the financial position of some of the
affic undertakings are going from bad to worse. It
perhaps, as well that the financial considerations
ould be considered first, because the crux of the
ıole trouble in connection with London traffic lies
the existence of various vested interests fiercely
mpeting with one another for traffic on the same
utes and to the same districts. None of these under-
kings can meet all the traffic demands of a particu-
district, and none can, in existing circumstances,
ord to raise and sink further capital to meet the
quirements of new or developing districts at pre-
ıt inadequately provided with transport facilities.
would, probably, have astonished the economists of
past day to learn that competition can be carried
a point when it becomes harmful, and not bene-
al, to the body politic. We are learning that fact in
ny departments of industry; and London traffic is
triking example. Indeed, the chief recommendation
the sub-committee appears to be the appointment
its superior body, the Advisory Committee, as an
r-riding authority, which will resolve and eliminate
evils of unrestricted competition between the
ious transport undertakings; which is to act in a
licial capacity for the settlement of disputes or
nplaints between these undertakings and a common
nagement appointed to operate all the traffic un-
takings in London; and which is, also, to review the
sting facilities, the need for new developments,
l to determine fares. Though this sounds a sub-
ntial and workmanlike proposal, it is, in reality,
nere tinkering with the question. The citizens of
ndon require the best and most speedy methods of
nsport. Business men of the north gird at the
rt hours worked in London offices, forgetful of
fact that the journey of the London business man
m home to office often takes three or four times
long as that of his northern *confrère*. The pre-
vation of the slower and less efficient means of
nsport from competition will not solve the prob-
; it will only result in driving people to districts
ter served and raise fresh problems of congestion
difficulty.

The slow and cumbrous tramway undertakings should be scrapped. Trams not only congest other traffic on our inadequate streets, but are themselves congested by it. In consequence they are of no value except for point to point traffic, which can be better served by the quicker, because more mobile, motor omnibus. The scrapping of the trams would, probably, be fiercely resented by the public authorities owning them, ostensibly on the ground of the capital loss involved, but actually because these bodies in many cases are pledged to collectivist enterprise. But the main recommendation of the report, now before the Cabinet, appears to recognise that private enterprise is not fitted to cope with so vast a problem as the traffic of London presents. Our objection to the recommendation of the sub-committee is that it proposes a controlling authority only instead of an owning and controlling authority, and a controlling authority would be powerless to scrap systems of transport that are out of date and superseded.

* * *

Our suggestion would be the appointment of a public traffic authority for London which would take over all the existing transport undertakings, with control or running powers over the trunk lines for a radius of 30 miles from Charing Cross. The various undertakings would be acquired on the basis of an issue of stock on the lines upon which the Metropolitan Water Board took over the existing water supply companies. Its first work would be to draw up plans for a network of tube railways, the construction of which would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and, as these were completed, the less efficient surface transport facilities would be scrapped or curtailed. It would be arranged also that tube trains running below the central area should, at a certain distance outside it, come to the surface to continue their journey along the trunk lines. The effect, in short, would be to provide speedy methods of transport below ground and reduce the number of public vehicles on the surface roads. With the north, south, east and west termini all linked up underground, the number of taxicabs and of omnibus services in the central area could be reduced; and omnibus services could be developed as feeders for the tube system in the outer zones.

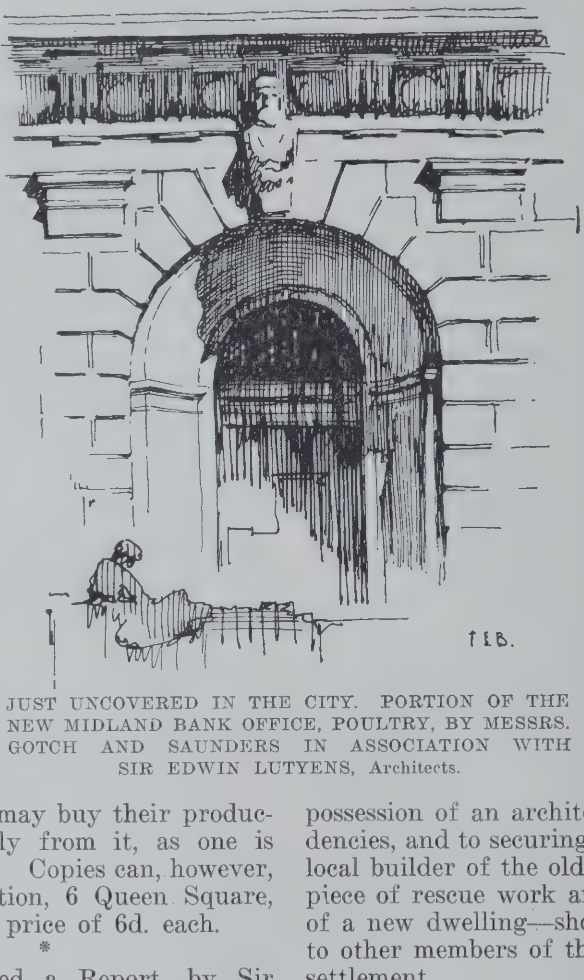
* * *

It would, necessarily, be a big undertaking and an expensive one, but not more expensive than the wholesale widening of streets which is the only other solution of the increasing traffic congestion. It would, so far as the tramways are concerned, remove the

London County Council from its position as a traffic authority. But the L.C.C. is already overweighted. It can only cope with its duties by delegation to committees whose decisions the Council, as a whole, merely exists to ratify. Even then it is frequently unable to get through its agenda. London is now so vast that the time is fast arriving, if it has not already arrived, when each of the various branches of municipal activity will need to be administered by a separate Council. We have the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the Port of London Authority. In time we shall need a Road Authority, a Sewerage Board, an Education Council, a Transport Authority, and so on. It seems to us, then, that the London County Council should be reconstituted as a supreme body to watch, supervise, and co-ordinate the activities of the other specialist bodies. That would give the Council both the time and opportunity for that broad view of the development and administration of the Metropolis which its present restricted powers, and the multifarious details of its present duties, do not permit.

* * *

The design and Industries Association, in response to a widely-expressed demand, have reprinted a revised edition of the lecture on the principles of design, entitled "Right Making," which Mr. B. J. Fletcher, Director of the Birmingham Municipal Art Schools, delivered at the London School of Economics in January, 1925. The re-issue of Mr. Fletcher's extremely lucid exposition of the text, "fitness for purpose," in its application to applied art, pointed as it is by a number of convincing illustrations, is much to be commended. It forms an excellent first lesson for craft workers, as well as a guide and warning to the laity who may buy their productions, and to quote extensively from it, as one is tempted to do, would be unfair. Copies can, however, be obtained from the Association, 6 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, at the modest price of 6d. each.



JUST UNCOVERED IN THE CITY. PORTION OF THE NEW MIDLAND BANK OFFICE, POULTRY, BY MESSRS. GOTCH AND SAUNDERS IN ASSOCIATION WITH SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, Architects.

* * *

The Home Office has issued a Report, by Sir William Warrender Mackenzie, G.B.E., K.C., on the Draft Regulations under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, for preventing danger from lead paint to persons employed in, or in connection with, the painting of buildings. The Report, price 3d. net, can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.1. It may be remembered that this Act takes a middle line in that, while not entirely prohibiting (like the Geneva Convention) the use of lead compounds as a base for paint used in internal painting work, it seeks, by the issue of a rigid code of regulations, to eliminate the dangers involved in such use. Internal painting, under the Act, includes internal fixtures. A Code of Regulations applicable to the painting of vehicles has already been enforced as from May 1 last year. The present draft code is applicable to buildings, and has been devised to suppress lead dust and to prevent or minimise the absorption of lead into the system
by enforcing cleanliness and care. The draft regul
tions, agreed to by most of the various parties inte
ested, were opposed by employers in the engineerin
shipbuilding and structural engineering trades and b
the railway companies on the ground that rubbin
down by a wet process, as enforced under the regul
tions, cannot be applied to the cleaning of metal wo
before repainting. Sir William Mackenzie, after hea
ing the objections raised on this and one or two oth
points, recommends certain amendments, which are i
corporated in a revised draft code forming Append
E of the Report.

* * *

The Countryman, a bright little quarterly, edit
and published by Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott
Idbury, Kingham, Oxford, deals with every phase
rural life and activity in a chatty and interesti
manner, and should tempt the townsman to glea
from its pages a better understanding of a side of h
country that, most regrettably, is often entire
foreign to him. Matte
agricultural are, of cours
outside our purview, b
the third number, just pu
lished, gives particula
with views before and afte
of the reparation of a sma
Cotswold house of t
seventeenth century, also
adjacent cottage. The hous
practically a ruin and
most obscured by ivy, w
reputed to have been de
lict for fifty years, but co
tained a quantity of o
panelling as well as an o
roof. Indeed, the oak in t
roof, "estimated to
worth £400," appears
have been the princi
factor in determining t
purchase price of £5
which the former owner
upon "the ruins." T
new owners are to be co
gratulated alike upon th
discovery and their app
ciation of its possibiliti
and their fortune seems
have held good even to t
possession of an architect friend of conservative te
dencies, and to securing the services of an enthusias
local builder of the old school. Their account of t
piece of rescue work and its cost—far less than t
of a new dwelling—should prove interesting readi
to other members of the laity who contemplate ru
settlement.

* * *

The Norwich War Memorial, designed by Sir Edv
Lutyens, R.A., which has been erected in front of
Guildhall, overlooking the Market Place, was unvei
last Sunday by Private J. A. Withers, a disabled
Service man of the city, whose name was selected
lot from a list of names submitted by ex-Service
ganisations. The memorial consists of a monol
altar stone, approached by steps, and behind it i
polium wall surmounted by a cenotaph, into wh
has been built a copper vase containing the nar
of all the Norwich citizens who fell in the war.

* * *

A memorial to the late Sir Whitworth Wallis,
first keeper of the Birmingham Museum and
Gallery, was unveiled at the gallery last week by
Lord Mayor of Birmingham. The memorial ta
the form of a tablet and a portrait of Sir Wh
worth Wallis by Mr. Joseph Southall.

NEW NEEDS & MODERN NOTIONS—IX

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

3athrooms.—The bathroom in the house of derate size has commonly little space to spare. iere the internal dimensions are only about 7 ft. 5 ft. it is certainly important that every effort ıuld be made to prevent waste of precious inches, l with this end every detail should be scrutinised h care. It should not be overlooked, for instance, t in rooms such as bathrooms and w.c.'s, where s unnecessary to provide for ingress of bulky furıre, a 2-ft. door is ample, and its reduced arc opening is equivalent to roportionate increase in floor space.

A SIMPLE TREATMENT FOR A GOTHIC ARCH IN A GARDEN WALL AN OLD EXAMPLE NEAR KETTON: THE WALL IS 5'·6" HIGH AND TWO COURSES OF STONE TILES PROJECT FROM UNDER THE RIDGE TILES. —— F.L.B.

'he square top "enıed front" type of bath ılso, in effect, a spaceer, since, fitting tight ı a corner or recess withneed for the preservaı of a space for cleaning ır inches is necessary to w hand and arm to do difficult and much lected work), and perting the now inevitable wall lining to finish n on to its rim, only its overall size need be sidered. This type of ı has been an expensive ıry, out of the reach of small house-owner, l comparatively recent .ths, but Messrs. RownDrew now supply one ɔh, complete in every way, costs under £7 ı fittings. Its overall dimensions are 5 ft. 6½ in. ' by 2 ft. 6 in. wide by 23 in. deep, so that a ı of the dimensions first-named can accommodate vith lavatory basin and w.c. fitting as well, and leave space for a stool. It is not, perhaps, ionable for the architect to concern himself with items as soap and sponge holders, toothbrush s, and sanitary roll-holders, which are usually l by the occupier with other furnishing accesɪs. So dealt with, they are not unusually poorly ed and weakly fixed, and in any case they are projections, and as such restrict the limited free and are apt to receive knocks which loosen or k them. In conjunction with wall linings of or 8-in. tiles it has been an occasional practice orm recesses 4 in. deep, and either a whole or tile in size, tile-lined, as niches for the bathı etceteras. Special recessed fittings are now able to fulfil all the above purposes, and course the wall tiling. On the score of fixing security ə they deserve wholesale adoption, even without nanifest advantages of neatness, cleanliness, and ə-saving.

ıe bathroom floor is subject to different conations from any other apartment. Obviously it ld be jointless, and, in the presence of water from splashings of exuberant bathers, linoleum over-g boards is not ideal. With the ordinary type of moreover, the floor covering should be laid 'e fixing. A good asbetic composition floor seems ıe whole most suitable, and when laid on boards well to cover the surface first with galvanised netting, stapled down, as when embedded in the ic composition it will ensure homogeneity and ɜnt cracks developing along the lines of the floor ls as these shrink. It is not by any means certain that the wire netting will endure when buried in this substance, but before it has decayed the floor boarding should have settled down and ceased to move. The flooring should be turned up as a cove skirting below the wall tiling.

A small attachment to the w.c. flush pipe, designed to weep a regulated quantity of disinfectant after the flush each time the fitting is used, is a neat and systematic substitute for the more usual nasty-looking and erratically used bottle of disinfectant.

The right treatment for bathroom walls and ceilings where tiling does not extend is difficult to find. Any non-absorbent surface condenses steam freely, while absorbent surfaces, such as distemper, absorb to the point of saturation. Either process is apt to result in rapid deterioration from the dust marks and staining which follows the wet condition. On the whole, perhaps a flat (non-glossy) surface such as "Duresco" shows least effect of such marks, but Blundell's "Pammel" also stands steam and condensation very well. Most distempers (patent or otherwise) are apt to change colour or scab off, and ordinary paint or enamel gets a surface bloom.

The Ministry of Health have issued a Code of Statutory Rules relating to Local Land Charges made by the Lord Chancellor under the Land Charges Act, 1925, as amended by the Law of Property (Amendment) Act, 1926. This revised Code comes into force on December 1 next, and copies of it, price 3d. net each, can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

* * *

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, at the opening of the 1,000th house on the Lunt Housing Estate, Bilston, recorded that a million houses had now been erected since the War.

* * *

The footings of the old "Wery Wall," close to Lancaster Castle, have been exposed as a result of excavations undertaken for the Chairman and Curator of the Lancaster Museum by Professors Droop and Newstead, to establish the date of the structure, with a view to getting the remains scheduled as an ancient monument. Remains of Roman pottery and a silver coin of Nero were found in the soil below the footing of the wall.

* * *

A gift of £100,000 by Dr. E. S. Harkness, of New York, to St. Andrew's University, is, by the desire of the donor, to be applied in part for the decoration of the chapel and for the foundation of valuable residential scholarships. About £30,000 is to be allocated for the erection of a residential college on the model of the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, and will thus constitute St. Andrew's as a residential University for Scotland.

Professional Societies

New Session of the R.I.B.A.

The Inaugural Meeting, which will be opened by the President's address, will be held at 9 Conduit Street, W.1, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday, November 7.

The medal for the year 1926, which was awarded to Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., for Friends' House, Euston Road, will be presented to Mr. Lidbetter.

The Institution of Civil Engineers

The Council of the Institution have made the following awards:—

The Howard Quinquennial prize to Professor W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., in recognition of his researches on the strength and structure of iron and steel. The Indian Premium to Mr. A. W. Stonebridge, M.Inst.C.E.

For Selected Engineering Papers published during session 1926-27:—

A Telford Gold Medal to Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (London); Telford Premiums to Messrs. E. H. Salmon, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (London), R. S. Cole, M.A., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. (India), H. Mawson, D.Sc., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. (Liverpool), and A. H. Douglas, M.C., B.A., B.A.I., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. (London); and a Crampton Prize to Mr. D. McLellan, M.Inst.C.E. (Glasgow).

For Papers read at Students' Meetings in London or by Students before Meetings of Local Associations during the same session:—

The James Forrest Medal, the James Prescott Joule Medal and a Miller Prize to Mr. R. F. Legget, B.Eng., Stud. Inst.C.E. (Liverpool); and Miller Prizes to Messrs. A. H. D. Markwick, B.Sc., Stud. Inst.C.E. (Ferrybridge), F. C. Jordan, B.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., Stud. Inst.C.E. (London), L. G. B. Rock, Stud. Inst.C.E. (London), C. J. Chaplin, B.Sc., Stud. Inst.C.E. (Wakefield), and F. V. Cornish, B.Sc., Stud. Inst.C.E. (Tankerton).

Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects

President, Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bt. A general meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday next at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend, at 8 p.m. Mr. Leonard Freeborn, M.B.E., A.I.Struct.E., will lecture on "East Anglian Brickwork," illustrated by lantern slides.

The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors

The opening of this Association's new headquarters, 1 Wilbraham Place, Belgravia, London, S.W.1, will take place on October 22, at 11 a.m. The second annual dinner and dance will be held on the same day at the Hotel Cecil, W.C.2. An attractive souvenir publication has been issued which gives a brief history of the Association since its inception, together with illustrations of its new home.

Correspondence

Architectural School Competitions

To the Editor, The Architect & Building News.

Sir,—I fear Mr. Bernard Widdow's proposals would do little to improve the present loose methods of assessing competitions. Two quotations from a paper that I read before the R.I.B.A. in 1915 may indicate where his proposed scheme would fail, and the reason why competitions often end unsatisfactorily.

"The competition for the Law Courts in 1866 and 1867 was conducted by a Commission, with whose
currence the following were appointed as judges

Chief Justice Cockburn.
Sir Roundell Palmer.
W. E. Gladstone.
W. Stirling (Maxwell).
W. Cowper, First Commissioner of Works.

"In response to an application from the com
tors, two professional men—John Shaw and G
Pownall—were added. The judges took into
sultation every interested party they could ca
mind, asking for verdicts on the plans from
special point of view. As may be imagined, th
the designs submitted were only ten in number
affair got into a desperate tangle. As an exam
report on ninety-nine various points of detail
on the views of heads of departments and
authorities shows that every competitor scores
where. Edward Barry is an easy first, and
Street near the bottom of the list. This mig
itself be regarded as a sufficient proof of the fu
of this method of analysis, but if a further o
needed an inspection of the mass of reports an
vestigations resulting will more than suffice."

In this case the suggested system of marking
adopted.

From a Minority Report of the Competitions
mittee, 1908:—

"The present dissatisfaction is due less t
existing methods of assessing than to the lack o
defined and recognised standard as to the qu
that should distinguish a fine building, and th
default of such a standard no system of asse
however perfect in itself, can do more than mi
the evil.

"They consider, therefore, that the best effo
the R.I.B.A. should be directed towards promot
unity of aim in regard to architectural expre
This, however, does not appear to be a questi
which any immediate practical recommendati
possible, being a matter of slow growth, the ou
of a better system of education. In the meantim
absence of such unity must affect the meth
assessing, and the divergence of aim and diffe
of opinion among architects make some applicati
the jury system advisable."

A method often employed in the U.S.A. mig
advantageous, where a specialist in the organi
and handling of competitions deals with every
except the actual adjudication. In this he co-op
with two other architects, generally chosen for
experience of the class of building involved.—
faithfully.

H. V. Lanchest

19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
October 11, 1927.

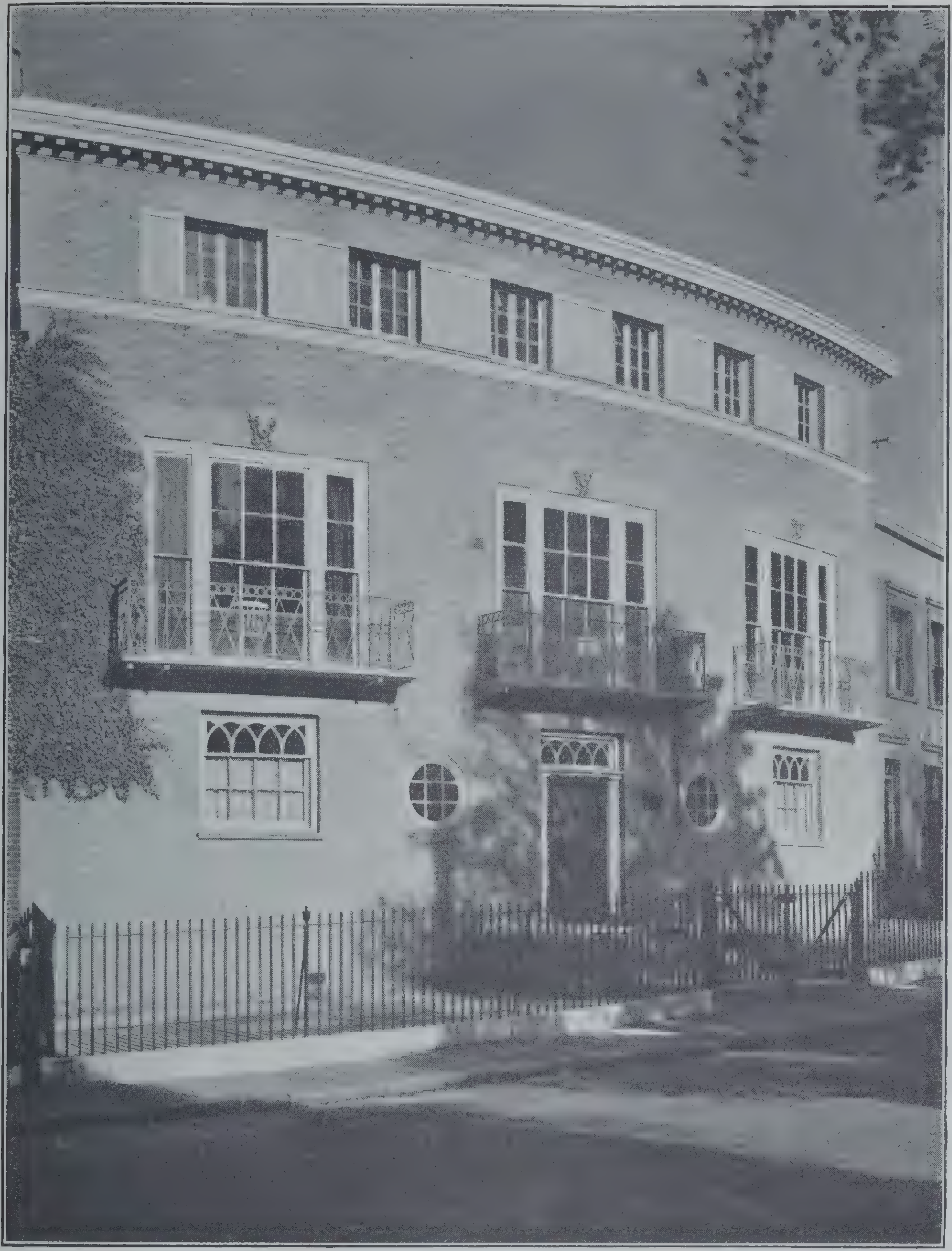
To the Editor, The Architect & Building N

Sir,—We have been much interested in the let
Mr. Bernard Widdows in your issue of Octo
his suggestions coinciding with views we hav
held with regard to the assessing of school co
tions, except that we would suggest that whilst
be two architects, the remaining representativ
One from the Board of Education, one fro
teaching profession, and one from the Minis
Health.—Yours faithfully.

Biram & Fletc

17 George Street, St. Helens.
October 11, 1927.

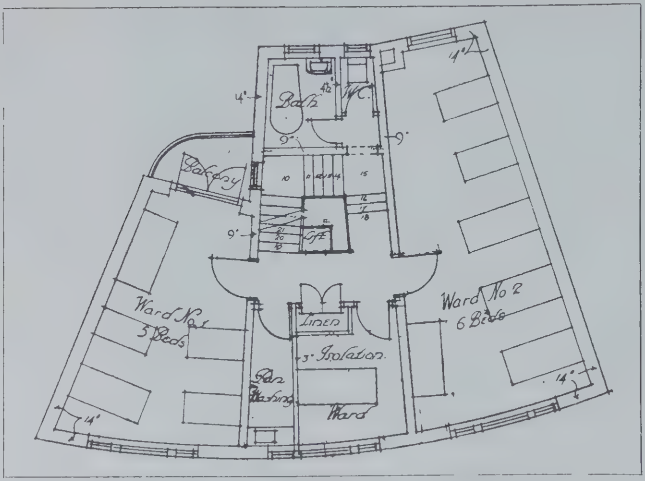
The tender of the Widnes Foundry (1925), L
£86,120, was accepted last week for the new b
bridge to replace the existing North Bridge ov
River Hull at Hull.



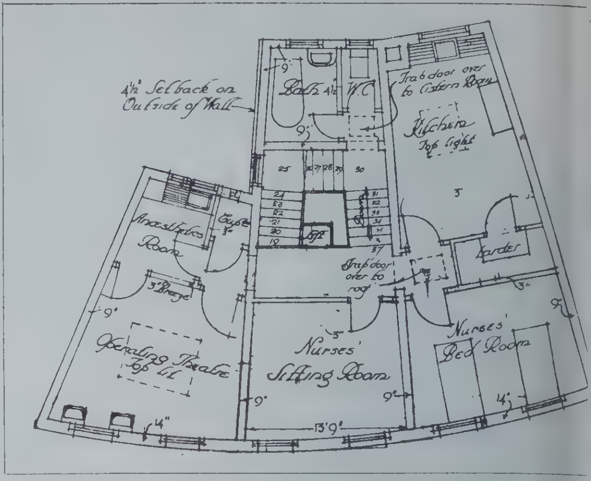
CLINIC AT HACKNEY WICK.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

NEW CLINIC AT HACKNEY WICK

is seldom that a hospital or clinic is given such easant and gracious façade as that displayed in uilding at Hackney Wick, just completed to the ns of Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey. These archi- have already played a great part in reviving great English eighteenth-century tradition of n building, and the façade now under considera- provides yet one more proof of their skill in adapt- his style to modern usages. Although the build- as a flat roof and its principal elevation towards treet is enclosed in a simple rectangular form, the action of its design is apparent in its proportions the subtle pattern of its fenestration. It is note- hy that while several different types and sizes of ow opening are shown, a homogeneity in scale is tained throughout by means of the subdivisions e windows and the detail of ornament which elaborate the several storeys of the façade. Immediately beneath the cornice is a range of six small openings with shutters, and these shutters practically touch each other, with the result that the upper storey shows very little wallage and, in fact, comprises a broad continuous band entirely consisting of elements of fenestration.. This original treatment well justifies itself and shows what novel effects may be obtained by the employment of traditional *motifs.* The middle storey, and the most important, inasmuch as the hospital wards are here situated, has three large windows crowned by flat arches with decorative key-stones, and further emphasised by balconies with cast-iron railings elegantly detailed. On the ground floor the central doorway, with fanlight, is flanked by small orioles separting it from two lateral windows of an interesting pattern. The ground-floor plan shows a vestibule



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

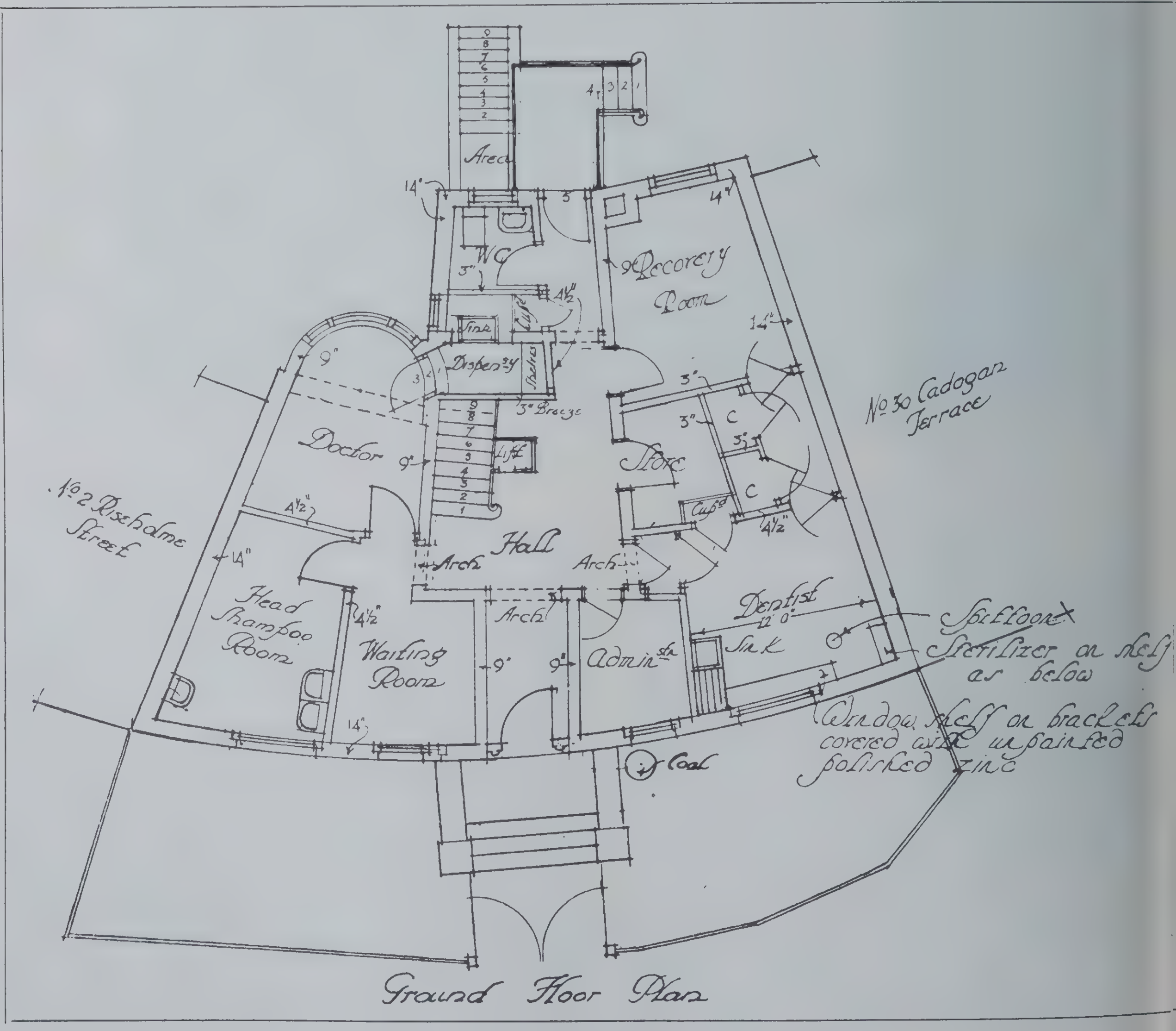


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

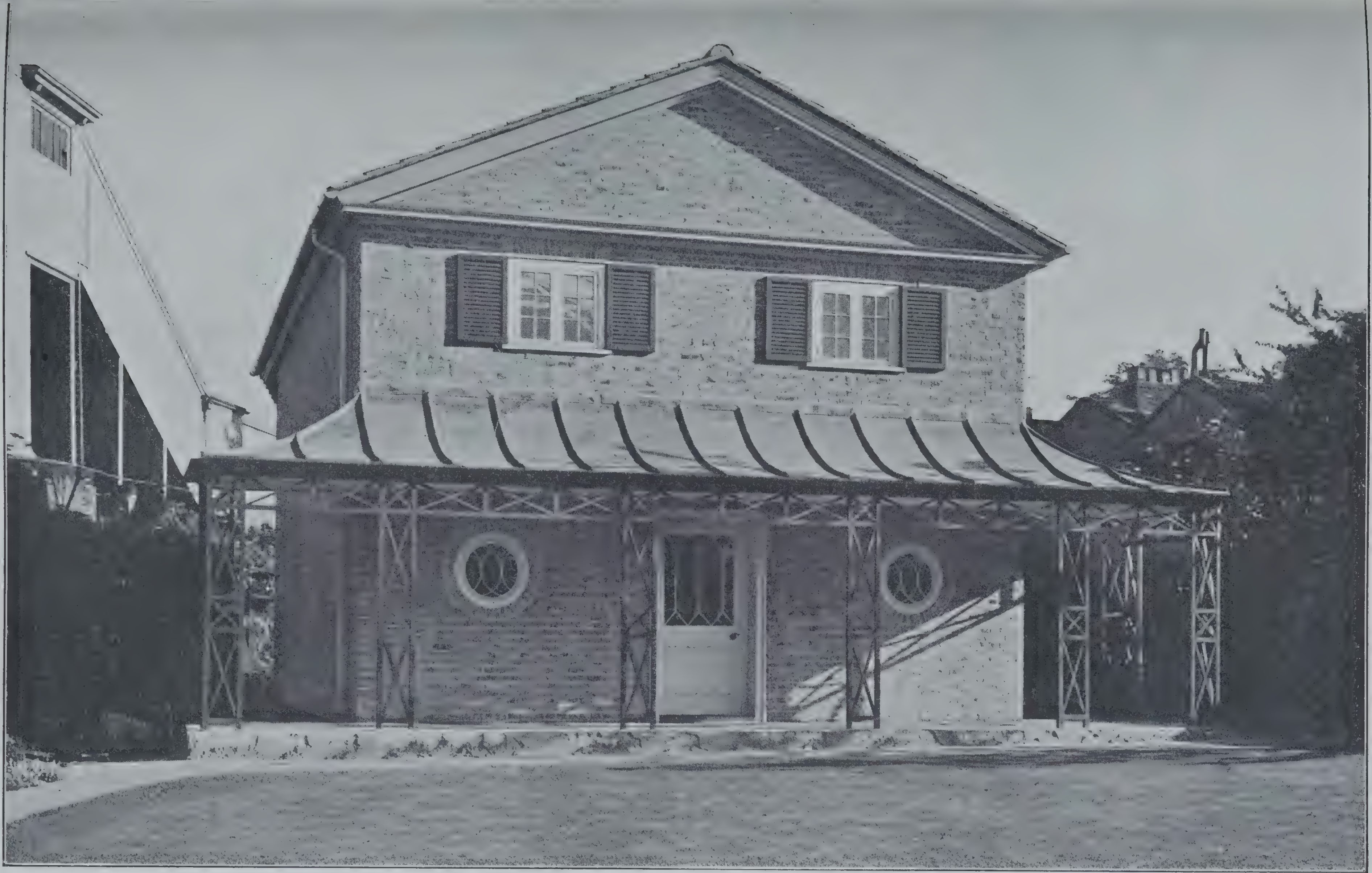
leading to staircase hall which gives access to the doctors' room and dispensary, the dentists' room, head shampoo room and recovery room; while on the first floor are two wards for seven and five beds respectively and a small isolation ward. The top floor contains the operating theatre (top-lit), anæsthetics room, nurses' sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and lavatory. The plan is convenient and economical, while the scheme as a whole is an extremely attractive one.

Squash Racquet Court at Hackney Wick

In this Squash Racquet Court an attempt has been made to give to the design a decorative quality not usually to be found in this type of structure. order that the building should not appear out of s with its neighbours, the fact that it consists of a si tall chamber has been cleverly concealed by the de of putting a verandah around it. This latter, w is distinguished by a charming trellis with con roof above, only reaches two-thirds of the heigh the façade, while the upper portion has two wind of moderate dimensions. A pedimental roof with lights at its apex crowns the whole. Again the ar tects, Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey, have caught spirit of the eighteenth century and have produce scholarly work, delightful in its elegant simplicity refinement.



CLINIC AT HACKNEY WICK.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



SQUASH RACQUET COURT, HACKNEY WICK.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

BOOK REVIEWS.

An Encyclopedia of Ironwork. Examples of Hand Wrought Ironwork from the Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century. With an historical introduction by OTTO HOEVER. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. Price, 42s. net.

This is another of the sumptuously produced architectural picture books for which these publishers have acquired a reputation, but as an encyclopedia its interest is kinematical rather than analytical, for Mr. Hoever's introduction, interspersed with numerous diagrams, covers no more than 20 pages, and is necessarily limited to the broadest possible survey of *motifs* and developments in the various European countries. Of the 457 separate examples shown in the illustrations from the countries he covers, no less than 269 are taken from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the German part of Switzerland. The Teutonic examples, to English eyes, will appear somewhat excessive, and many of the later examples, despite technical skill, as too florid and exuberant for the medium. France contributes 87 examples, Italy 56, Spain 15, Denmark 9, and the Netherlands 4. Of English work 17 examples are given, the majority being pieces of 18th century domestic work, although one of Tijou's Hampton Court screens finds a place, and but two mediæval pieces—screens of the 13th and 14th centuries—but all are museum specimens. The plates are arranged in chronological order, but a defect in the volume is the absence of an index to them. Although England has been neglected in this volume much more than she deserves, the designer should be able to derive inspiration from the many fine examples of the earlier ironwork in other European countries.

West Kent Joint Regional Planning Report. By W. R. DAVIDGE, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.P.T.I. London: Vacher & Sons, Ltd. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Davidge, as town-planning consultant, has turned out a very good report on this regional planning scheme, dealing with an area most of which lies in Kent, a good deal in Surrey, and a small part in Sussex. No item of importance seems to have been omitted from consideration, and numerous excellent maps and photographic illustrations will bring before readers, even those not acquainted with the area, a very clear picture of the factors, social, occupational and traffic, to which attention must be paid in forecasting the lines of its future development. The main point of the proposals put forward for dealing with the area is a recognition of the desirability of preserving, as far as possible, this very beautiful portion of the Home Counties for the agricultural and residential purposes it at present fulfils. The advent of colliery enterprise in the eastern part of Kent has filled most people with fears as to the future of the "Garden of England," which is, also, our largest producer of fruit of all kinds. For the determination to conserve the amenities of the western half, our thanks are due to Mr. Davidge, and the Joint Committee he serves.

The Wren Society. Vol. iv., 1927. Hampton Court Palace, 1689-1702. Oxford: Printed for the Society at the University Press. Issued only to subscribers.

This volume deals with Wren's work at Hampton Court, carried out under the ægis and inspiration mainly of Queen Mary II., whose mentality the great architect appears to have held in a respect not wholly attributable to his patron's position or the dictates of policy. So much we learn from the very interesting detailed account which Mr. Arthur T. Bolton, the Society's chief editor, assisted by its secretary, Mr. Duncan Hendry, gives of Wren's activities in con
tion with the building. Indeed this volume sho
notable departure from previous issues of the Soc
inasmuch as the letterpress, with its numerous a
dotes, items of personal interest, particulars of
workmen engaged, copies of accounts, etc., culled
various sources and hitherto unprinted, vies in
terest with the Wren drawings which it was the
object of the Society to make more generally avail
by reproduction. Though the publications of
Society are issued only to subscribing members,
subscription is but one guinea per annum, and
the very few surplus copies the secretary, a
Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, will doubtles
willing to enrol those who desire to have them.

Work of the Government Laboratory. Report o
Government Chemist for the year ending M
31, 1927. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s.
net.

This report gives an account of extensive ana
cal and investigation work undertaken for the va
Government departments, much of which appea
be attributable to the existing import duties. T
appears to have been little work directly conne
with the building industry, but among the activ
recorded it is stated that members of the staff
served on the Committee of the British Enginee
Standards Association dealing with varnish
paints and with creosoting, and on the Building
search Board, Weathering Committee, of the De
ment of Scientific and Industrial Research. An
the papers and reports communicated by the la
tory staff during the year under review, the follo
may be mentioned: "Defective condition of the st
work of the Houses of Parliament, and proposal
its restoration." Reports by the Government Che
on the stones. (Cmd. 2752. H.M. Stationery O
Price 1s. 3d. net). "The Analyses of Pigm
Paints, and Varnishes," by J. J. FOX, O.B.E.,B
and T. H. BOWLES, F.I.C. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.).
16s. net.

British Standard Engineering Drawing Office
tice. No. 308 of 1927. London: Publishe
Crosby Lockwood & Son for the British Engi
ing Standards Association, 28 Victoria St
London, S.W.1. Price 2s. net, or post free
the Association, 2s. 2d.

With the laudable object of securing a uni
standard procedure in the preparation and sub
sion, by manufacturers and contractors, of draw
tracings and blue prints, this brochure has just
published. The Report covers the whole scope o
presentation of engineering design in drawings,
the overall sizes of paper to the indication of s
threads, and gives explanatory diagrams, sui
abbreviations, and methods of numbering, dating,
The recommendations have been devised, as fa
possible, so that no hardship should fall on
whose methods do not at present coincide with
given, but the success of the system put forward
naturally depend on its general adoption by
interested.

Books Received

Journal of the British Society of Master G
Painters. Vol. II., No. 2. (Published at
offices of the Society, 6 Queen Square, Lon
W.C.1.). 10s. 6d.

The Building of Twelve Thousand Houses. By
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor Walters, P.C., F
(Ernest Benn, Ltd.). £1 1s. net.

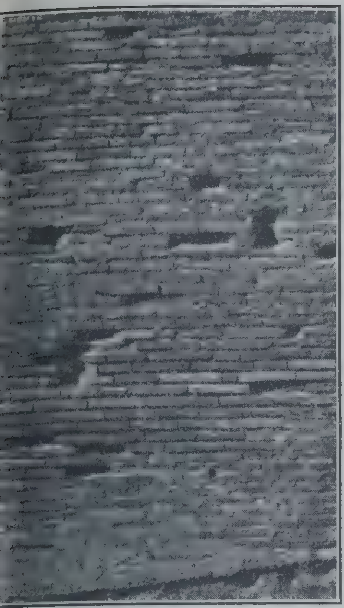


Fig. 3.—OSTIA: THEATRE, RED FACING BRICKS.

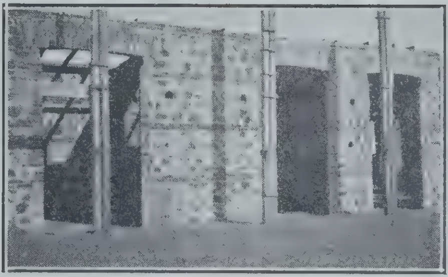


Fig. 1.—OSTIA MARINA: CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN VILLA.

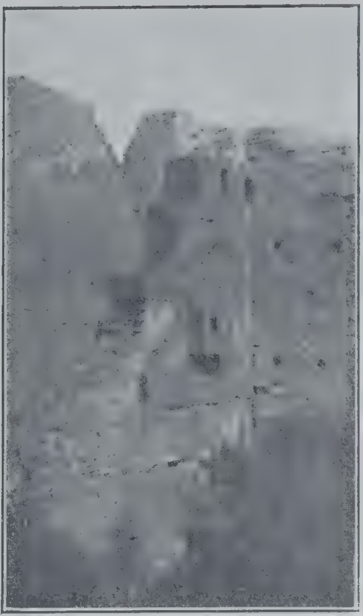


Fig. 2.—OSTIA: EXAMPLES OF OPUS QUADRATUM AND OPUS RETICULATUM.

THE LESSON OF OSTIA—II

By Hope Bagenal.

(Bernard Webb Student at the British School at Rome.)

To sum up the preceding: Ostia, the Roman city ch as has been described, presented to the eyes of e travelled business man of 150 A.D. an appearance like the ordinary Medirranean port owing to the ight of its tile-built uses and their red walls. Ostia "brickwork" had other meaning; it was longer the mud-block, ather-proofed by plaster, the Hellenistic world, t the tile specially manuctured for visible wall rfaces.

The solidity and strength the structures and the dence in every detail of fine working technique ist next be considered. e early Roman methods walling can be seen in tia. From the earliest nes down to the present y Roman construction s the result (among ner factors) of a wealth easily accessible terials. If the visitor uld overshoot his mark d go on by chance to tia Marina, he will find dern villas being built ig. 1) in a tufa rubble in a pozzolana mortar d bonded and retained courses of thin brick. e whole is destined to ceive a plaster coat. The a still comes in carts m where it is cut, as it has always come. It is compressed volcanic ash easily cut, and is by far commonest Roman wall material in any age. But early times tufa was carefully squared into blocks about 23 inches (or 2 Roman feet) high, slightly less in thickness, and about 3 or 4 feet long, and formed walls of squared work, or *opus quadratum*. This squared work in large even courses is distinctively Etruscan and Latin, and its use marks the Republican period. At Ostia the original square Republican fort was built in it, and the old tufa walls can be seen, cut into and butted against by the later builders of the Empire (Fig. 2). Some tufas are harder than others. Although the outside walls of fort, or of forum, were left rock-faced, the poor weathering qualities of this stone caused the surface in ordinary practice to be plastered over, and this fact is a great cause of the Roman plaster tradition with all its offshoots.

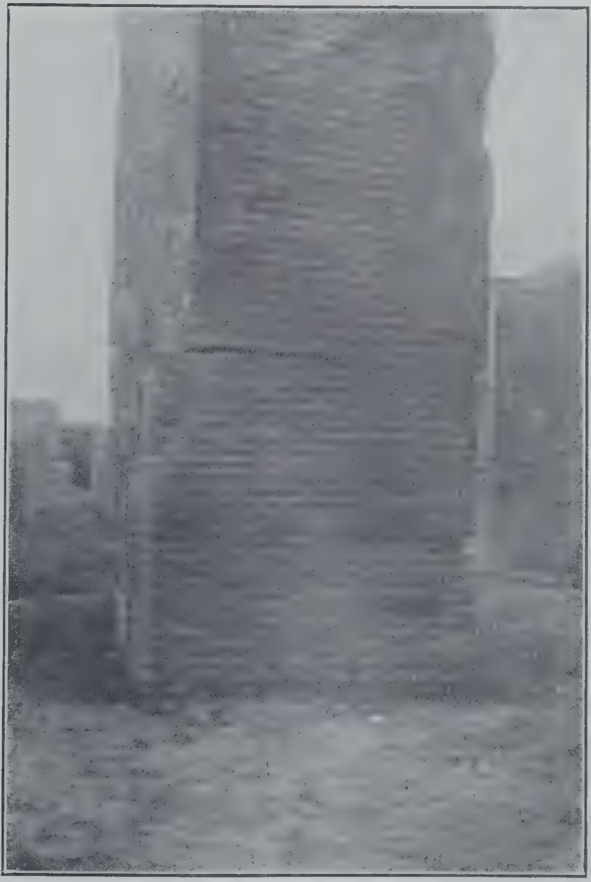


Fig. 4.—OSTIA: BRICK PIER, SIZE THAT OF A BI-PEDALIS.

At the same time as the early squared, a yet earlier polygonal tradition existed—a tradition which stretches back into the Mediterranean dawn. A Roman form of this was the small, neat polygonal rubble, termed *opus incertum*, well seen at Praeneste but not in Roman Ostia. This was of roughly-shaped tufa lumps about 4 inches across, and is praised by Vitruvius for its bond. The rubble seen in the modern villa in Fig. 1 is a debased *opus incertum*. A good rubble tradition is a valuable thing and is worth keeping alive: the neglect of it in many country dis-

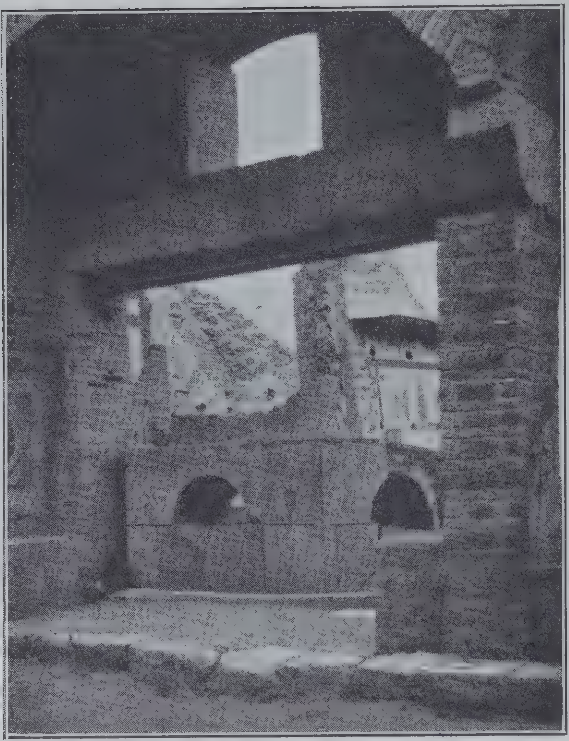


Fig. 5.—OSTIA: SHOP. FLAT ARCH, ALSO A SEGMENTAL ARCH SPRINGING FROM A TRAVERTINE CORBEL.

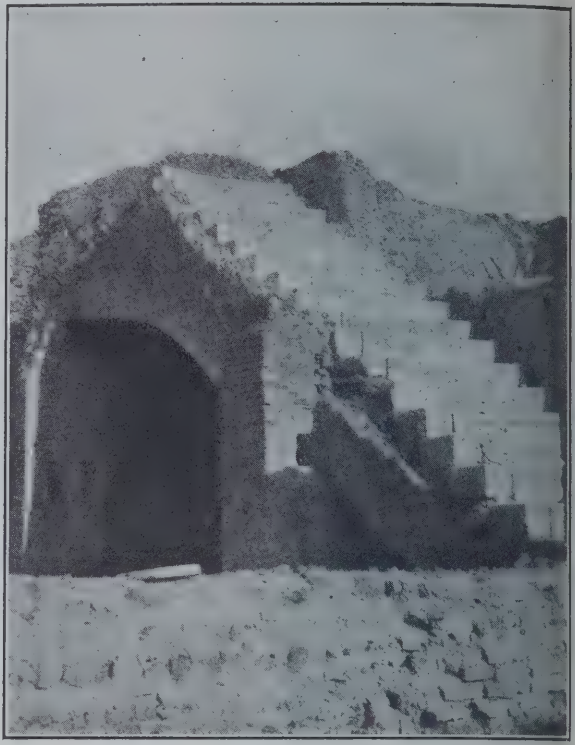


Fig. 6.—OSTIA: STAIRCASE ON A BRICK ARCH.

tricts in England to-day means the failure to use much good local material. In the age of Augustus the *incertum* was systematised: the tufa blocks were squared and set diamond-wise, termed *opus reticulatum.* This was used largely in Roman Ostia, and can be seen in Fig. 2 butted against the older *quadratum.* It is criticised by Vitruvius as lacking in coherence, and by Hadrian's time tile bonding courses and tile jambs were added to it, so that the *reticulatum* became a neat panelling. A specially interesting kind of *reticulatum* is found at Ostia formed of alternate blocks of tufa and *selce.* Selce, a hard grey lava, is used not only for paving stones, but also for concrete. The *reticulatum,* like the other walls, was plastered over. The plaster consisted then, as now, of *pozzolana* sand—a reddish volcanic a uncompressed, and containing very fine active sili it is dug out of the pit side, screened, and carr straight to the building site, where it is mixed w a little lime.

Now *reticulatum* was really only a perman retainer to concrete, and assumed its neat form ow to the ease in shaping tufa blocks. It was but step from bonding it with tiles to making the t retaining sides of tile also. This was the *opus tes ceum,* or wall tile work. The early *opus testace* was largely of roofing tiles cut to convenient siz and roofing tiles survive in walls in Ostia. The tinction we have noted between the mud block a the tile is shown in the Roman terms—*later* the blo

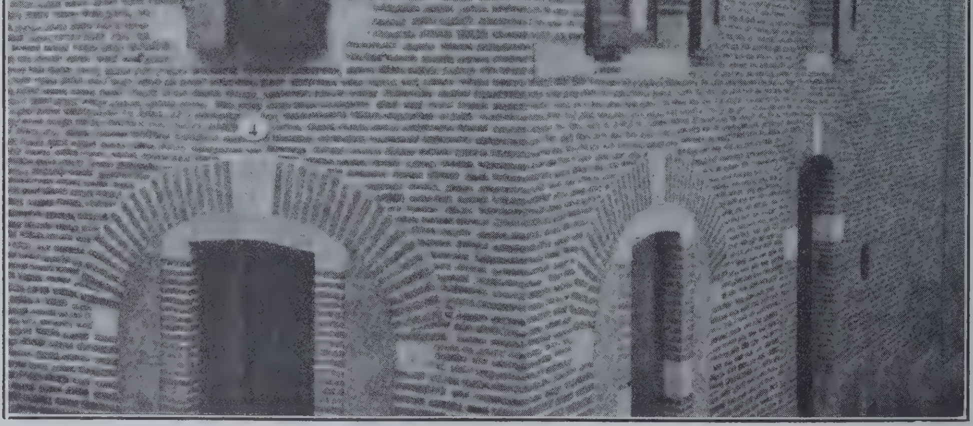
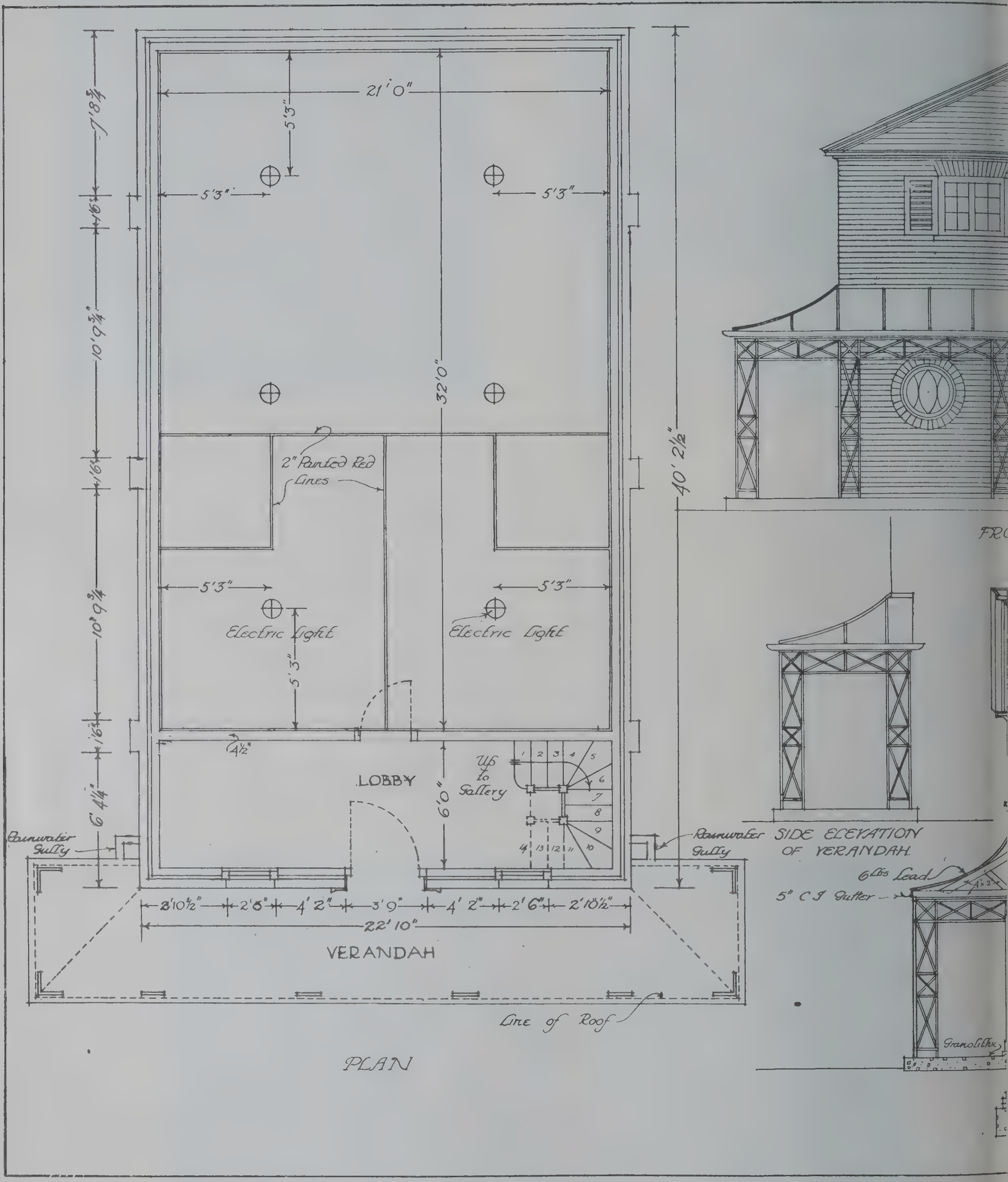
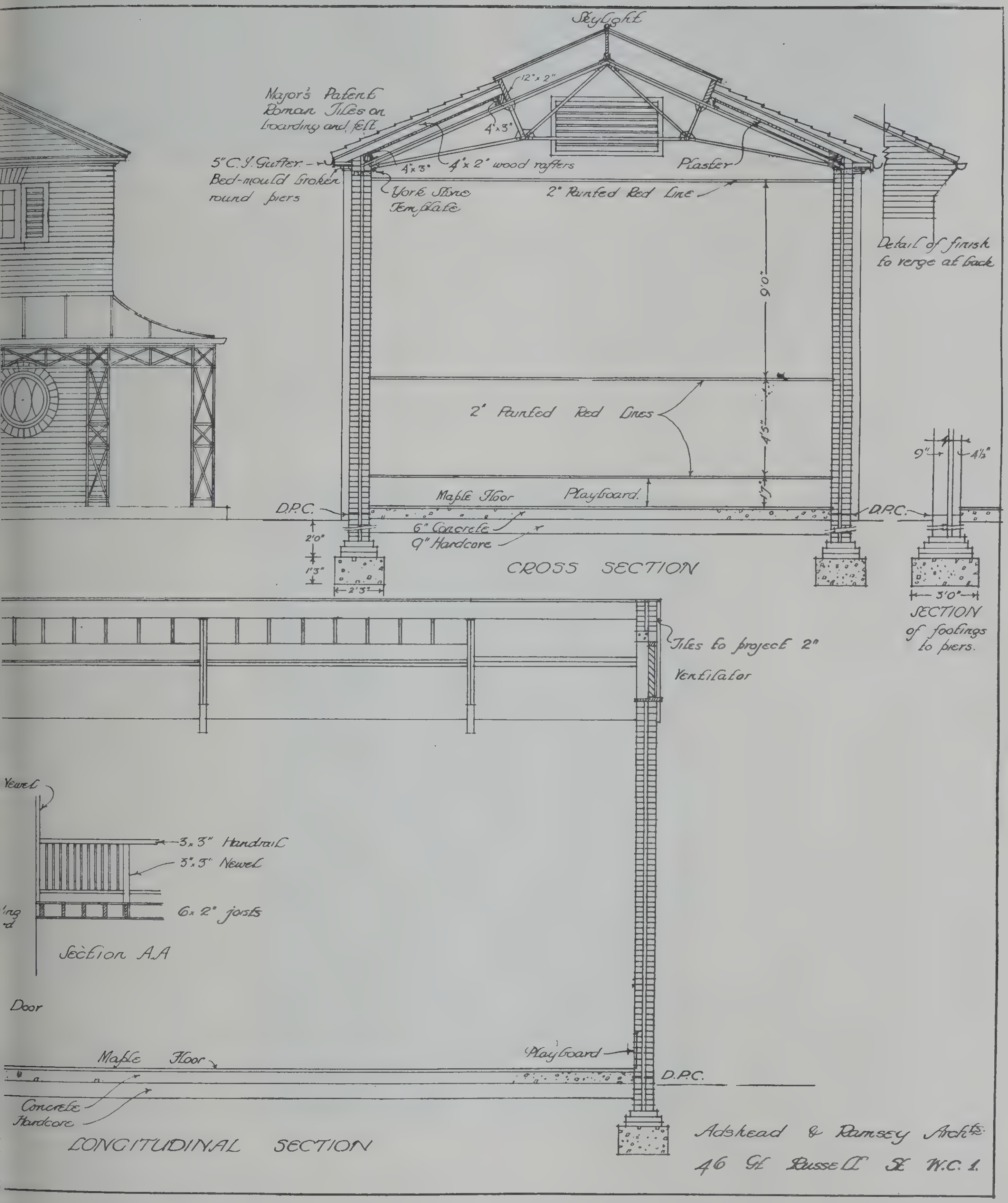


Fig. 10.—MODERN FRENCH BRICKWORK: EXAMPLE OF BRICKS RETAINING THEIR TILE CHARACTER.



SQUASH RACQU

Messrs. Adshea



ACKNEY WICK

B.A. *Architects*

Printed by the Red Lion Press, Ltd., Pemberton Row London, E.C.4

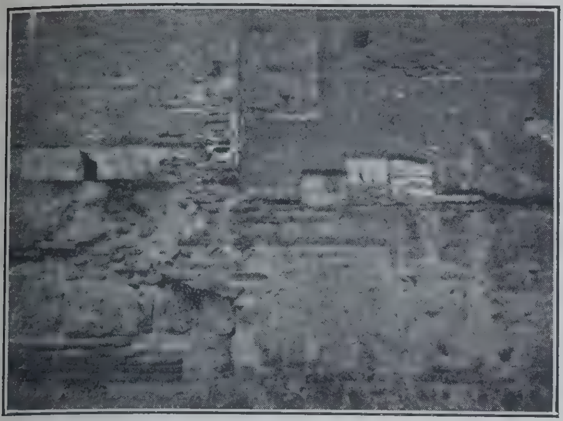


Fig. 7.—OSTIA: BRICKS USED FOR ROOF.

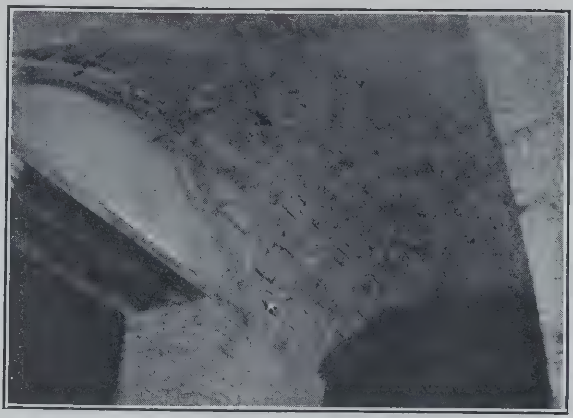


Fig. 8.—OSTIA: BRICKS USED FOR VAULT.

ula or *testa* the tile. Now these tiles were soon ndardised into *tegula bi-pedalis* or tile, two Roman t square, *tegula sesqui-pedalis,* a foot-and-a-half or Roman inches square, and *tegula-bessalis* two- rds of a foot or 8 Roman inches. (The Roman foot s slightly less than the English: the bi-pedalis was out 23 inches, or 0.59 metres.) And these sizes the thickness of walls as in our own practice, but h the difference that "brick thick" meant 2 feet tead of 9 inches, and the rectangular subdivisions re 18 inches and 8 inches instead of 4½ inches only. Ostia the external walls the warehouses and cks of flats (mentioned the last issue) were the eet or *bi-pedalis* thick; partition walls of the rehouses were sesqui- lalian, or 18 inches, k; and the smaller titions common in nan houses are 8 inches thereabouts. In addi- n to these sizes, others e had by cutting the cks diagonally and tail- the apex back into the crete core. Thus it ies about that there are ny brick lengths visible a wall (Fig. 3). Per- ds do not come over n other, and there is er visible the vertical of closers. The brick- r could cut his *sesqui- alis* into any convenient . These methods had ny advantages: the use *bi-pedalis* as a bonder lustrated in Fig. 4; the le brick pier, instead of hing under strain when vault fell, has slightly ed round on a *bi- lis* and without break- it. These piers have red and yellow colours he brickwork, and are good examples of brick h with narrow mortar joints. The tile nature he material was not lost sight of by the Romans, the development on the whole was not, as in the teenth century in England, towards a larger k and a narrower joint, but vice-versa. This is e logical: the large mortar joint makes both for omy and beauty of texture; keeping the brick ensures that it remains a tile properly vitrified does not become, as our large north country ks have become, a case-hardened mud block liable to shale away under stress of weather. During the nineteenth century the Dutch preserved the tile nature of their bricks, with consequences advantageous to themselves. Modern machine-made bricks that are not, and do not look, like tiles should be recognised as blocks and plastered over to save them from the weather. The bricks in the warehouses at Ostia are 1½ inches to 1¾ inches thick, about 8 inches long on an average, the joints are nearly touching, the beds are ⅝ inch to ¾ inch. The facing bricks on the theatre (Fig. 4) are thinner, 1 inch to 1¼ inches. The variation in thickness between the vertical joint and bed improves the appearance.

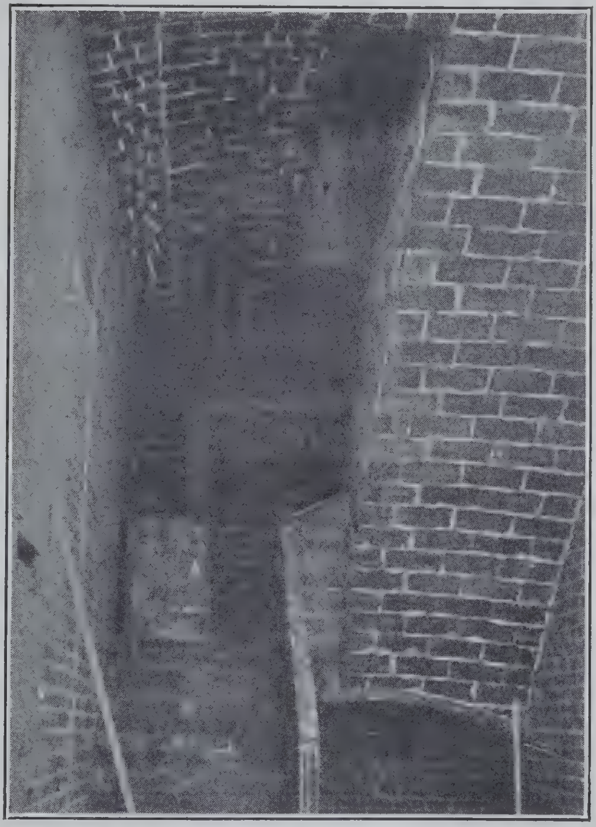


Fig. 9.—NEW YORK: GUASTAVINO TILE USED FOR STAIRCASE.

A greater superiority, however, lies in the fact that the Roman *bi-pedalis* and its subdivisions was used not only in walls, but for every structural purpose. At Ostia, the round arch, the segmental arch. the flat arch, are found in the common *bi-pedalis* not wedge-shaped. The use of all these arch-shapes at Ostia gives immense freedom of design. The flat arches of large span over shops are specially noticeable (Fig. 5), and in the same figure can be seen the segmental arches springing from travertine corbels. Staircases are carried on brick arches thrown out boldly where required (Fig. 6). And, finally, the same tile is used as floor or pavement, as roof (Fig. 7), as vault (Fig. 8).

Such a structural unit is badly required to-day. The great thickness of our brick is a mistake and has brought its own consequences. In the last two years I have known three architects having large jobs north of the Trent who have carried up small bricks from the south and used a large mortar joint. At the same time the demand for the quarry tile grows rapidly and roofing tiles are used for an increasing number of purposes. In America the Guastavino "tile," 6 inches by 1 inch by 15 inches, is used in the construction of large domes without centering, and is also used in the construction of ramps supporting staircases much in the Ostia manner (Fig. 9) In France a thin brick is used to-day for walls and arches in the Ostia manner with the most satisfactory results (Fig. 10). There is no doubt that a unit that the English architect could use in the ingenious, elastic manner of the Roman would mean a simplification in technique and a stimulus to design.

Competition News

Western Australia University Buildings Competition Result

The following is from the report of the Assessors, Messrs. Athel J. H. Saw, Leslie Wilkinson and A. R. L. Wright, on the architectural competition for Winthrop Hall and other buildings for the University of Western Australia, Perth:

We have carefully examined, individually and as a jury, the 52 designs submitted in this competition. Most of the competitors have adopted the suggestion made in the conditions as to the planning of the three main groups, viz., Winthrop Hall in the centre, the Administration Block on the west, and the Hackett Hall on the east.

The principal point of variation in planning is in the shape of the Great Hall—rectangular, octagonal, hexagonal, cross shaped or circular. For a hall of the size required we consider that from every point of view the rectangular form is best, and preferably with its longer axis running east and west. In our opinion design No. 141 is outstanding in its excellence, and should be awarded the first premium.

Design No. 141.—First premium: Messrs. Rodney H. Alsop and Conrad H. Sayce, Henty House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria. Design No. 103.—Second premium: Donald H. McMorran, 34 Butler Avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill, England. Design No. 123.—Third premium: Messrs. Gummer & Ford, registered architects, Auckland, New Zealand. Design No. 125.—Placed Fourth: E. Summerhayes & Son, Colonial Mutual Chambers, Perth, Western Australia. Design No. 149.—Placed fifth: Hugh A. McQueen, Westminster House, 122 Longmarket Street, Capetown, South Africa. Design No. 148.—Placed sixth (one design): Messrs. S. Woods Hill, 45 East 55 Street, New York City, U.S.A.; S. G. Garrett, 258 Swanson Street, Melbourne, Victoria; J. Gould King, 139 Wellington Street, Kew, Victoria.

Concrete Houses

The directors of the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., have decided, in co-operation with the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, to organise a competition for architects in which £1,000 in prizes is offered for designs for concrete houses. The object of the competition is to gain a wider public recognition of the advantages of concrete in architecture. The conditions of this competition have been framed to give architects who enter for it the greatest possible latitude within certain essential limits.

The prize-winning houses, by arrangement with the *Daily Mail,* will be erected and will be on exhibition—completely furnished and equipped—at the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, Kensington, in March, 1928.

A pamphlet giving full details can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Concrete Houses Competition, Ship House, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Edinburgh

A competition for designs for the large new buildings to be erected at Merchiston for the George Watson's Boys' College is to be held shortly by the Governors of the school. The present school has been sold to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and will necessitate the erection of a complete new institutio at a cost of £200,000. Mr. John Keppie, F.R.I.B.A 257 West George Street, Glasgow, has been appoint as assessor.

Southport

The Town Council is to invite competitive desig for a semi-open-air type of school, for 450 seni pupils, at Birkdale.

Torquay

The Borough Engineer has prepared prelimina plans for the provision of a building to serve t purpose of a rendezvous for visitors and residents, the Princess Gardens, and it is proposed to invi architects to submit designs.

Birkdale

The Southport E.C. has appointed Professor S. Adshead to act as assessor and adviser in the co petition for the new Senior School at Birkdale.

Peterborough

Peterborough Town Council are inviting designs new municipal buildings with shops beneath, to c £166,000, and to be erected in connection with t widening of Narrow Bridge Street, in the heart the city. Sir Reginald Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., has be appointed assessor, and the winning design will awarded a premium of 250 guineas. It is propos to widen the street on its eastern side from 30 f to 75 feet, with a carriage-way of 50 feet. T Ministry of Transport has agreed to make a grant £80,000. Land has been acquired from the Ecclesias cal Commissioners.

Wimbledon

The Corporation invite architects of Brit nationality to submit designs in competition for Town Hall and municipal buildings which it is p posed to erect on a site in The Broadway, Wimbled

The Corporation have appointed Mr. Henry Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., to act as their assessor. P miums of £200, £150 and £75 are offered for designs placed first, second and third respectively the assessor.

Conditions of the competition, together with a p of the site, can be obtained from the Town Cl on payment of the sum of two guineas, returna under the usual conditions.

Designs are to be received on or before Novem 30, 1927. Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., To Clerk.

Accrington

The Royal Institute of British Architects h nominated Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A., Liverpool, as assessor in the competition for the p posed extensions to the Accrington Town Hall.

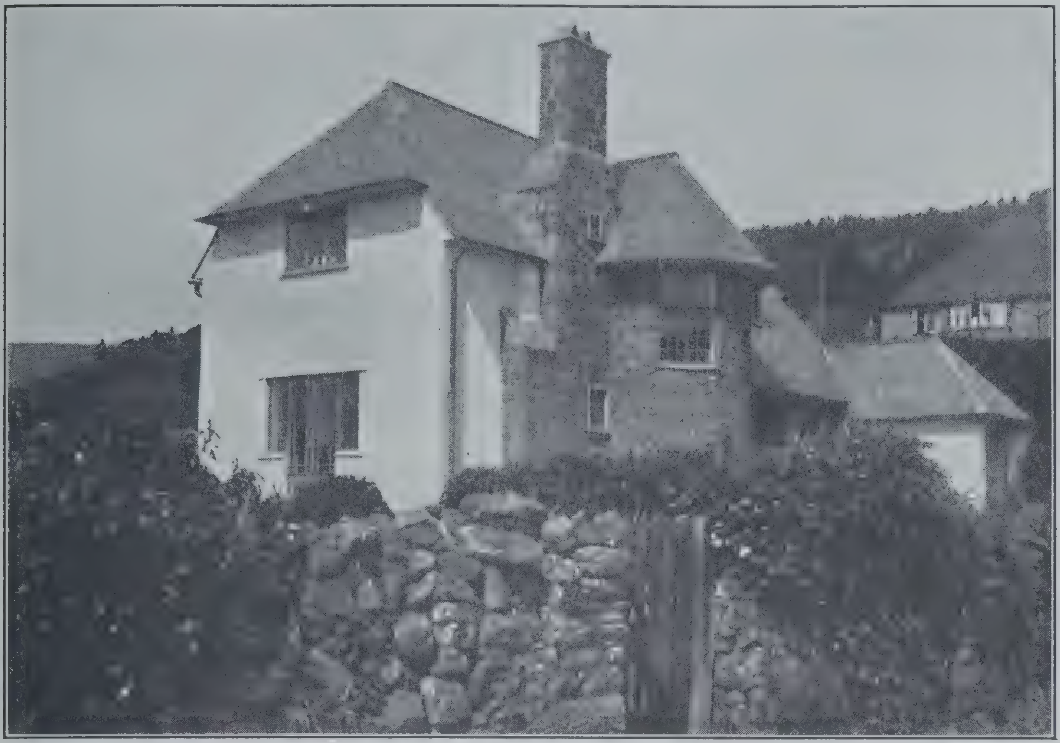
Lewisham

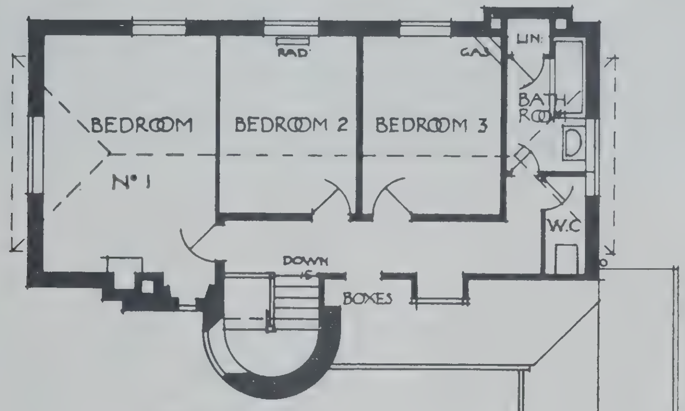
The Lewisham Borough Council will probably h a competition for plans in connection with the p posal to build a large public hall, shops, offices, upon the site of the old Fire Station at Rus Green, S.E. A special committee has been appoin to consider the matter and make the necess arrangements.

Changes of Address

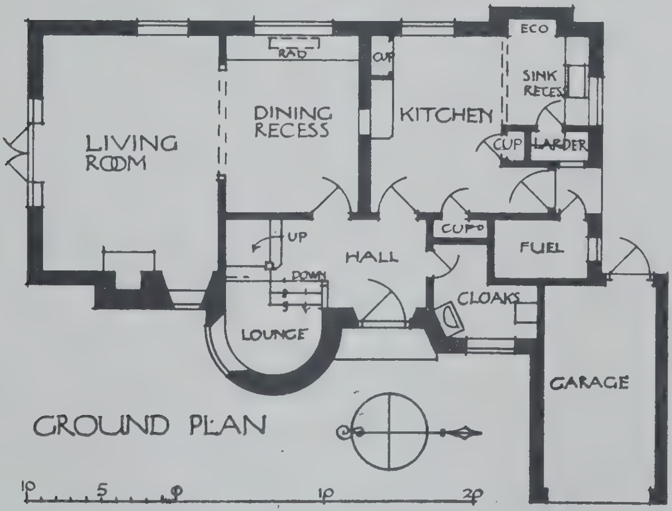
Mr. T. Lawrence Dale, F.R.I.B.A., has changed London address to 20 Sackville Street, Piccad W.1.

The offices of Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son & Dun have been transferred to 39 Great James Str Bedford Row, W.C.1. Their telephone numbers Museum 5809 and 6235.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

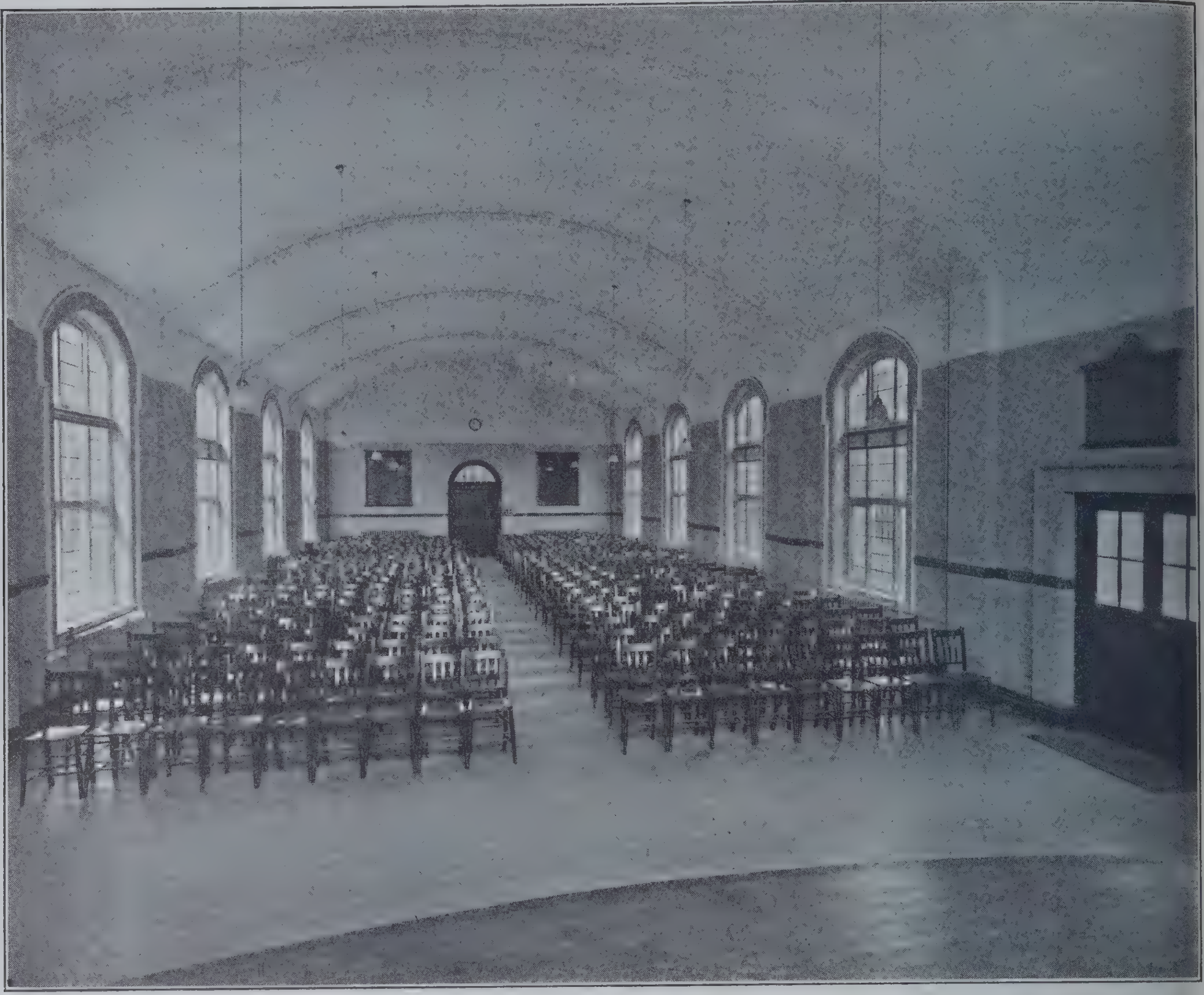


GROUND PLAN

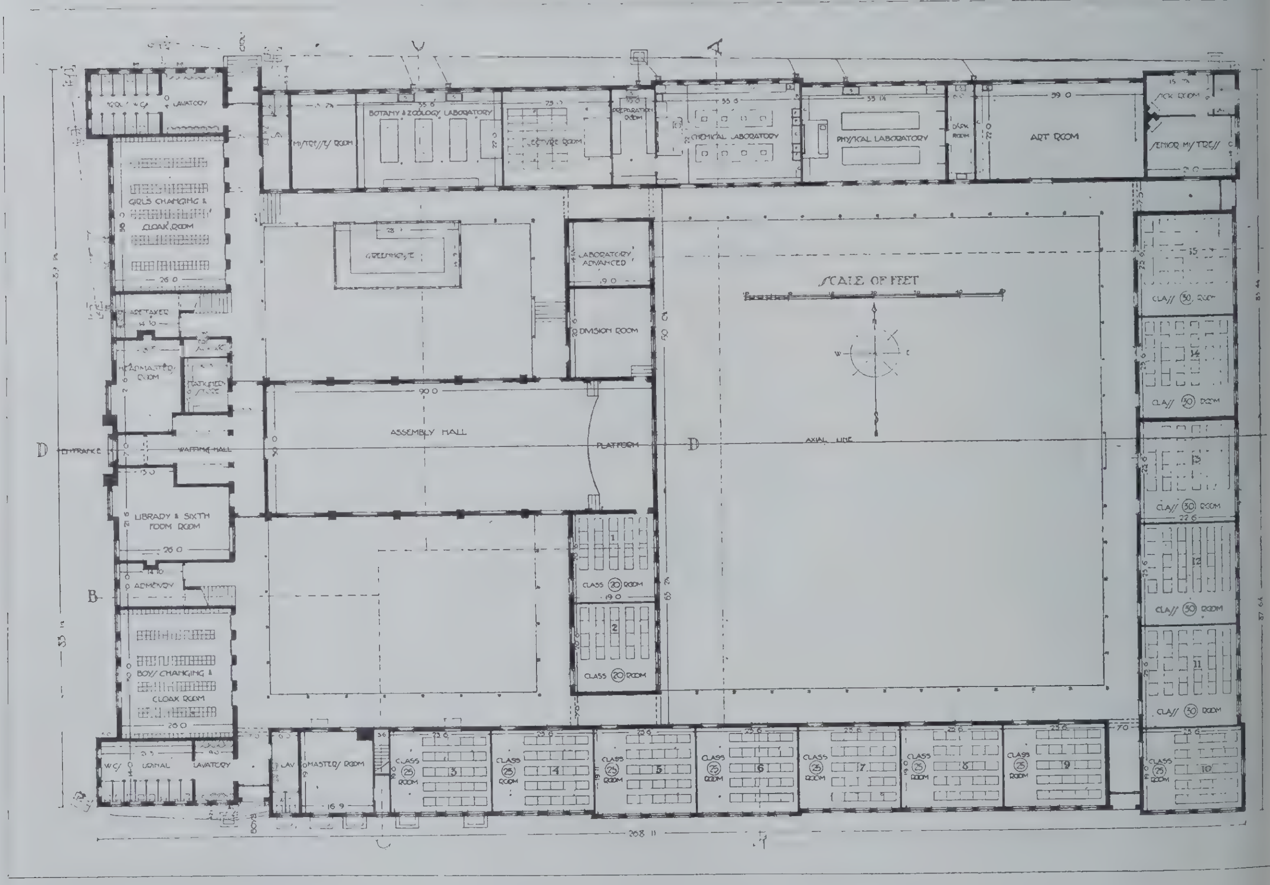
CHIMNEY COTTAGE, MINEHEAD.

Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

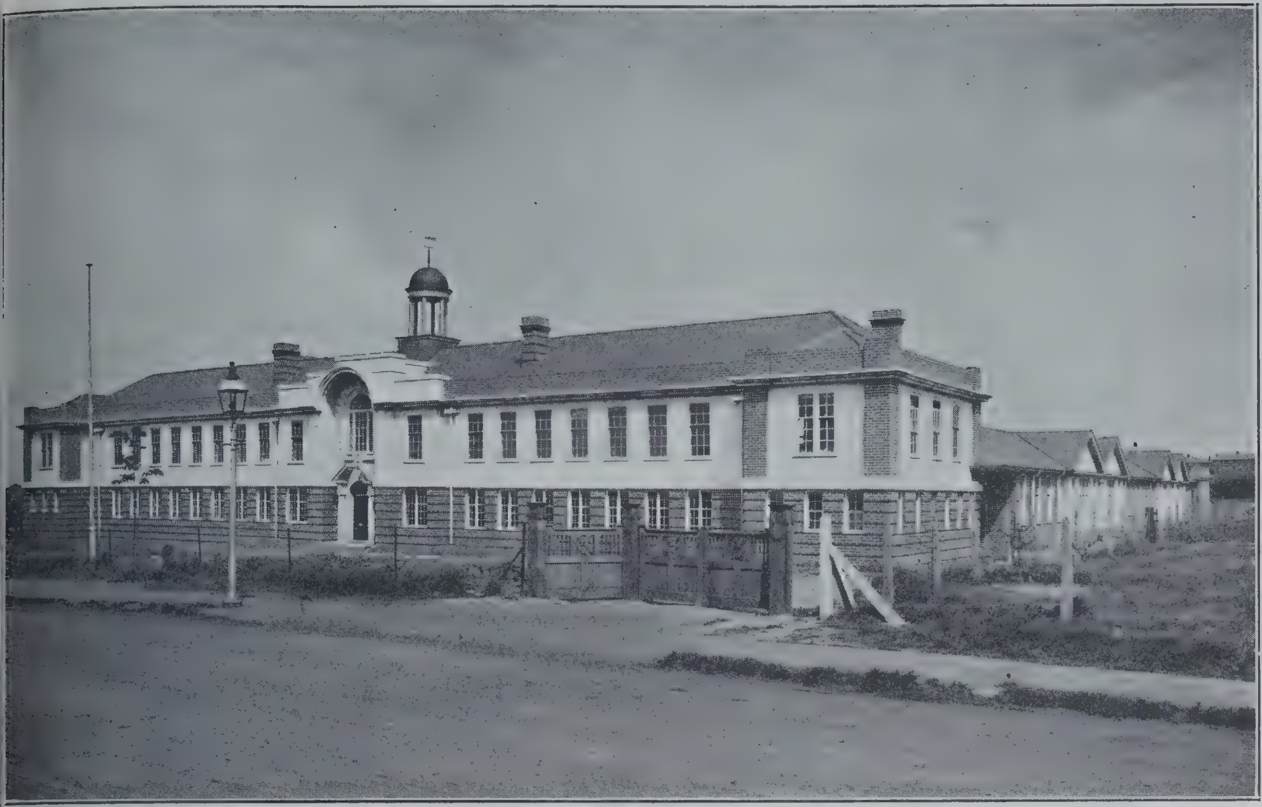
This cottage, though inhabitable as a family dwelling, was designed primarily as a holiday home. The walls are 11 in. cavity, smooth plastered and cream distempered, with chimney and stair projection in local stone; the roofs are of 12 in. by 6 in. Delabole grey-green slates.



ASSEMBLY HALL. *[Photo: Lewis & Randall.*



SECONDARY SCHOOL, OLDBURY.
A. VERNON ROWE, Architect.



SECONDARY SCHOOL, OLDBURY. [*Photo: Lewis & Randall.*
A. VERNON ROWE, Architect.

Oldbury Secondary School

These new school buildings at Oldbury, designed Mr. A. Vernon Rowe, show a main elevation in ich full advantage is taken of an extensive frontage. long façade has as its central feature a main en-nce doorway under portico embracing two storeys. e position of this is marked on the roof by a small med lantern, which gives to the building just the ht institutional note. Chimneys, kept low and in t scarcely higher than the ridge-line on either side the lantern, give it formal support yet without allenging its supremacy. The lateral extremities the building are emphasised by slightly projecting vilions separated from the central opening by nine ys. A remarkable feature in the composition is the atment of materials; the ground-floor storey is of sticated brickwork, the first-floor storey is stucco, ile the parapet again relapses into brick except the portico, which is faced with stucco throughout. t it may be suggested that this marked division a horizontal line at about half-way up its height npromises the unity of the façade, which would rhaps have been better maintained if a greater nogeneity of tone had been adopted. The architect, wever, has made an interesting experiment, and his ilding has an appropriate dignity.

Coming Events

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical sistants.—Forthcoming visits: October 15, to ssrs. British Challenge Glazing Co.'s works at rshgate Lane, Stratford; October 22, to Messrs. lett & Johnston's works, Whitehorse Road, Croy-n; October 29, to Madame Tussauds rebuilding, ker Street Station, N.W.1; November 12, to South nsington Museum; November 19, to Lots Road wer Station; November 26, to National Physical boratories, Teddington.

October 17, 18 and 19.—Travelling exhibit of the tional Radiator Co., Ltd., fitted with a working tallation of the Ideal Cookanheat and Ideal Classic Radiators, at Cambridge Road, St. John's Road, Huddersfield.

October 28.—Royal Sanitary Institute. Sessional meeting, at 4.30 p.m., in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, when discussions will take place on "The Influence of Overcrowding upon Tuberculosis, with special reference to the New Housing Schemes"; "The New Factories Bill"; and "The Smoke Problem on Tyneside—How is it to be Tackled?"

November 14-19.—Fourth Public Works Congress. Royal Agricultural Hall, London.

July 16-21, 1928.—The 39th Congress and Health Exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at Plymouth.

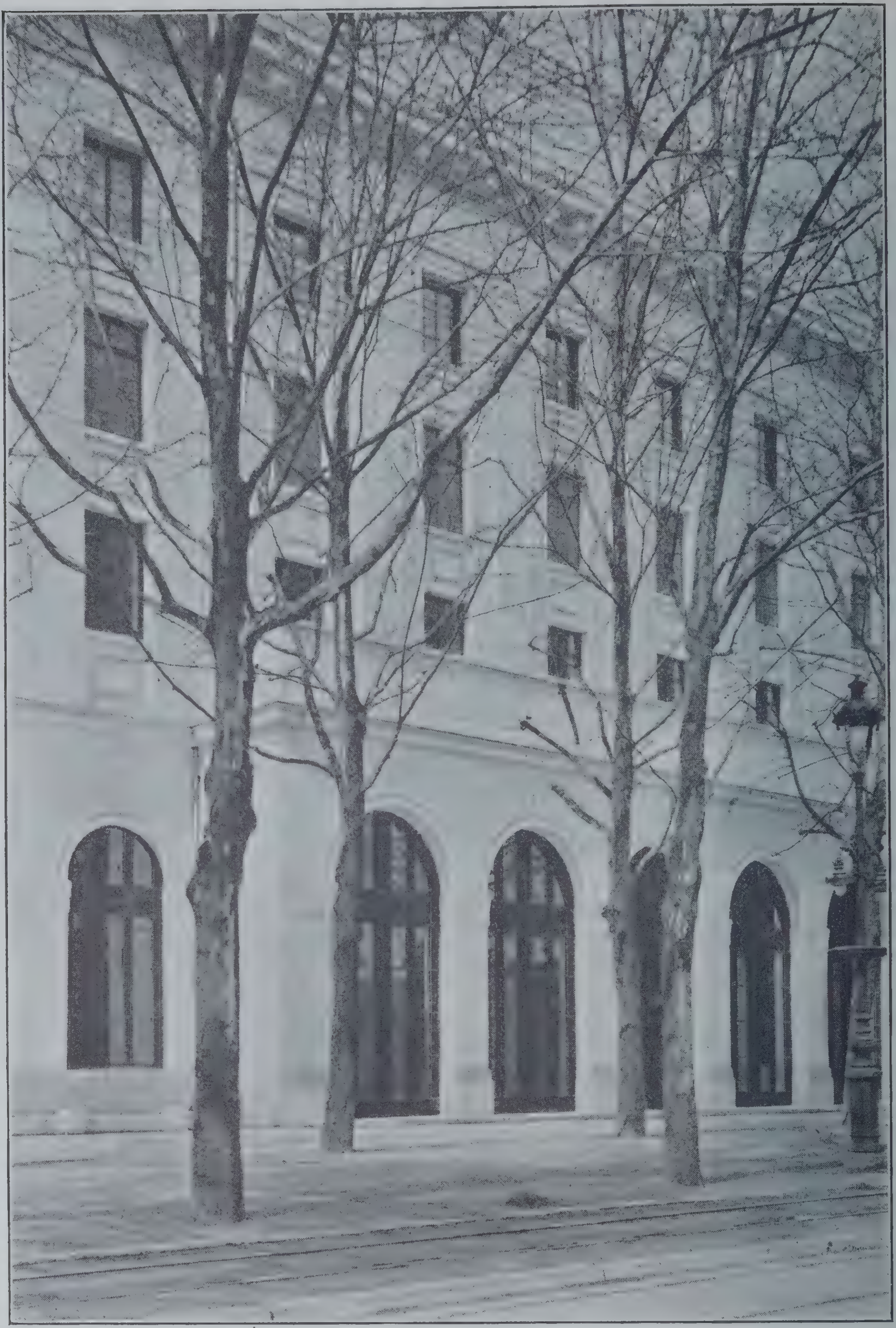
A new residential hall at Bristol University, to accommodate 150 men, is in course of erection, and a new residential hall for women is also to be erected. The new physics building of the University will be opened on October 21. These new buildings have been designed by Sir George Oatley, and will form a memorial to the late Mr. H. H. Wills.

* * *

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge has presented to the library of the Business School at Harvard University some ninety manuscripts, forming part of the business records and personal notes of a branch of the Medici family. The records range in date from 1350 to 1757.

* * *

The Barnet Urban District Council, in connection with the development of the Wellhouse Estate for building purposes, are arranging to construct a new brick building for the old Physick Well at Barnet, the waters of which, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, were once drunk for their tonic effect. The new well-head structure is to have an appropriate surrounding of garden walks, flower beds and fountains, and one of the approaches is to be named Pepys Crescent, after the famous diarist, a former visitor to the well and partaker of its waters.



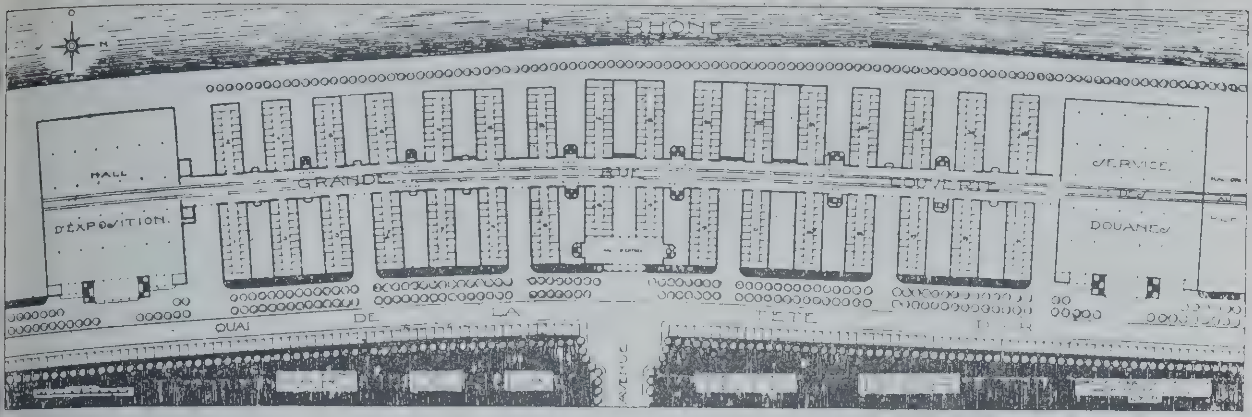
THE PALAIS DE LA FOIRE, LYON: THE CENTRAL PAVILION OF THE FAIR BUILDINGS.
CHARLES MEYSSON, Architect.

MODERN FRENCH MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Two Recent Examples from the City of Lyon

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

Interesting examples of modern treatment in the design of the larger type of building are still comparatively rare in France, in spite of the hold which the modern style has taken upon the younger school of French architects, including the more advanced students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The Regional Schools of Architecture, in such places at Lille, Nantes and Lyon, have always been characterised by their adherence to the classic tradition, and the work of their students, which is sent up to Paris and judged and exhibited with that of the Parisian atelie has always had a flavour of its own, being nea always distinguishable as less advanced, and to a certain extent more conscientious, than the Paris designs. But at the same time it has undoubte lacked a little in daring and imaginative quality, a it is no doubt this influence which is responsible the somewhat dull character of many of the buildi which are being erected in the provinces by gradua of the Government schools.



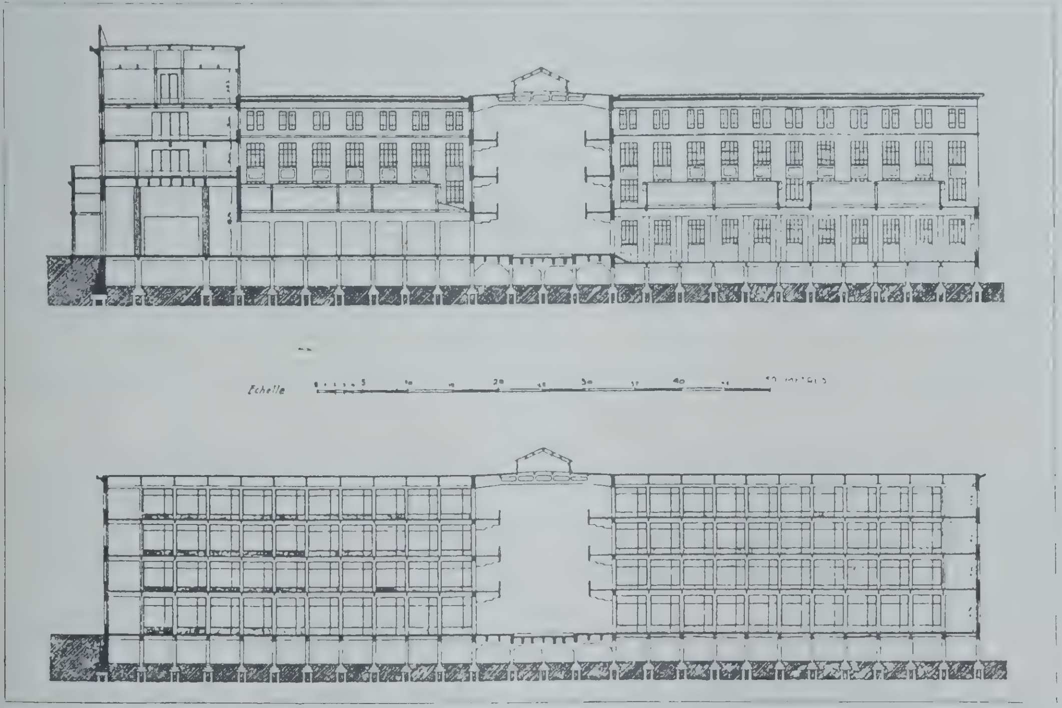
LAYOUT PLAN.

Although in Paris a number of the younger men, lowed perhaps with less discretion, but almost cer- nly with far greater fertility in invention, have naged to force their way to the front and find an ortunity to realise their ideas in bricks and mortar a fairly large scale, in the provinces the bulk of bigger work is still in the hands of an older genera- n, and it is chiefly in domestic buildings and in h smaller work as shop fronts, war memorials, and litions to older buildings, that the hand of the nger generation is observable.

The city of Lyon is, however, one of the French vincial centres which has not only the advantage a fine conservative tradition, exemplified particu- ly by stately, tall street frontages relieved by the ellent stone detail and ironwork so characteristic French 18th century, but it is also the home of of the greatest pioneers in modern design and struction, the former Prix de Rome Laureate, Tony rnier, whose stadium and Grange-Blanche Hospital Lyon were recently illustrated in these pages. Not aturally, the name of Garnier has been for many rs an inspiration for those architectural students o were sufficiently experienced to see that his hitectural expression, at one time considered as ost a flouting of tradition, in reality contained the m of great forward developments. The influence of Garnier on contemporary architecture in Lyon is therefore strongly felt, but, as generally happens, the disciples have not the deep conviction of the master, and the result is very often a rather half-hearted compromise of classic composition and proportions blended with modern detail.

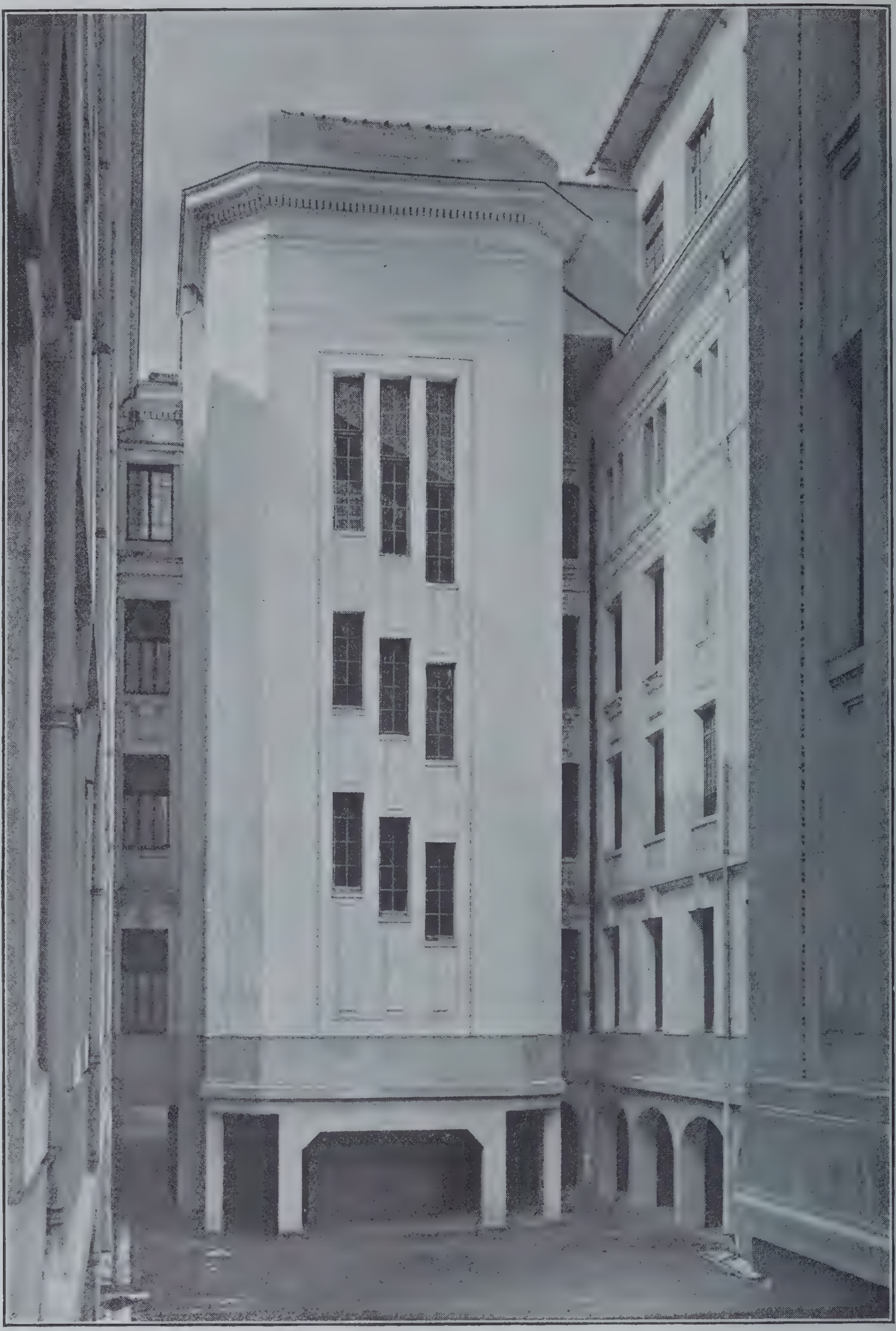
Falling to a certain extent into this category is the external design of the new Palais de la Foire at Lyon, a very large group of permanent exhibition buildings that are intended to house the important annual fair, which is one of the most important events in the yearly commercial calendar. The fair attracts buyers from all over the world, and has only just been given permanent quarters commensurate with its value to French industry.

The building occupies an important site on the banks of the Rhône, and is remarkable for the care which has been taken to ensure adequate lighting without any sacrifice of floor space.. This has been accomplished by planning the exhibition buildings in separate pavilions with three storeys above the ground floor, divided by courtyards which are top-lit and which are only one storey in height. The dividing courts occur, therefore, only above the ground floor, the pavilions being set parallel to each other (see plan), with a central corridor, or covered street, connecting them.



CROSS SECTION THROUGH THE CENTRAL ENTRANCE HALL AND PAVILION AND LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE COVERED STREET.

PALAIS DE LA FOIRE AT LYON.
CHARLES MEYSSON, Architect.



THE PALAIS DE LA FOIRE, LYON: ONE OF THE STAIRCASE TOWERS, SHOWING THE REINFORCED CONCRETE PILE SUPPORTS.
CHARLES MEYSSON, Architect.

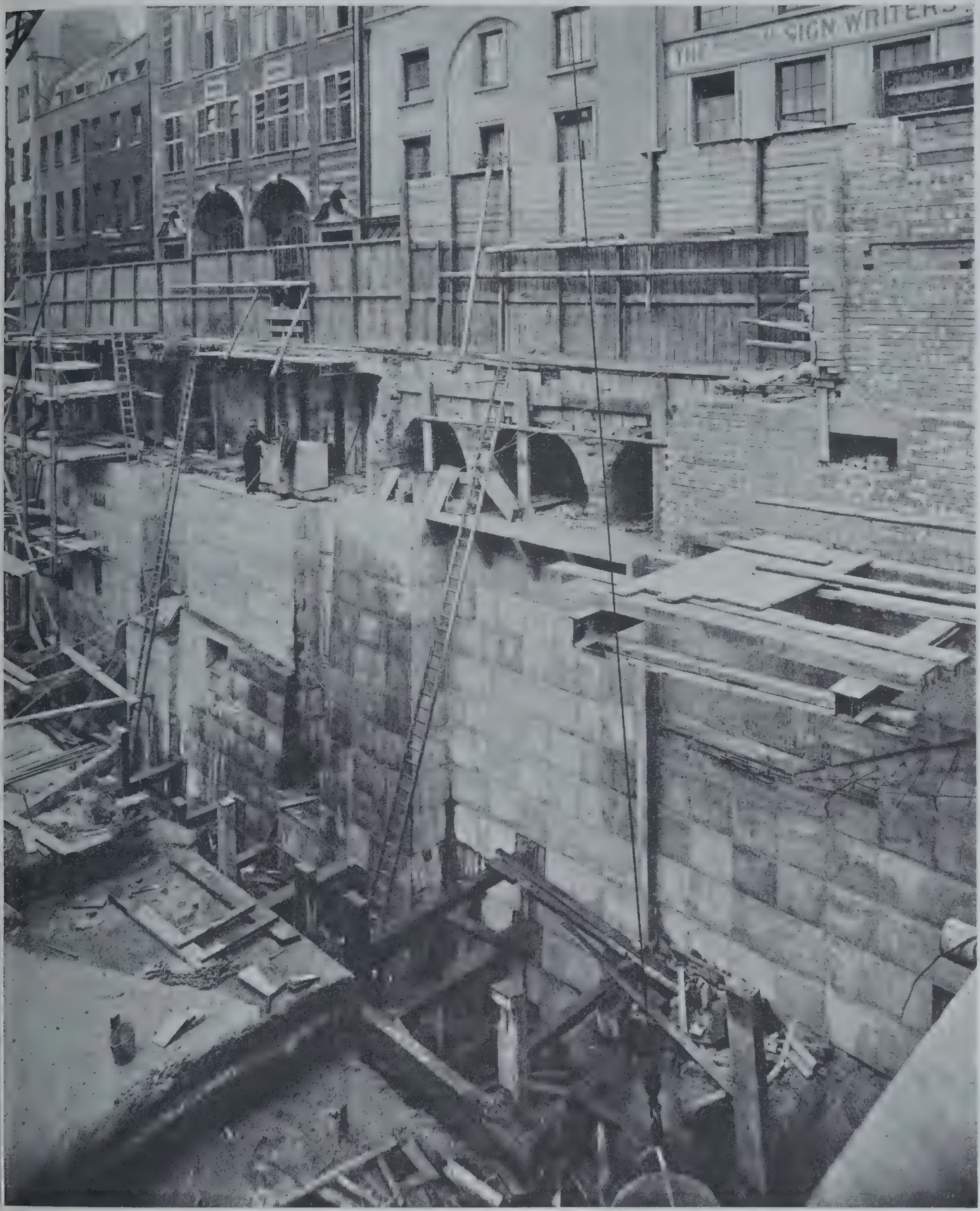
This corridor has three stages of galleries corbelled out from its walls, with a top lantern lighting the well thus formed. It is some fifty feet in width, and at ground level has a double railway line over which heavy exhibits can be easily taken throughout the entire length of the building.

Between the pavilion blocks, and serving the galleries of the central corridor, are public staircases and lifts, and at intervals are arranged connecting bridges which permit passage from one side to the other across the central well.

There are sixteen pavilions on each side of the corridor, which starts at a huge hall intended as a customs and unpacking room, and terminates a hall of similar dimensions which serves as a gene exhibition hall.

On the short axis of the group is the main pul entrance, the exterior of which we illustrate. T façades are carried out throughout in artificial sto and the general proportions and detail show refi ment and dignity, with even a hint of severity. T ironwork to the main doors is particularly good, w a simple rectilinear patterning which would, p haps, appear still more at home in an opening another form.

(*Continued on page* 619)



The old Empire Theatre in Leicester Square is gone The New Empire Theatre on the same spot is on he way. We who have to do with concrete retaining walls as suppliers of one of the materials from which orthodox walls are made see much interesting work. I have never seen work of greater interest han the Empire wall, a section of which is illustrated above. The "Colemanoid" wall is a ypical example of present-day progress in this class of construction. Every architect interested n retaining walls may obtain full details and quantities from one of my technical staff, for whose ervices I make no charge. Write for my "Specifications for Mass Concrete."

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Regent Street,
London, W.1.

Frederic Coleman

Associated Architects { Thomas W. Lamb.
Frank Matcham & Company.
Contractors: F. D. Huntington, Ltd.

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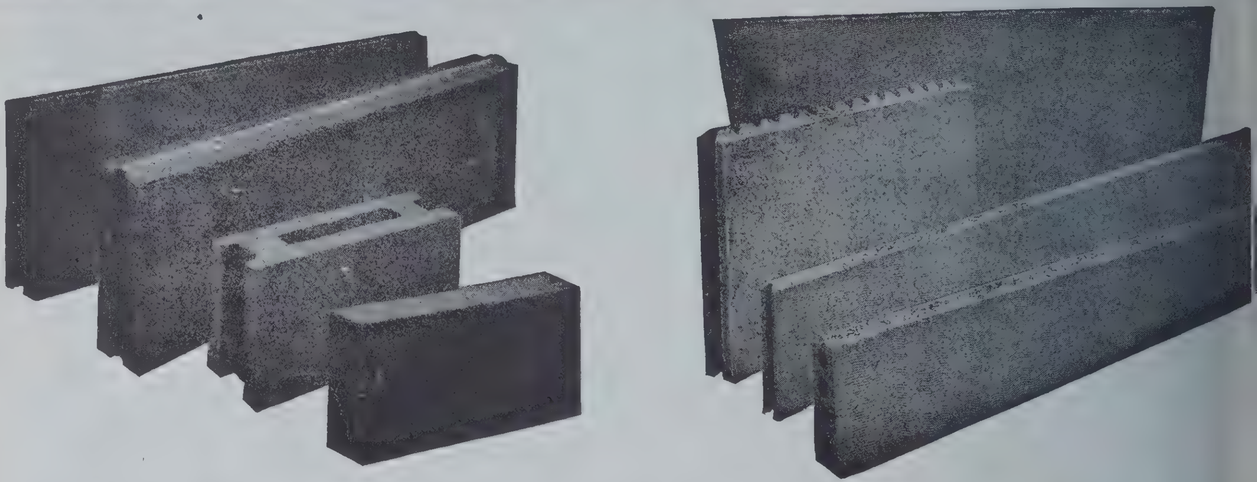

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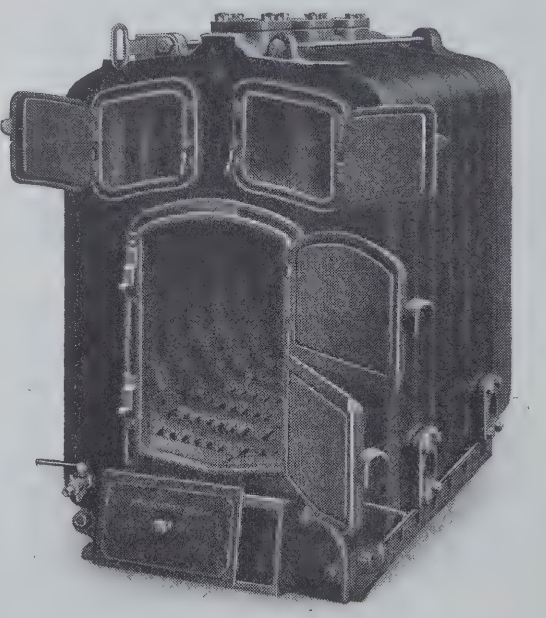

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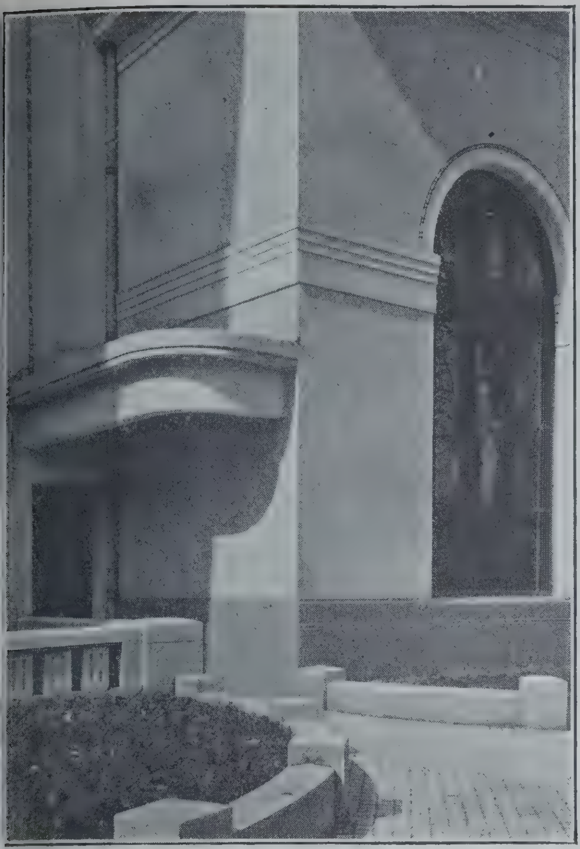
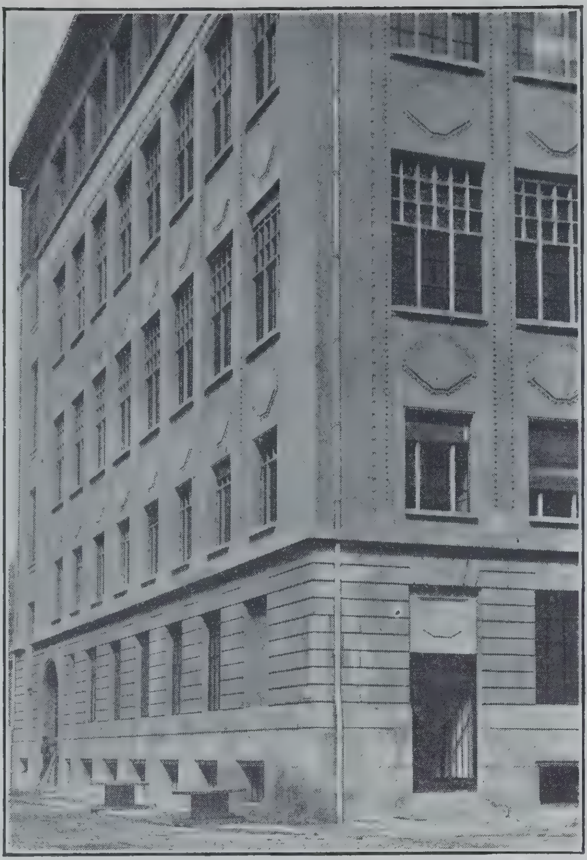


THE PALAIS DE LA FOIRE, LYON: A DETAIL OF THE CENTRAL PAVILION. THE FACADE IS CARRIED OUT IN ARTIFICIAL STONE.
CHARLES MEYSSON, Architect.



NEW POST AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING, LYON: A DETAIL OF THE FACADE. NOTE THE INTERESTING PATTERN OF THE WINDOW FRAMES, WHICH ARE IN CONCRETE.
CHARLES MEYSSON, Architect.

The general feeling of the design is vertical, but
verticality has not been very vigorously expressed.
e details of the staircases between the pavilions
w an interesting treatment, but here again the
ect is marred by the heavy cornice and frieze which
not appear to be really required.

The thinness of the supports to the structure,
ich this photograph reveals, is occasioned by the
t that the whole building stands on reinforced
crete piles which support the rafts of the ground
or on which the superstructure stands. The floors,
fs, staircases, and main structural members are all
reinforced concrete, but the façade walls themselves
in the béton de machefer for which Lyon is
nous.

This building is a definite contribution to effective
dern design in that it achieves large lighting areas
hout any sacrifice of those qualities of dignity and
rdiness which one expects to find in important
nicipal work.

The new building for the Posts and Telegraphs,
the same architect, is also of reinforced con-
te, and is finished with a grey cement rendering.
is also on severe lines, but has several points of
erest in detail, notably the effective patterning of
windows of the upper storeys, which have delicate
crete mullions, and the neat and simple way in
ich the three intermediate storeys have been
uped in a slight sinking relieved by a kind of
ttened dog-tooth ornament. The verticals have
n kept very narrow, and the panels below sill level
only slightly recessed, so that there is a general
ect of repose and cohesion which is very difficult
obtain with this *motif*. The string course over the
und floor has been projected vigorously, and thus
difficult junction between the vertical and the
rizontal has been neatly effected.

An interesting, but not entirely successful, effect of
our has been introduced in this building, the whole
of the top storey being coloured yellow. But, as so often happens with colour in concrete, the tone is rather dull and muddy.

The West Hartlepool Town Council are approaching the London and North-Eastern Railway on the subject of improving the existing dock accommodation at West Hartlepool to deal with the increased output of the local collieries.

* * *

The Wesleyan Church community has, during the past few years, committed itself to an expenditure of two-and-a-half million pounds on new churches and church halls. This was announced at the recent opening of a new Wesleyan church at Bebington, Liverpool, when it was also stated that over fifty new chapels had been opened last year.

* * *

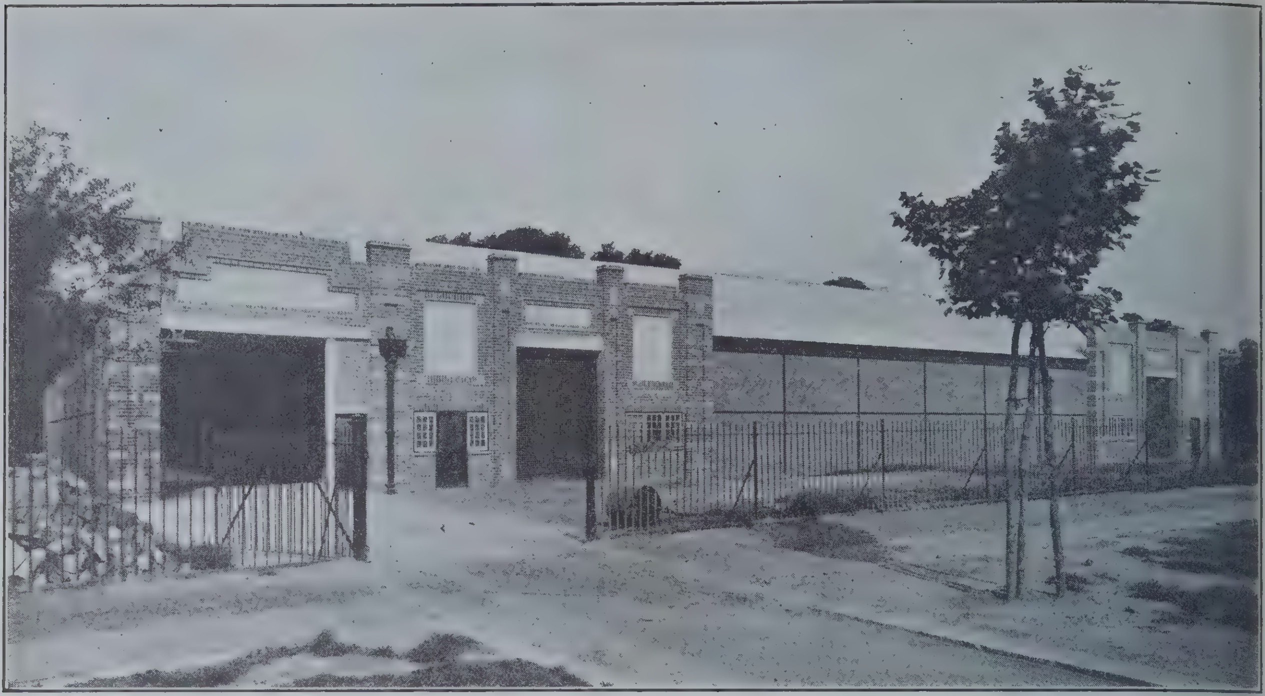
The remains of the old monastic buildings adjoining the priory church of St. John the Evangelist, Brecon, which has now become the Cathedral for the Diocese of Swansea and Brecon, were rededicated last week. The work of rehabilitating the old buildings has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. D. Caroe, and the planning and reconditioning of the grounds to form an appropriate setting for the Cathedral has been devised by Mr. C. W. Mercer.

* * *

A Roman tesselated pavement has been unearthed at Dorchester during excavations on the property of the Dorchester Foundry. The pavement was found at a depth of about six feet, and is presumed to have been a floor in a Roman villa.

* * *

The Council of the Iron and Steel Institute has recently awarded the Carnegie gold medal for the year 1925 to Mr. A. L. Curtis, of Westmoor Laboratory, Chatteris, in recognition of his research work on steel-moulding sand, etc.



NEW FACTORY FOR MESSRS. CARTER'S CRISPS, LTD., GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD.
Alfred J. Archer, Architect.

This building shows an interesting innovation in factory design, inasmuch as the elevational problem presented is solved in t simplest and most economical manner possible, while great care has been taken to create a dignified façade. Three entran doorways are shown; the two on the left have large windows on either side and are separated by a wide expanse of concre wallage, surmounted by a plain tiled roof. A judicious employment of brickwork for piers and frames of window openin produces a pleasant effect of contrast in materials.

London Building Notes

Balham.—A large block of residential flats is being erected upon a corner site in Cavendish Road and Hazelbourne Road, S.W. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. H. McLachlin, Collier's Building, Balham Hill, S.W.

Bermondsey. — Building operations are to be shortly put in hand upon the erection of a new hospital in Grange Road, S.E.1, for the Bermondsey Medical Mission. Plans have been approved, the architect being Mr. H. G. Cherry, F.R.I.B.A., 7 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Blackfriars Bridge. — The New Zealand Meat Producers' Board have decided to expend £300,000 upon the erection of an extensive abattoir and cold storage depot on a site adjacent to Blackfriars Bridge. Plans for a building, chiefly of reinforced concrete, have been prepared by Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., 79 High Holborn, W.C.

Catford.—A large picture theatre, to seat about 2,000 spectators, is to be built on a piece of land in Old Bromley Road, Catford, S.E., at a cost of about £50,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Leathart & Grainger, FF.R.I.B.A., 7 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

Chelsea.—A block of high-class residences is being erected upon a part of the Sloane Stanley Estate in Cheyne Walk and Church Street, S.W.3. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Elms and Jupp, FF.R.I.B.A., 25 Sackville Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. R. Dixon & Sons, Britannia Works, Park Place, S.W.10.

Clapham. — Large manufacturing and laboratory premises are being erected on a site in Clapham Road, S.W.9. The builders are Messrs. Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., 11 Buckingham Palace Road, Westminster, S.W.1, who are erecting a 4-storey block designed by Messrs. Emden and Egan, FF.R.I.B.A., 7 Garrick Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Croydon.—The London Telephone Service notify the Corporation of a proposal to provide two additional exchanges, "Fairfield" and "Pollards."

Croydon.—A large site on the Stanley Road Housing Estate at Carshalton for the erection of a new church. Plans for an edifice to seat 500 persons have been prepared by Mr. Martin Travers, 8 St. Paul's Studios, Colet Gardens, W.14.

Deptford.—The architects of the Cooperative Society have prepared plans for the rebuilding of the premises at 164 High Street.

East Ham.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for tenements on the Flanders Road site, and tenders are to be obtained.

East Ham, E.—Large premises have been acquired at 809-813, Romford Road, by Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., for a new branch stores. The plans are to be prepared by Mr. Priddle, of the company's architectural department.

Edmonton.—It is proposed to develop for building purposes the large site in Church Street, Edmonton. The architect is Mr. G. W. Newman, 8 Bush Hill Road, Bush Hill Park, N.

Finsbury Square.—The Royal London Mutual Insurance Society is to extend their head offices. Plans have been prepared by Mr. L. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., 40 St. James's Place, S.W.1.

Gray's Inn Road.—The Nation Provincial Bank, Ltd., has acquir premises at the corner of Gray's I Road and Swinton Street, W.C. which it is proposed to convert in branch offices. Plans by Mr. F. C. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., bank architect.

Great Tower Street. — T National Provincial Bank, Ltd., E.C. has acquired premises at Nos. 26- Great Tower Street, E.C., which proposes to convert into a bran bank. The architect is Mr. F. C. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A.

Greenwich.—For 78 houses on t Charlton Park site for the B.C., t tender of Messrs. Thomas & Edge, £476 per house, has been accepted; an for 18 houses on the Pound Park sit the tender of Mr. A. G. Shorter, Greenwich, at £442 per house, has bee accepted.

Gunnersbury.—Mr. Knapp Fishe F.R.I.B.A., is the architect responsib for the laying out of the new cemete for the Kensington B.C., estimated cost £7,160.

Hampstead.—Tenders are to be i vited for the erection of the propos extension, including science bloc hall, classrooms, etc., of the Ham stead Garden Suburb Institute Hampstead, N.W.11, costing £30,00 Plans have been prepared by Mr. C. Hanscombe, F.R.I.B.A., Sandersted Surrey, in collaboration with Sir E win Lutyens, R.A.

Hendon. — A contract has bee placed with Mr. Harry Neal, Lt Oaklands Gate, Northwood, for t erection of a large isolation hospit of 60 beds, administrative bloc ward and isolation blocks, laundr boiler-house, etc., at £64,000. T

(*Continued on page* 623).

ans have been prepared by Mr. A. Knight, The Burroughs, Hendon, W.4.

Hounslow.—The development of e Spring Grove Estate is being ken in hand, and plans have been mpleted for the erection of 60 houses various types. The builder is Mr. . J. Harris, Sutton Road, Lampton, ounslow. A further houses are to be ected by Messrs. ilding Enterises, Ltd., 133 igh Holborn, W.C.

Ilford.—The Cororation have cepted the tender Messrs. Hamond & Miles, of ford, £7,750, for ection of a cubicle ock at the Isolation ospital.

Ilford. — The Plough" publicuse, at Ilford ne, is to be rebuilt an estimated cost £10,000. Plans e to be prepared Mr. S. A. S. Yeo, .R.I.B.A., 2 St. hn's Street, London, E.C.1.

Kensington. — A rge block of flats, ith a garage for 30 rs adjoining, is to erected on a site Allen Street, Ken- igton, W. The chitect is Mr. H. heodore Fenn, A.S.I., Abbey ouse, Victoria reet, Westminster, W.1.

Kensington. — ans are to be ortly put in hand r the enlargement the Oratory ntral School in tewart Grove, W.3, by an addi- onal 150 places. he arrangements e in the hands of e managers.

Kentish Town.— ans are being com- eted by H.M. Office Works for the ilding of a tele- one exchange on a te in Church Street, entish Town, N.W.

Kilburn. — The ncient Order of resters propose to build a meeting ll and offices upon a site in Kilburn igh Road, N.W., measuring about 60 et frontage. The architect is Mr. orge A. Sexton, L.R.I.B.A., Bank ambers, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

Merton.—A site has been acquired Merton, S.W., by the London Telephone Service, who propose to build new local telephone exchange. Plans e being prepared by H.M. Office of orks, Storey's Gate, Westminster.

Mill Hill.—It is proposed to erect block of shops, with living accomodation above, upon sites in Lawrence Street, Mill Hill, N.W. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

Moorgate, E.C. — Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley Place, London, N.1, are the contractors for the large extensions to be carried out for the Ocean and Accident Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., at the rear of their premises, 36 Moorgate. Plans by Messrs. Sir Aston Webb & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, of 19 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

Old Kent Road.—New premises are to be erected at the workshops in Old Kent Road, Camberwell, S.E., of Messrs. Glover, Webb & Liversidge, Ltd., van builders. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Reginald W. Love, A.R.I.B.A., 63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Peckham.—A large block of property, known as Nos. 133-137 Queen's Road, S.E., has been bought by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E., who are to build new departmental stores on the site. Plans have been prepared by the Society's architect.

Richmond.—Large premises have been acquired, situated near Richmond Bridge, 490 ft. long by 100 ft. wide, which are to be converted into an ice skating rink. Plans are being prepared by Mr. S. Clough, 444 Strand, W.C., which include new restaurant, kitchens, offices, etc., and a new elevation to one end of the building.

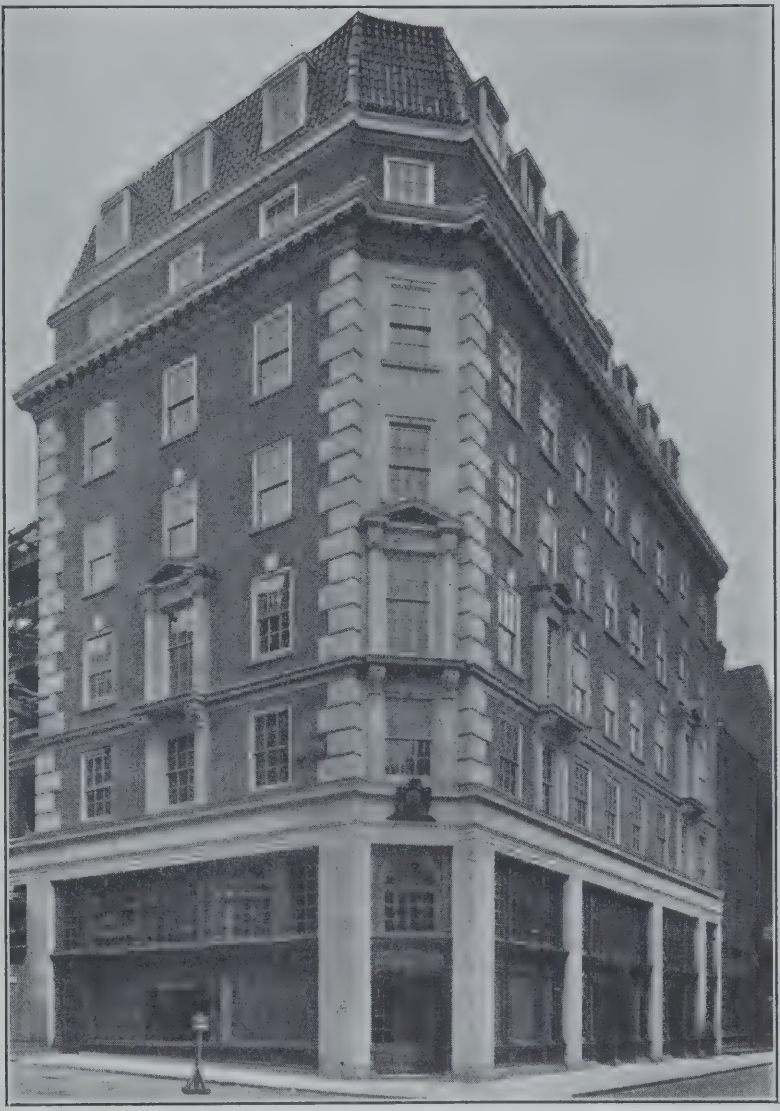
Shepherd's Bush.—The London Telephone Service have decided to proceed with the erection of the proposed new telephone exchange at Shepherd's Bush, W. Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, whose chief architect is Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

Southgate, N. — The "Bird-in-Hand" public-house in Wolves Lane is to be entirely reconstructed. The architect is Mr. Nowell Parr, F.R.I.B.A., 42 Cranley Gardens, London, S.W. The scheme is estimated to cost £7,000.

South Kensington.—It is hoped that the Government will shortly make the necessary grants in aid to enable the work of erecting the proposed central and western blocks, extending to Queen's Gate, S.W., of the Science Museum, costing about £500,000. The work will be under the direction of H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.

Southwark.—Messrs. Hays Wharf, Ltd., of Stoney Lane, S.E.1, are considering the question of erecting large, new head offices and storage sheds, and plans have been prepared for building on the present site. The architect is Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendal, F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Twickenham. — Mr. Frederick W. Kinns, architect, of Woking, is preparing plans for a £50,000 cinema which is to be erected at the corner of Heath Road and Cross Deep. The theatre will seat 2,000 people, and is to be built of red brick.



NEW PREMISES, JERMYN STREET, S.W.
Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

This corner block shows a conventional but pleasant arrangement of architectural elements. Although the ground floor storey has large apertures fitted with plate glass, sufficient support for the superstructure is provided by the piers. The elevation above has windows of normal dimension and thus well-expresses the fact that a number of comparatively small apartments lie behind it.

Additional interest is given to the composition by the rustication at the lateral extremities of the façades, while a substantial cornice surmounted by attic storey with steep-pitched pan-tiled roof above, forms a suitable crowning feature to the building.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

Alfreton.—It is proposed to build, in the near future, a new Primitive Methodist Chapel at Alfreton. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. F. S. Antliff & Son, 10 Full Street, Derby.

Armley (Leeds). — The city engineer, Mr. W. T. Lancashire, is to prepare sketch plans for the erection of a public washhouse and district baths at Carr Crofts.

Ayr.—Alterations and additions to the picture theatre of the Ayrshire Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., in Arthur Street, Ayr. Quantities are being prepared by Mr. J. Stork, 219 Vincent Street, Glasgow. The architect for the scheme is Mr. Charles J. McNair, 112 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Birkenhead. — The Corporation Tramways Committee have decided to erect a motor-bus garage in Plumer Street at an estimated cost of £6,000. The borough engineer is Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E.

Birkenhead. — The Corporation Gas Committee have voted £16,444 for rebuilding at the gasworks. Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., is the borough engineer.

Birmingham.—Messrs Pugin & Pugin, Collingham Place, London, are to prepare plans for the erection of a chapel at St. Chads Cathedral, Birmingham, in memory of the late Archbishop Ilsley.

Bolton.—A stadium for Bolton is about to be provided by the Greyhound Racing and General Entertainments, Ltd., of London. The plans are being prepared by Mr. Harold C. Haworth, buildings quantity surveyor, 9 Wood Street, Bolton. Estimated cost, £75,000.

Bridlington. — Messrs. W. S. Walker, Son & Field, architects, 77 Lowgate, Hull, are preparing plans for the completion of Emanuel Church and the erection of a parochial hall, estimated to cost £10,000.

Brighton.—The water engineer has prepared plans for alterations at the boiler house and a new chimney at the Patcham waterworks, the cost being estimated at £7,000. Tenders are shortly to be invited.

Bromsgrove.—Worcestershire E.C. have acquired further land for the site of the proposed secondary school. Mr. A. Vernon Rowe, county architect.

Cardiff.—Revised plans by the borough engineer for the new Cathays secondary school have been approved. The estimated cost is £69,487.

Corringham. — The Elementary School is to be enlarged. Mr. H. Shaw is the architect to the E.C.

NEW BRANCH FOR LLOYDS BANK, LTD., TOOTING BROADWAY.
Messrs. Home & Knight, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

The main frontage is in stone and has broad pilasters with foliated capitals, surmounted by consoles, which are themselves crowned with little pediments. The side elevation is of brick with stone facings. This is an agreeable composition and the building gives clear expression to its architectural purpose.

Coventry.—A syndicate has secured a site at Lythalls Lane, Foleshill, near Coventry, where they propose to construct a greyhound racing track. Plans prepared by Messrs. Whiteman & Payne, LL.R.I.B.A., architects, 9 Priory Row, Coventry. The scheme comprises the construction of grand stands, stands, judges' box, and boxes for the electrical devices.

Doncaster.—New schools are to be erected at Bentley, near Doncaster. Mr. J. A. Clarkson, of Messrs. Empsall, Clarkson & Clarke, architects, Permanent Chambers, Peice Hall Yard, Bradford, Yorks, has been advising on the matter.

Dundee. — A large picture theatre is to be erected in Arthurstone Terrace, Dundee. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Allen & Frisken, 26 Castle Street, Dundee.

York.—The Corporation Housing Committee have authorised the erection of a further 110 houses on the Tang Hall Estate, and tenders are to be invited.

Eastbourne.—Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations to 276-269 Seaside, for Mr. B. Stevens, archite three houses, The Crescent, for P. D. Stonham, F.R.I.B.A.; t houses, Ringwood Road, for Mr. Ford, architect; two houses, Milt Crescent, for Mr. Box, A.R.I.B.A.

Eastbourne. — T borough engineer is prepare plans for provision of Turk baths at Devonsh Park.

Eastbourne. — T Housing Commit have approved the la out of land at Victo Drive for the erecti of 100 houses.

Edinburgh. — N warehouses are to erected in Rose Stre Edinburgh, for Mess John Menzies & C Ltd. The architects a Messrs. Henry & M-Lennan, 7 South Ch-lotte Street, Edinbur

Gateshead. — A n Council school is to built at Carr H. Plans have been p-pared by Mr. N. Pattinson, engineer the Borough of Grin-by.

Glasgow. — A n school is to be built Barcaldine. Plans ha been prepared by M R. Cameron, mast of works, Educati Offices, Dunoon.

Hull. — A contra has been placed wi Messrs. J. Houlton Son, Ltd., Beverl Road, Hull, for the erection of ne premises in Silver Street for t National Provincial Bank, Ltd. T architect is Mr. W. Curtis Gree A.R.A., 5 Pickering Place, St. Jame Street, S.W.1.

Hull.—The Corporation Housi Committee have asked the city arc tect to prepare plans for the erecti of 250 non-parlour and 150 parlo houses on the Western Estate, and on the Eastern Estate.

Hull.—The city architect is to p pare plans for the erection of an ope air school on a site at the rear of t Training College.

Hull.—The E.C. have asked the ci architect to proceed at once with t complete plans for the erection of t proposed elementary school in Ha Road. Estimated cost, £52,500.

Ilkeston.—The B.E. have approv the plans of the E.C. for an eleme tary school in Cavendish Road. T county surveyor is Mr. J. W. Horto M.Inst.C.E., County Offices, St. Mary Gate, Derby.

Levenshulme.—Mr. Henry Pri A.R.I.B.A., city architect, Mancheste

(*Continued on page* 627)

prepared plans for the erection of wimming-bath.

IMPSFIELD.—A new wing is to be ed to the Caxton Convalescent ne, Limpsfield, at an estimated of £4,800. Messrs. Saxon, Snell Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, Manster Square, W.1, are the archis, and the builders are Messrs. tnell & Son, of Brasted, Surrey.

IVERPOOL.—The E.C. have decided orward to the B.E. for prelimin- approval the sketch n prepared by ssrs. Briggs & rnely for one of the manent schools to be ted on the Norris en area, and also ch plan prepared the land steward surveyor for the nanent school to be ted on the Corinn Avenue site.

IVERPOOL. — The rrington Training ege at Wavertree, rpool, is to be eny reconstructed to plans prepared by srs. Slater & Moby, F.&A.R.I.B.A., 46 ers Street, London, . The estimated cost he re-building work 100,000.

TE (Worcs).—The .C. passed plans for proposed Market , to be erected in nore Road. The itect is Mr. Hugh Folkes, 34 Hagley l, Stourbridge.

ANCHESTER.—Plans oved by the Maner Corporation ude the following: houses on Lathom te at Withington, A. Hartley & Sons; houses, Blackley sing Estate; 1,144 es, Ladybarn Hous- Estate; 206 houses, sway Housing Estate; and 264 s, Burnage Housing Estate, for Corporation.

RSEY Park (Birkenhead).—The gh engineer has prepared plans e erection of 21 terrace houses at s Road.

RECAMBE.—Extensions at Happy t include the erection of a café, cost of £5,000. Plans by the gh engineer.

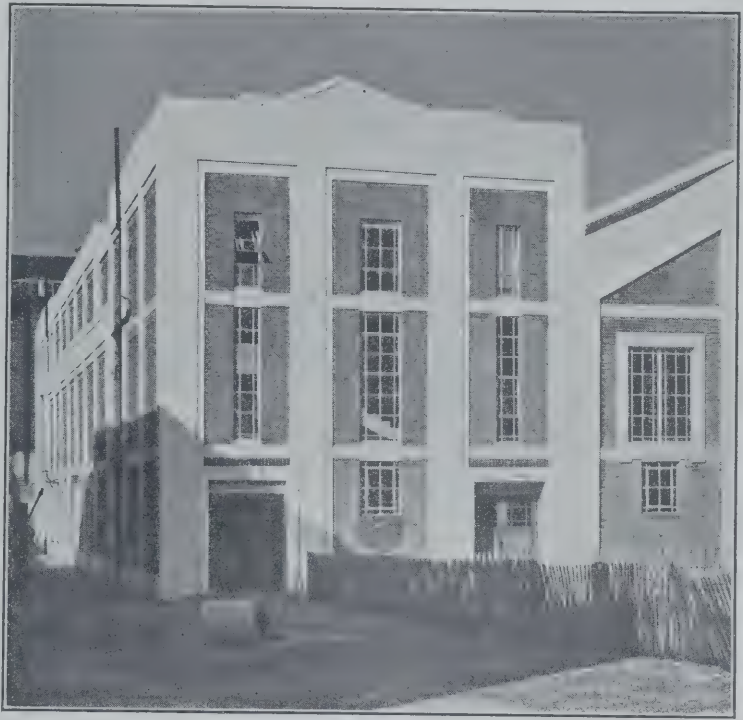
RTHAMPTON. — The Corporation ing Committee have approved the t of the St. Davids Estate, pro- being made for the erection of houses. Mr. G. H. Lewin, .B.A., is the county architect.

RWICH. — A contract has been l by Messrs. Delves Motors, Ltd., he extension of their Rinkeries e, the builders being Messrs. A. horne & Sons, Cowgate Street, ich. The architects are Messrs. & Son, Castle Meadow, Nor-

TTINGHAM.—The E.C. of the Not- m County Council have approved lans prepared by Mr. L. Maggs, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, Shire Hall, Nottingham, for the erection of new technical schools at Worksop and Newark. The scheme at Worksop is estimated to cost £15,200.

Oldham.—The Corporation are considering schemes for the provision of an omnibus centre, and the borough engineer, Mr. J. Ashurst, is to prepare estimates.

Oldham.—The Corporation are considering plans prepared by Messrs. Taylor & Simister, architects, for the erection of a dining-room and staff and administrative block at the Strinesdale Sanatorium.



REAR ELEVATION OF SKATING RINK.
S. Clough, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Mr. Clough has achieved an original effect in his design for the rear elevation to a skating rink at Westminster. But whether or not the glittering whiteness of the plaster-work, accentuated by the brick in filling at the interstices of the pattern is intended to symbolise ice, there is no doubt that the composition is a striking one and a notable improvement upon the uninteresting gable ends which so often disfigure other examples of this type of structure. It will be observed that an attempt has been made to unite the façade of the rink to the adjacent wing by giving to both these elements a single scale of fenestration.

Pendleton.—A new, large cinema theatre is to be erected at the junction of Langworthy Road and Eccles Old Road for the Ambassador Super-Cinema, Ltd. The theatre is to have accommodation for 1,000 in the main body of the hall, and 800 in a balcony. Plans are in the hands of Mr. John Knight, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Cross Street, Manchester.

Plymouth.—The Corporation have adopted amended plans for the erection of baths and cleansing station at Townhill at a total cost of £12,500, and plans are to be prepared for an X-ray block at Didworthy Sanatorium.

Plymouth.—The Corporation Electricity Committee have accepted the tender, £2,097 5s. 6d., of the Plymouth Builders, for the extension of the Armada Street sub-station.

Plymouth.—The Corporation have authorised the borough engineer to erect a day-room and a dormitory at the Mental Hospital at an estimated cost of £2,100.

Salford.—The Corporation have appointed Mr. Charles Swain, of Manchester, as architect for the extension of the tramcar and motor-bus depot at Eccles Road.

Salford.—Instructions have been issued to the borough engineer, Colonel Martin, to prepare plans and elevations for the erection of a new library at the junction of Langworthy Road and Liverpool Street, Pendleton. The appointment has been made of Mr. Charles Swain, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester, as architect and quantity surveyor in connection with the proposed erection of a new tramcar and omnibus garage at Eccles New Road, Weaste, for the Salford C.C.

Sheffield.—The city architect, Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., is to prepare sketch plans for the extension of the Lodge Moor Hospital.

Southampton. — The Corporation are considering plans of large schools in the St. Edmund's parish for the Roman Catholic authorities. The architect is Mr. J. H. Mangan, L.R.I.B.A., Guildhall Street, Preston, Lancs.

Stoke-on-Trent.—An early start is to be made upon the erection of the 200 houses at Stoke Lodge Estate, Trent Vale, projected by the Trustees of the Sutton Dwellings. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. R. Scrievener, Howard Place, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

Stourbridge. — The B.E. have approved of the proposals of the Worcestershire E.C. for an elementary school and a clinic at Enville Street, at an estimated cost of £7,750. Mr. A. Vernon Rowe, county architect.

Swansea.—Mr. Charles W. Mercer, L.R.I.B.A., of Swansea, is preparing plans for a new hall and institute for the authorities of St. John's Church at Gowerton, Swansea. The estimated cost is £3,000.

Trowbridge.—The Hospital Committee are considering a proposal for the reconstruction of Adcroft House as a hospital with 34 beds, at a cost of £11,300.

Watford.—The borough engineer has prepared the lay-out of the new market site on the lines of a similar market at Nottingham. The cost will be £5,500.

Wigan.—Plans have been approved for additional accommodation at St. Patrick's Schools, for Rev. J. Morrisey. Plans by Messrs. T. Price & Sons, architects, Lord Street, Liverpool. The scheme is estimated to cost £10,000 to £15,000.

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2* P.M. *on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BIRMINGHAM. — October 24.—For work in connection with the adaptation of ward B10 at the Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham. Messrs. Martin & Martin and W. H. Ward, architects, 106 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

BLACK NOTLEY.—October 28.—For new Sanatorium Buildings. Particulars, Mr. Jno Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £5 5s.

BIRKENHEAD. — October 21.—For the erection of 19 non-parlour 3-bedroom type houses, south side of Laird Street and Hoylake Road, Birkenhead. Mr. R. W. Johnson, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £2 2s.

BRINKLOW. — October 24. — For 12 cottages in Anstey Road. Particulars, Mr. J. E. Weeks, M.Inst.M. & C.E., surveyor and architect to the Council, Temple Street, Rugby. Deposit £2 2s.

CHESTER.—October 17.—For the erection of new admission wards to the male and female acute blocks, and new verandahs at the annexe building, Upton Mental Hospital. Particulars, Mr. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Newgate Street, Chester.

CIRENCESTER. — October 17.—For alterations and additions to Post Office. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

CREWE.—October 20.—For the erection of 90 semi-detached houses in two contracts. Contract No. 210, 56 houses on Merrils Bridge site; contract No. 211, 34 houses on Underwood Lane site. Mr. E. G. Timbrell, F.I.A.A., etc., architect to the Housing Committee, Municipal Buildings, Crewe. Deposit £2 2s.

CROYDON.—October 17.—For the reconstruction and redecoration of a portion of the old Headquarters' Building at the Barracks, Mitcham Road. Particulars, Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

DUBLIN.—October 17.—For the erection of a new chapel and classroom at Belvedere College, Dublin. Messrs. Jones & Kelly, M.M.R.I.A.I., architects, 17 South Frederick Street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

DUBLIN.—October 20.—For new dairy buildings, Parkgate Street. Particulars from the offices of the Lucan Dairy Co., 24 Parkgate Street, Dublin.

DURHAM.—October 25.—For additions and alterations at Butterknowle Council School, and additional classroom at West Herrington Council School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EAST HAM.—November 10.—For the erection of 12 double tenement houses on the Flanders site, High Street South, East Ham. Borough engineer, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. Deposit £2.

EDINBURGH.—October 20.—For the mason work in connection with the erection of boundary walls and gateway at St. Margaret's Park, Corstorphine. Particulars from Mr. E. J. MacRae, city engineer, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

GREAT BRAXTED.—October 25. —For six houses in pairs. Particulars, Mr. W. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

INSCH (ABERDEENSHIRE).—October 17.—All trades for the erection of the Russell Institute. Particulars from the architects, Messrs. T. Scott Sutherland & Taylor, 9 The Square, Hontly.

JARROW-ON-TYNE (DURHAM). —October 21.—For Police Station and Court Buildings. Particulars from County Surveyor's Office, 48 Old Elvet, Durham.

KING'S LANGLEY.—October 17.—For a Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1.

NOTTINGHAM.—October 17.—For extension to Nurses' Home at Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall Road. Particulars, Messrs. Starr & Hall, 12 Victoria Street, Nottingham. Deposit £5.

ORMSKIRK.—For alterations and additions to the Ormskirk Grammar School. Particulars, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

POULTON.—October 17.—For extensions to the generating station. Particulars at the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor (Estates and Housing Department), Town Hall, Wallasey, Deposit £2 2s.

SHEFFIELD. — October 17. — Erection of a transformer sub-station at Exchange Street for the Electric Supply Committee. Mr. S. E. Fedden, general manager, Electric Supply Department, Commercial Street. Deposit £1 1s.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH. — October 18.—For Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTH BRENT.—October 25.—For eight cottages on Chapel Field. Particulars, Mr. W. F. Tollitt, 6 Bridgetown, Totnes, architect, or Mr. J. K. Love, Hillside, South Brent.

SOUTHEND.—November 21.—Reinforced concrete engineers and contractors are invited to submit schemes, with specification, etc., and estimate for the design and construction of proposed shelter on Leigh Cliffs. Particulars, Mr. R. H. Dyer, Municipal Buildings, Southend. Deposit £2.

STORNOWAY. — October 17. For the electrical lighting and pl and the central heating and ventil ing installation in connection with reconstruction of the municipal bui ings and library, Stornoway. P ticulars from Mr. John G. Chisho architect, 15 Union Street, Inverne

STOURBRIDGE. — October 21 Erection of 18 non-parlour 3-bedro houses on the Grange Estate. P ticulars, Mr. F. Woodward, Boro Surveyor and Architect, Town H Stourbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST HAM.—October 17.— erection of nine blocks of buildings Manor Road, Canning Town, comp ing 196 self-contained flats, in tions, as follow: (1) 52 flats; (2) flats; (3) 40 flats; (4) 56 flats. B ough engineer, Town Hall, W Ham, E.15. Deposit £2.

Building Tenders

ALDERLEY EDGE.—For the festival hall which is to be ere at Heyes Lane, plans have been pared by Messrs. Halliday & Ag A. & L.R.I.B.A., 14 John Dal Street, Manchester. The contrac are Messrs. Isaac Massey & S Ltd., of Alderley Edge.

ASTON. — The Theatre Roya being converted into a picture thea Structural alterations are by Mr. Mobbs, Birmingham. The archit are Messrs. Satchwell & Roberts, Birmingham.

ATHERTON.—The Rev. Tho Almond, St. Richard's, May Street, is to erect a new church. P by Mr. Harold Greenhalgh, archi and surveyor, 15 Mawdesley Str Bolton. Contractors are Messrs. & J. Seddon, Ltd., 8 Manche Road, Little Hulton, near Bolton.

BLACKPOOL.—Alterations to St. John's Church Schools in Ch Street, Blackpool. The architect Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., 8 ton Street, Blackpool, and the tractors Messrs. J. & R. Fe (Blackpool), Ltd., of Caunce St Blackpool.

BELFAST.—Messrs. William D ing, Ltd., Cromwell Road, Bel have secured the contract for the buildings for the Samaritan Hos It is proposed to increase the pre accommodation to 50 beds. The buildings will contain the wards operating theatres. Plans by M Houston, architect, Kingscourt, ington Place, Belfast. All sub- tracts are open.

BLACKPOOL.—For alteration St. John's Schools the contractors Messrs. J. & R. Fenton (Black Ltd., Caunce Street, Blackpool. by Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B. Clifton Street, Blackpool.

PLYMOUTH. — The Corpor have accepted the tender, £3,479 Messrs. Dart & Sons, Ltd., of Da for the erection of a children's at the sanatorium.

CARDIFF.—New premises of forced concrete construction ar be erected for Messrs. D. Dunca Sons, Ltd., in Havelock Street. contract has been placed with M E. A. Bond & Co., of 49 Beda

(*Continued on page* 632).)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
ames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
n. ditto	10/3	Ditto
n. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
n. ditto	10/6	Ditto
n Breeze	5/6	Ditto
ames Sand	12/6	Ditto
. Sand	11/6	Ditto
ished Sand	12/9	Ditto
rtland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
pid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
anite chippings	29/–	Ditto
y Stone Lime	50/9	Ditto
ound Blue Lias Lime	53/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
ttons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
ted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
l Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
ked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
e wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
e pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
e pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
ite Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
ite glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
for Buff, Cream and bronze the cost of similar white glazed ricks	40/–	Ditto
for other colours to the cost of milar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
rbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
ze Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
ze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
ZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
glazed sanitary pipes		10d.	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London 10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto	
ies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
dinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
dd for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
o. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
o. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
o. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
terceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

	Prices 4in.	Prices 6in.	Units.
N—			
-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
tto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
tto junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
itto gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, ate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

HOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
le Seal Manhole covers ated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
itto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

TES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
angor or	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
ortmadoc	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
ates	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
O.R.	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
ondon	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

tmoreland Random first green slates.		
O.R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton

Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 5	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

he above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

ES—		
ain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
ip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
ed asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
rey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

orrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
orrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
nc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
opper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/– cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¼	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0½	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10½
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/5
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	1/6½
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	4¾*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes	
Lead delivered	..	28/9		29/3		32/3
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to s in quantities of 100 upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	1
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	

Cut to sizes, per foot super. White Ti

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish 7¾*d.* 10

	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*

In plates not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	10
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sha
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/– ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/– ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/– ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/– ..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/– ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/– ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/– ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/– ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/– ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/– ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/– ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/– ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/– ..	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(Continued from page 628)

Cardiff. The architects are Messrs. Henry Budgen & Co., 95 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

CHIPPENHAM.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Clarke & Tickner, of Barry, for the erection of 68 houses at a cost of £22,560.

CHORLTON - CUM - HARDY. — Manchester Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. C. H. Normanton & Son, Ltd., of Manchester, for the erection of swimming-baths. The city architect is Mr. Henry Price, A.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Manchester.

COULSDON.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. H. Thomson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby, £21,979, for the erection of 50 houses at Westleigh Avenue.

DARTFORD.—The U.D.C. Housing Committee recommend the tender, £18,000, of Messrs. Sherren, Ltd., of Cooksbridge, for the erection of 48 houses on the Lowfield Estate.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Gilbert Bros., £16,170, for the erection of 40 houses on the Victoria Drive site.

GREENFORD. — For the erection of the proposed new school at Greenford, including handicraft and domestic instruction centres, and a schoolkeeper's cottage, the tender of Mr. W. J. Dickens, of Ealing, at £22,900, is recommended for acceptance.

GRIMSBY. — Messrs. Hewins & Goodhand, Eleanor Street, Grimsby, have secured the contract for a new school which is estimated to cost £49,848, and have accommodation for 1,300 pupils in 26 classrooms. The architect is Mr. H. C. Scaping, of Court Chambers, Town Hall Square, Grimsby.

HACKNEY.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender, £39,890, of Messrs. Rowley Bros., Ltd., of Tottenham, for the erection of two blocks of dwellings on the Shore Estate, Hackney.

HULL.—The Corporation Bridges Committee have accepted the tender, £86,100 19s. 11d., of the Widnes Foundry, Ltd., Widnes, Lancs., for the construction of the new North Bridge.

LANCASTER. — A contract has been placed for the new buildings for the Royal Grammar School in East Road, on the Plantation site, with Messrs. Thomson & Morris, of Queen Street, Lancaster, at £29,300. Plans by Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect for the Lancashire County Council, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. All sub-contracts are open.

LEEDS.—The contract has been placed for the Memorial Hall, Adel Lane, with Messrs. H. & D. Leslie, of Beaufort Place, Chapeltown, Leeds. The architects are Messrs. J. F. Bowman & Son, of 18 Park Row, Leeds.

LEEKBROOK (Nr. LEEK).—The first section of a new dyeworks is now in course of erection for Messrs. Joshua Wardle, Ltd. The estimate of Messrs. J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester, has been accepted at approximately £162,000. The associated architects are Messrs. E. Howard & Partners, 58 Pall Mall, London, and Messrs. Longden & Venables, F. & L.R.I.B.A., St. Edward Street, Leek, and also of Hanley a Macclesfield.

LINCOLN.—The Lincoln Corpor tion have accepted the tender Messrs. Wm. Wright & Son (Li coln), Ltd., for the erection of a sho room and offices in Silver Street.

LIVERPOOL. — Alterations a additions are to be carried out by t Garston, Liverpool, Electric Su station, at a cost of £3,627, being t amount of the tender submitted Messrs. A. C. Bradley & Co., 60 Cas Street, Liverpool.

LOSTOCK.—The E.C. have accept the tender of Mr. Stanley Porter f the remaining portion of the sche for the provision of an open- school. Plans by Mr. Wynne Thom architect, Nelson Square, Bolton.

LOWER KERSAL (SALFORD). The E.C. have accepted the tender Messrs. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., S ford, £22,000, for the erection of elementary school at Lower Kersal.

LYNN. — Work has commen upon the extensions of the Co-ope tive Society's premises in Norf Street, Lynn. The architect is Mr. L. Elkins, F.R.I.B.A. The princi contract is in the hands of Mr. C. Allflatt; electric lighting, Messrs. Lo & Son, Ltd.; heating, Messrs. W. Warner & Son; pneumatic cash-tu system by the Sturtevant Engineeri Co., London; and electric furnit hoist by Messrs. Medways, Ltd., L don.

OLDHAM.—The Corporation ha accepted the tender of Messrs. Thor Partington & Son for the erection an operating theatre at Westhul Hospital.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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hese Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. hey hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

ow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
ow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
ow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
ow for water, ditto	⅜%
ow for District Surveyor's Fees	
'or a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
dd for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
dd for every additional storey in height	7/6
for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
w for supervision of plastering	7/6
w for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
w for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
o, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
w for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
rding complete	4/–
ked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
er gantry complete	40/–
per roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
lling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced — In small quantities	In considerable quantities
down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
f *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube — 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
vate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and art away	9/6	11/–	9*d*.
ing and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
ing, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
and cement and ballast ete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
d stoneware drains jointed in ent or standard iron drains ted in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
s, including concrete surround l iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced — Flettons	Stocks	Blues
in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, cement mortar	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super — Horizontal	Vertical
courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
asphalte	9*d*.	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super — Flemish bond	English bond
for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing ricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
her joint in cement	2½*d*.
joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
lf-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
f of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
bbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over he common basis price	¼*d*. plus 10%
le-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super — 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube — Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square — Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66¾%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	1½ in. 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	2 in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2¼*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area: 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot. fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt: Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run: 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.: Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	40/3	49/3	52/3

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run: 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Sta Bea
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0,8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super: 2 in.	2½ in.	3 i
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super: Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 100
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass: 21oz.	Sheet Glass: 15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass: $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	Cast Glass: ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazi
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super: Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stip
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green. or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If o Narr Widt
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats: 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Ena
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/
Do. on large do.. each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/
Do. on squares, per doz. ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super: Wax	Fren
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece: Lining	Patte
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The departure of Jacob Epstein, with forty-five crate-loads of works, for the land of his birth is regarded with no small misgiving in our more "advanced" art circles, Although the distinguished sculptor appears to have no set plans beyond an immediate exhibition of his work at the Ferargil Gallery in New York, at which his latest group, The Madonna and Child, will be shown, the sale of the lease of his house in Guildford Street betokens a more than temporary uprooting here, and there is a suspicion that he may, eventually, make his permanent home in the United States. Certainly, the financial prosperity of that country offers better prospects and a more congenial soil to devotees of the most expensive branch of art. English admirers have not been slow to ascribe the sculptor's migration to a lack of appreciation here, and most of his public work, from the igures on the old British Medical Association build-ng in the Strand to the "Rima" in Hyde Park, while exciting the admiration of Art critics, has also been successful in raising considerable controversies in the Press and anger from the laity. Seeing that he fame which Epstein now enjoys was born in this ountry, he probably takes a philosophical view of the criticism that accompanied it. In a parting interview, he confessed to being a realist imbued with the adness of the things of this world, and disowned the archaic leanings which have so often been attributed o him. The striking divergence of opinion between he critics and the majority of educated laymen in his country upon the merits of Epstein's work may ave a deeper significance than the mere obtuseness which the former attribute to the latter. We have een fighting or aiding the French for 1,000 years, nd, as a nation, are no nearer a real understanding f French feelings, aspirations and processes of thought than at our first encounter. And although we talk libly about Art as a universal language, those critics who demand instant appreciation of the manifestations of men of alien race or blood—it may be Conrad in literature, Epstein in sculpture, Ravel or Bartok in music, or Mendelsohm and Le Corbusier in architecture—may be butting up against psychological inhibitions, the strength of which we have no means of determining.

* * *

The first of Sir Charles Mallet's interesting contri-utions to *The Times* last week on "Builders of Oxford" is, we venture to think, in error in attributing to John Jackson the work at Brasenose College chapel, the porch at St. Mary's Church, and also the gateways in the Physic Garden; and in claiming that "till evidence is forthcoming to dethrone him, John Jackson is fairly entitled to our homage for some of the finest work in Oxford which the seventeenth century can show," Sir Charles appears to have overlooked evidence that is fairly accessible. It may be found in an article entitled "Nicholas Stone's Work at Oxford," which appeared in our columns as far back as September 3rd, 1909, or in Mr. Albert E. Bullock's monograph on this great craftsman. The excellent testimony of Nicholas Stone's diary should dispose of any doubt about the responsibility for the gates to the Physic Garden. Stone employed his cousin, Gabriel Staces, as resident agent for his work at Oxford from 1631 to 1633, when Cornbury was being erected for the Earl of Derby, and, later, Staces was supervising work for Stone at Old Somerset House, from designs by Inigo Jones, which included a bronze Neptune cast by Le Sueur; and from Stone's association with Inigo Jones and Archbishop Laud and his repeated employment of Le Sueur for bronze work, one may strongly infer that he was concerned with the work at St. John's. Certainly his work is, or was, to be found in most of the big houses built at that day, and monuments by him are in Westminster Abbey and many of the chief parish churches.

In regard to St. Mary's Porch in the High, erected in 1637 at a cost of £230 for Dr. Owen, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, Nicholas Stone, master mason to King Charles I., was appointed, according to Rymer's "Foedera," on April 21, 1626, "for all our Buildings and Reparations," in the room of William Suthers, being paid quarterly at the rate of twelve pence per diem at the "Feasts of Nativitie, of St. John Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, the Birth of Our Lord God, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The wording of this patent seems conclusive.

* * *

Sir Charles Mallet's articles have had the effect of drawing Mr. D. S. MacColl into a pointed denunciation of the evils that the "Gothic Revival" is working in Oxford, in the course of which the eminent art critic twits Sir Charles for not drawing a moral and the Vice-Chancellor for overlooking, in his recent complaint of encroaching commercial building, the sinners nearer home. "Is it not time," he asks, "that the Gothic Revival should be suppressed for the pestilent nuisance that it is before it has devoured what little remains of the lovely architecture of old Oxford, shops, houses, and ruins. College after college displaces these and pushes out to the front the weary, silly routine of battlements, mullions, transoms, and the nasty little spandrels of doorheads." "The Gothic period has left many beautiful things in Oxford as well as many dull; but not a kind of building for living and working in." The new buildings projected for Lincoln, Mr. MacColl's old college, are, on the score of "congruity" to be Gothic revivalist, and he has a pious hope, when the subscription list has decided how much of this ambitious scheme can be carried out, that the committee will revise its ideas as to the true bearings of congruity and set a belated example to other builders. The committee might even study *The Manchester Guardian's* recent article on Gothic Revivalism, and Manchester was once a stronghold of that misguided movement.

* * *

The arrangements for the John Wood Bi-centenary Celebration at Bath on Tuesday, November 1, are now practically complete. After luncheon at the Guildhall, where the Mayor of Bath, Alderman Cedric Chivers, is entertaining the chief guests, motor cars will be in readiness to convey all those attending the celebration round Bath to see some of the principal works of the great Georgian architect and pioneer of town planning, including Prior Park, the great mansion he built on the outskirts of Bath for Ralph Allen, whose business capacity and generous patronage made Wood's work possible. The tour will be under the guidance of Mr. Mowbray A. Green, F.R.I.B.A., author of the standard work on "The Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bath." The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects will place a laurel wreath on John Wood's house, No. 24 Queen Square. The celebration meeting will then be held at the Pump Room, where speeches will be delivered by Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., Hon. F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. After the meeting an exhibition will be opened of original drawings by John Wood, old prints, documents and various objects of interest relating to his work. An influential Advisory Committee is assisting in the collection of material for the museum and in the general organisation of the celebration. Interest in civic architecture and town-planning is not confined to professional architects, and a wide interest is being shown in the celebration. Special railway facilities from London have been granted by the Great Western Railway, and particulars of these and a detailed programme of the proceedings may be obtained from Mr. John Hatton, the Pump Room, Bath, Hon. Secretary to the Celebration Committee.

* * *

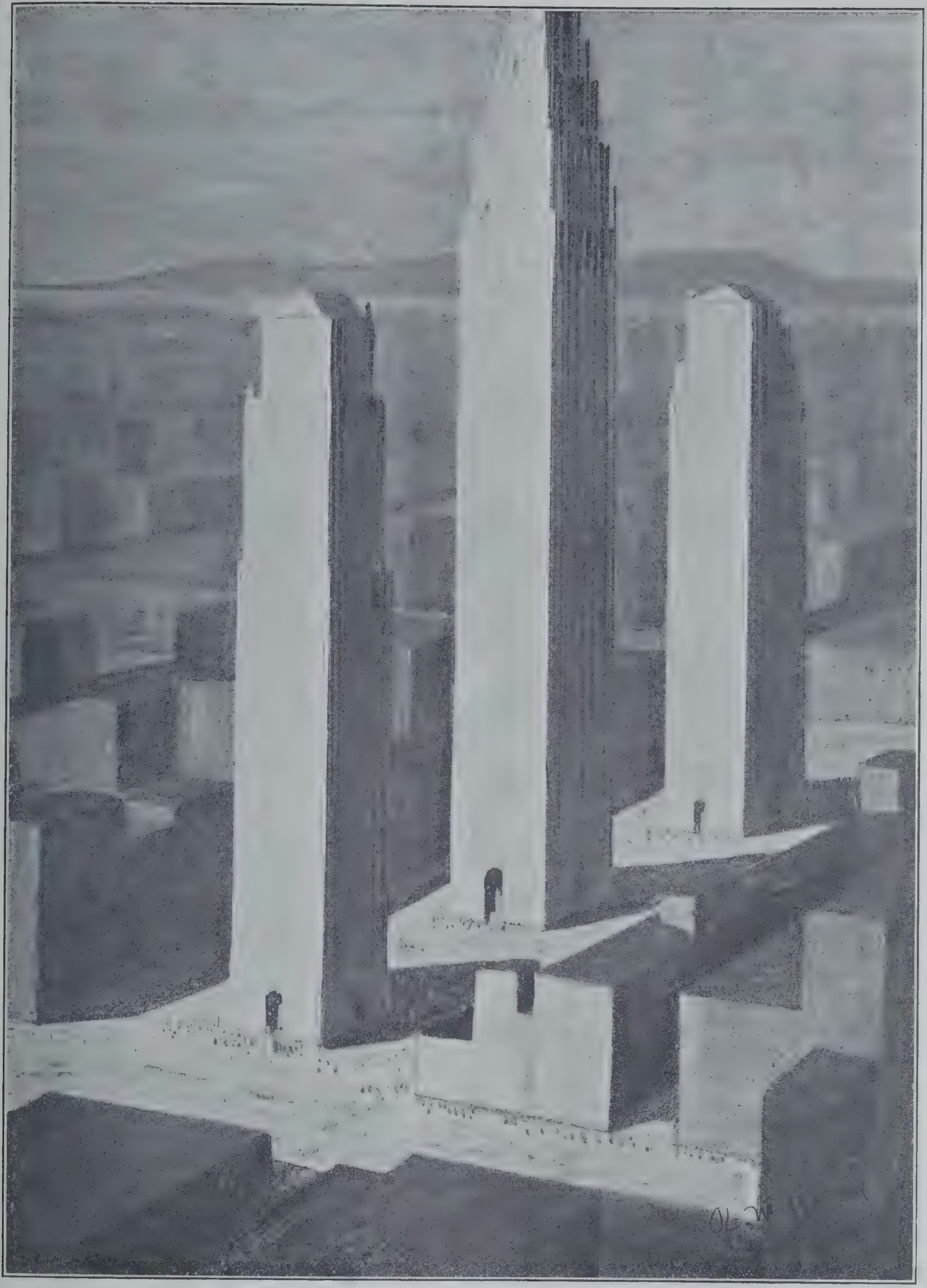
The protest of Surrey residents and others against the acquisition by the War Department of Commons in that county has been successful up to a point. The deputation which waited upon the War Secretary last week was an exceedingly influential one, and included four ex-Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Lord Midleton; also Lord Crawford for the C.P.R.E., Sir John Brunner for the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, Mr. R. C. Norman for the National Trust, Mr. Frank Lemon for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Lord Farrer for the Kent and Surrey Commons Preservation Society, Mr. A. G. Thompson for the Federation of Rambling Clubs, and the Mayors of Guildford and Godalming. While the protesters did not secure the abandonment of the War Office proposals, they obtained from Sir L. Worthington-Evans numerous guarantees against any spoliation of the Commons, and a suggestion that the deputation should appoint a small representative committee to confer with the War Office as to the safeguards which were required. The suggestion was finally accepted by Lord Midleton on behalf of the deputation, although he did not admit that such a step implied any surrender of the contentions he had put forward, or that he was satisfied with the War Secretary's guarantees, particularly in the matter of temporary buildings. We cannot follow Sir L. Worthington-Evans' point that owing to the great increase in the range of the modern rifle, the safety areas of the training grounds had to be increased, not diminished. With the great and growing increase of population in the home counties it would seem more desirable to consider the question of moving the training grounds to some less populated part of the kingdom The danger of the whole business is that while the present War Secretary may bind himself to various undertakings, he cannot bind his successor, and that, while his tenure of office may be limited, the tenure of the permanent officials who formulate policies may continue long after he has gone. It is apparent that those who wish to preserve the Commons from destruction will have to watch the War Office as a cat watches a mouse, safeguards or no safeguards.

* * *

We are reminded that the Royal Commission appointed to consider the means for preserving London's squares and open spaces will be in active session almost immediately, and the London Society draws our attention to the illustrated booklet "London Squares and How to Save Them," which i published a little while ago, giving particulars of the present position of these lungs of the Metropolis. In the meantime the L.C.C. has received a report from its Special Committee appointed to consider th Holborn and St. Pancrass town-planning scheme which includes the Bloomsbury squares, the total area of which is 19½ acres. The Committee hope it will b possible under this scheme "to provide for an area exclusive of roadways, equivalent to that at presen existing, to be preserved. It is also hoped that, hav ing regard to the statutory and legal position, an the desirability from the point of view of owners o maintaining such squares unbuilt upon, payment o compensation will not be required. Should the ques tion of compensation arise at a later stage, the Counc would, of course, be in a position to reconsider an part of the proposals." These rather cryptic utter ances will not carry, on face value, any particula comfort to those who fear that the amenities o Bloomsbury are in danger of destruction, but it probable that much more is implied by them tha can, at this juncture, be definitely stated in unmis takable words. Obviously, now that the Royal Com mission has been appointed, its findings on this vexe question must be published before any of the inter ested parties can move. Incidentally, *The Mancheste Guardian* has given publicity to the latest proposal fo utilising the Foundling Hospital site and buildings a a Hostel for Overseas Students in London. It is fine site for a worthy and much-needed institutio and should make its appeal to the generous instinc of the self-governing Dominions. The poor ol hospital is now beginning to look somewhat derelic Coram and his pedestal have gone, the glass is out the Chapel windows, which are boarded up; th pylons that flanked the centre walk have vanishe and even the little roundels on the lodges have bee removed. Presumably, the Governors reserved th right to remove any work of artistic importance sentimental association when they sold the estate.

* * *

The Hull City Council decided last week to ere a public abattoir, which it is expected will co £250,000. The Council bought a site for this buildi about 20 years ago.



THREE OPERATIONS HAVE COMPLETED ONE BLOCK.

A CITY OF TOWERS

(Proposals made by the well-known American Architect, Raymond Hood, for the solution of New York's problem of overcrowding)

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

Ever since the creation of the first skyscraper buildings in New York, Boston and Chicago, the problems which tall structures bring in their train have been the preoccupation of town planners, architects, and the ordinary citizen, not only in the United States but in Europe, where in a few countries, such as Germany, the skyscraper has established itself more tentatively than firmly.

The main problems are of two kinds. The first and lesser arise from the solution of the building programme of the ultra-tall building, and involve questions of foundation, wind pressure, services of supply, vertical circulation by lift or otherwise, fire prevention, and the still unknown quantity of resistance to time and stresses of all kinds to which materials are subjected through natural load and the street vibration of a large city. The second set of problems is of far wider interest and importance, for it involves the big question of town-planning and the efforts which are everywhere being made to cope with traffic congestion, the safeguarding of light and air, and all the other familiar difficulties which are present to a greater or lesser degree in nearly every big city in the world.

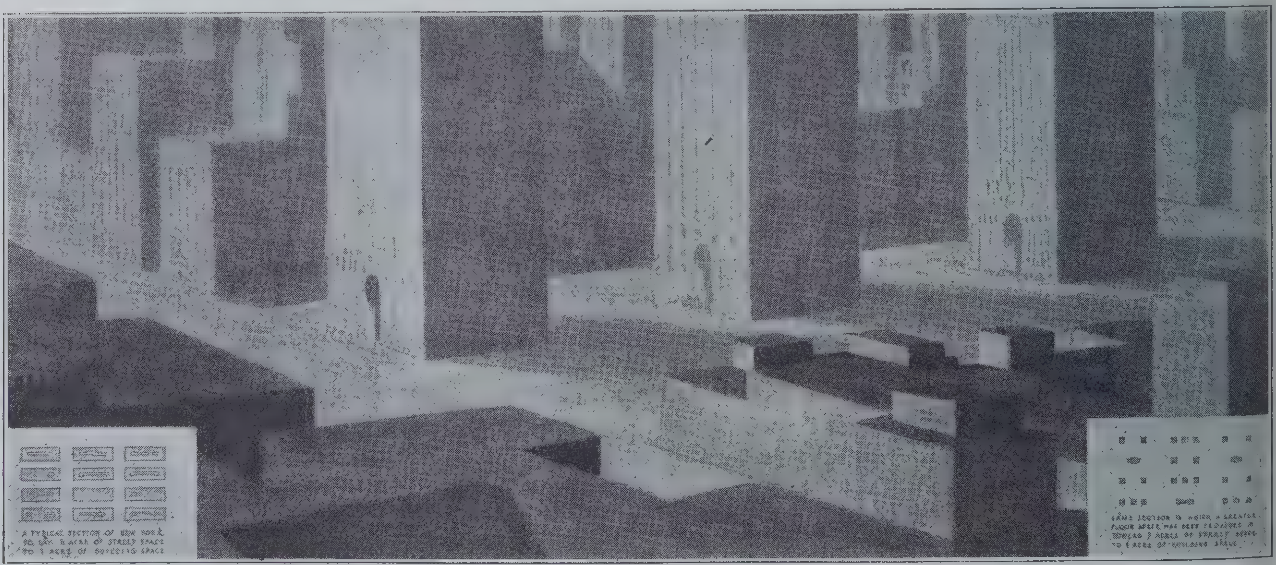
It will be obvious to anyone who examines the plan of any large European city that the daily life of its inhabitants is carried on with an accompaniment of difficulties and hindrances which are not in accordance with our present-day ideals of efficient organisation, and which in the aggregate are the cause of an enormous loss of working output, but more important still, of a serious curtailment of the leisure and recreation which are far too meagrely available for the average working citizen. There are difficulties of "circulation" in the process of reaching the place of business, and lack of sufficient light and air in all but the least congested centres. The human machine labours every day under the handicap of effort spent in the overcoming of material difficulties, and nearly all of these would appear, in an ideally organised community, to be avoidable. Difficulties of similar nature are overcome in the smaller community which is contained within the walls of any well-planned and modernly-equipped individual building, where the architect has been more or less free to avoid by skill and experience a stupid loss of energy on the part of those who use it. But no building is independent of the surroundings which often partially dictate its plan; and if the plan of an individual structure is to be ideal, it must form a portion of a comprehensive general scheme in which the main factors which make for difficulties in each unit of the whole have been eliminated.

Of these factors the most important is congestion, arising from the desire or necessity of people—and consequently buildings—to congregate in one particular spot. Congestion has occurred in nearly every large city in the world, irrespective of whether it is new or old, and whatever legislation may do to palliate the resultant evils, it will probably never provide a cure for what is an essentially human trait, that of preferring one place to another. There are bound to be favoured zones in every town, for residence, business, recreation, and industry, and the problem is rather that of organising and controlling these zones than of suppressing them.

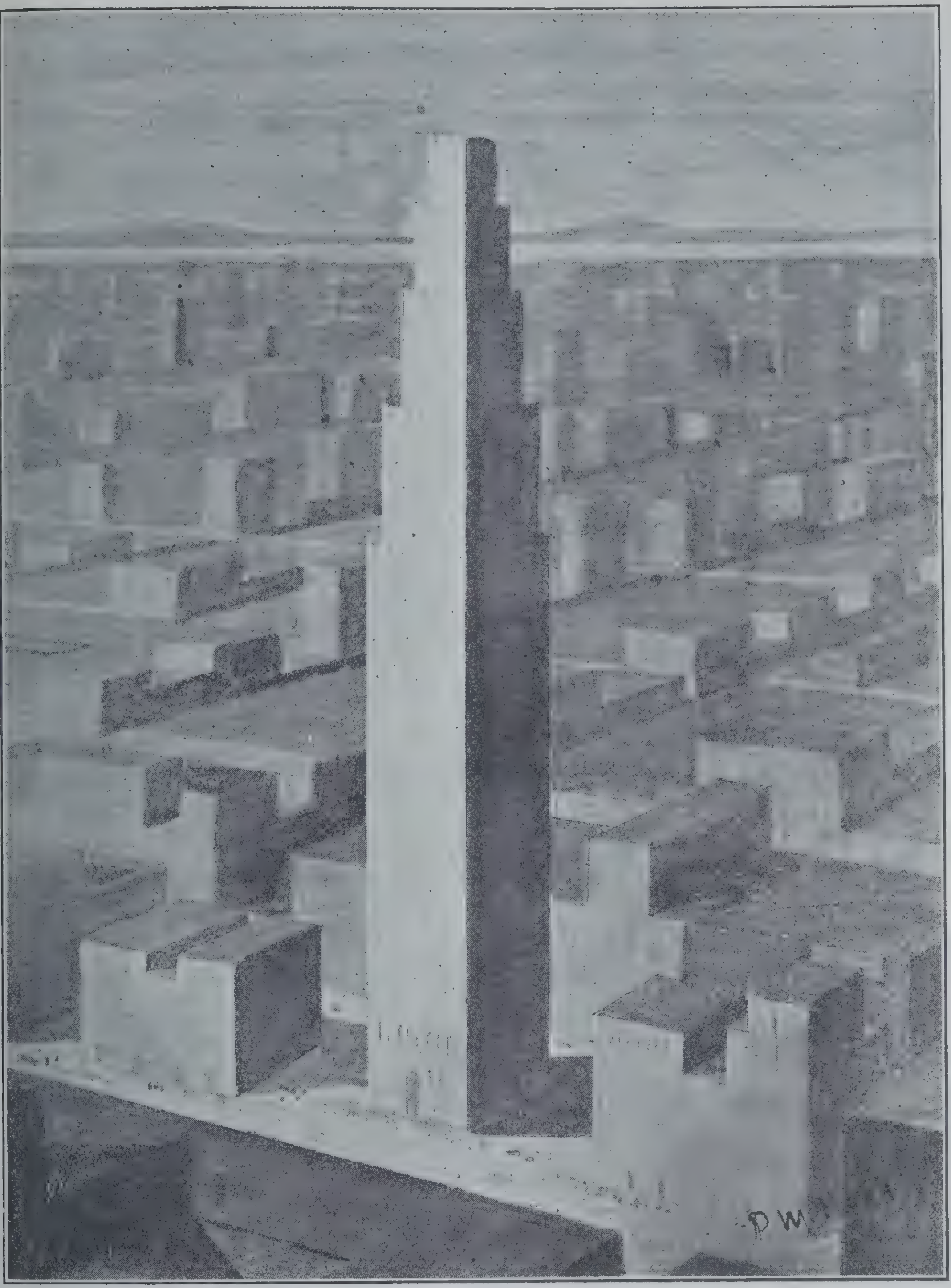
In the business zones of cities like New York the skyscraper has arisen as a practical means of accommodating a very large number of people on a very limited area of land. But the congestion which arises from the resultant concentration is not entirely the fault of the skyscrapers, which in the whole of New York occupy a very small proportion of the total built-up area. It is not so much a question of tall building versus low building as that of another problem which is bound up with a decision between the merits of the two types, the problem of open area versus built-up area.

In a city of low buildings, a large number of people can only be housed on a given area by crowding the site to the limit and reducing passage and open space to a bare minimum. In a city of mixed type, low and high buildings cheek by jowl, more people are accommodated, but the area remains covered, and the already exiguous communications are congested by the extra load of traffic thrown upon them. If, however, the floor area of all the low buildings were arranged, not horizontally but vertically, in other words the low structure converted into a high one, there would result a city of towers in which the formerly built-up ground was freed from bricks and mortar and became available as open space. It will be seen, therefore, that a practicable solution for *space* in the centre of congested districts, for roads, public gardens, motor parks—provision, in fact, for all the requirements of this nature which are involved in modern life—lies not in the addition to the low-frontaged streets (with their buildings of a maximum 80-foot elevation) of a few isolated tall buildings, but in the complete elimination of the low buildings and the grouping of their floor areas in tall vertical shafts, around the base of which would be the requisite space for circulation, light and air.

The idea is not a new one. In the Pavilion of "L'Esprit Nouveau," at the Paris Exhibition of 1925, were shown two plans of one of the most congested districts of Paris, one of them as at present existing, and the other showing the present buildings swept away, with in their place a series of towers surrounded by gardens and served by a series of magnificent boulevards and avenues. The section of Paris suggested for this treatment was that bounded by the Place de la Republique and the Rue du Louvre in one direction, and the Gare de l'Est and the Rue de Rivoli in the other; and the authors of the scheme, the architects Le Corbusier and Jeanneret, while proposing this treatment as a great forward step towards the improvement of the centre of Paris,


A TYPICAL SECTION OF NEW YORK

A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A CONSTANT RATIO BETWEEN THE VOLUME OF BUILDINGS AND THE STREET AREA. FOR EACH FOOT OF STREET FRONTAGE A DEFINITE BUILDING VOLUME IS ALLOWED BY LAW. A PROPERTY OWNER CAN EXCEED THE VOLUME ALLOWANCE PROVIDED HE SETS BACK, INCREASING THE STREET AREA PROPORTIONATELY IN FRONT OF HIS BUILDING, OR EACH BUILDING AS IT IMPOSES AN ADDITIONAL LOAD ON STREET TRAFFIC PROVIDES THE ADDITIONAL STREET AREA TO CARRY IT.



AN OPERATION IN THE MIDDLE OF A BLOCK.

ged its possibilities for the much grander con-
tion of an entirely new city, in which a great
lerground railway station would form the junction
ween the residential and business districts, and the
y area, formerly occupied to the extent of 70 to 80
cent. by tightly packed low buildings, would be
nsformed into wide-open spaces with only 5 per
t. of ground occupied by building and the rest
oted to great arteries, garages and parks. It
uld be a city " en hauteur." " The parks at the
t of the skyscrapers would turn the streets of this
v city into an immense garden."

nspired perhaps by ideas similar to those of Le
rbusier and Jeanneret, Raymond Hood, the archi-
t of the American Radiator Building and the
icago Tribune Tower, has evolved plans for the
ing of New York by methods far more drastic
n the scheme of setbacks which is the best pro-
ion so far made for safeguarding light and air,
which does not touch the root of the real problem, public circulation in the streets. Mr. Hood's proposals, like those of the French architects, call for a series of tower buildings; its interest lies not only in the effect produced, but in the means by which the scheme could be carried out.

In the first place, Mr. Hood believes that the suggested plan will increase the profit of the owner who takes advantage of it, that it will develop automatically, and at no cost to the city; the revision of present building laws is all that is necessary to put the plan immediately in force. Mr. Hood calls his plan a " Tower City." It is based on establishing a proportion between the amount of occupied floor space in the city and the amount of public circulation space on the streets, such that there would be ample street space for traffic; and once established, the proportion would be kept constant. A property owner desiring to increase his building beyond the prescribed limits would be obliged to increase proportionately the street width and area adjoining by setting his building back and adding his property to the street.

Mr. Hood believes that the plan would bring about hundreds of fifty-storey buildings and corresponding open street spaces throughout the city. There would be plenty of air, light and sunshine for all, including workers on the streets and those in the buildings. To use Mr. Hood's own words: " The city would throw off its outworn street plan. There would be no cumbersome overhead or underground streets, darkened alleys, foul air or congested traffic lanes. Eventually, there would be no streets. The city would be a park dotted with buildings, in which traffic could go straight in any direction. There would be no buildings jammed one alongside the other. The loss of ground space, to the owner, caused by this increase in street area would be made up in the increased volume and height of his building. By adding ten or so storeys to his building, a man has the same amount of floor space which he had before he cut down on the base of the structure. And he has provided for more room, air and sunshine for everybody.

" The essence of the problem lies in the proportion of floor space in the city to the public circulation space—*i.e.*, the streets—or as the floor space in a building is a function of its volume in establishing a proper relation between the volume of the buildings and the area of the streets. A relation can be found such that the streets will accommodate whatever traffic the abutting buildings create. My plan is this: Limit the volume of a building in proportion to its frontage on a street; for each foot that the property owner sets his building back from the street, thus increasing the street area, he can increase its volume correspondingly, making the building as tall as he wishes. It will provide for an increased income resulting from additional floor space.

" Suppose, for example, that a municipal regulation were made establishing the volume and consequently floor area at 500 square feet to each foot of frontage, a basis such that if all buildings in the city were developed accordingly the existing streets would be sufficient to handle resulting traffic. Such a law would be no more of an abridgment of property rights than the present zoning laws, height regulations or rear yard and court requirements. In this new plan, provided he sets his building far enough back from the street, the property owner could build almost double the volume and produce double the rental returns. We have now made it to the interest of the property owner to widen the street at no cost to the city. It is to his advantage to give the city part of his own land to prevent the congestion of which his own building is the chief cause.

" Evidently such a law could not be made to apply to a site with a small property frontage, as the setting back of the building on a fifty or one-hundred-foot front would merely develop a valueless pocket off the street. The law could be framed, however, so that it would apply to a minimum frontage of three hundred feet in the middle of a block or to two hundred feet at the end of a block. It would favour real estate operations on a large scale; and this has been the trend of all municipal buildings and zoning laws. Study the accompanying drawings. Whole blocks would soon develop of their own accord, where two or three towers would provide more floor space than there is in the average block of to-day, and there would be ten times as much street area round about to take care of the traffic.

" The point I wish to make clear is that this change would be worked progressively. Every operation as it occurred would immediately improve the abutting street conditions, and as the operations linked up with one another the traffic problem would gradually arrive at a complete solution. Critics will say no law is possible that contemplates taking pri land from its owners on such a scale. They remember, however, that every such operation w be voluntary and that property owners would be pensated for their land by the privilege of develo larger buildings and getting more rent returns. none of it does violence to the accepted principl to-day. As the laws stand, zoning and tenement, have effectively prevented the whole occupation man's private property. From 50 to 70 per c mostly on the rear of the plot, is required to be free for light, air and general health. What I pose is a legislation similar to the backyard leg tion, but on the street side of the plot.

" There remains but one point to consider– relative value of a city composed of skyscraper compared with one of low buildings. A room th or forty storeys above the ground is a far better in which to live, work and have your being th room down on the third or fourth storey, low in dust, noise, insect life, dampness, reflection of coal gases, stagnant air and everything unplea that hovers like a pall over the city.

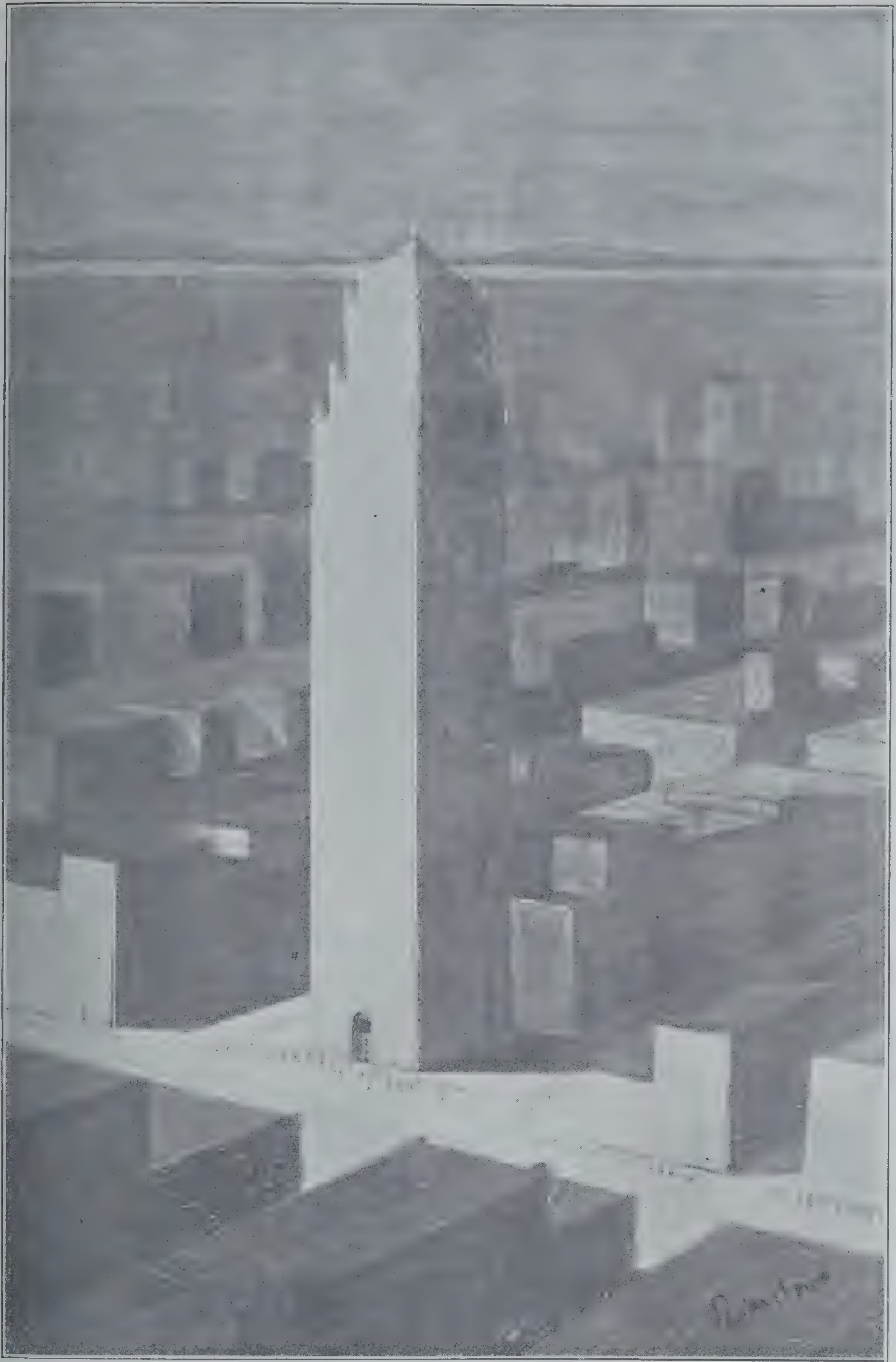
" In such a ' Tower City ' traffic lines might b the diagonal and almost straight. Traffic woul correspondingly quickened and shortened in dista

" Such a development would progress not by condemnation and purchase of private property by city nor by the expensive and legally cumbers tricks of building overhead sidewalks, cross st bridges and underground traffic-ways, but by ma it to the interest of property owners to help in development themselves. All other schemes I heard of require an immense outlay by the city must be put in operation over a large section of city before they become of value and reduce by iota the existing congestion.

" This scheme would prove its worth with the operation, and the natural interests of prop owners would lead to an astounding change in the out of the entire city in a very few years. It w produce, in part if not in whole, a city where old street plan had disappeared and the modern with sunlight, air and free circulation would tak place, and the new plan would have in it the elem for its own development in the future."

There can be no two minds as regards the stim ing interest of Mr. Hood's proposals, and there se more than a likelihood of something along the l which he suggests arising as a solution to our planning problems. The difficulties met with in trolling wheeled traffic are bad enough, but the a plane as a public and private conveyance is onl the offing. Mr. Hood's Tower City will permi avenues of approach for landings, of great free a for parking; it will allow for autodromes, speedw and pedestrian ways, and for large recreational sp for city workers. And there will be space for lo buildings of municipal or recreational charac museums, libraries, baths.

The proposals made at present for relief of traffic problems, such as double-decker streets, ra and sunken crossings, tiers of sidewalks, etc., have unconvincing air. They are not architecturally solutions, and it is a fact that all really good solut of planning or organisation have an architect basis; they are lay-outs which will bear a c scrutiny and withstand a thoroughly architect criticism. Mr. Hood's city would stand that tes fact which places his suggestions a step ahead of m proposals hitherto made for a solution of the to planning tangle which so many have set out unravel.



AN OPERATION AT THE END OF A BLOCK.
RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.

Coming Events

ctober 21-26.—Demonstrations of the Ideal Cook-
eat and Ideal Classic Radiators at Grand Hotel
d, Barker's Pool, Sheffield.

.ssociation of Architects, Surveyors and Technical
istants.—Forthcoming visits: October 29, to
lame Tussauds rebuilding, Baker Street Station,
V.1; November 12, to South Kensington Museum;
ember 19, to Lots Road Power Station; Novem-
26, to National Physical Laboratories, Teddington.

October 28.—Royal Sanitary Institute. Sessional meeting, at 4.30 p.m., in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, when discussions will take place on "The Influence of Overcrowding upon Tuberculosis, with special reference to the New Housing Schemes"; "The New Factories Bill"; and "The Smoke Problem on Tyneside—How is it to be Tackled?"

November 14-19.—Fourth Public Works Congress. Royal Agricultural Hall, London.

Correspondence

Architectural Competitions for Schools

To the Editor of The Architect and Building News.

Sir,—I was much interested in Mr. Bernard Widdows' letter on this subject, which appeared in your issue of October 7. Whilst I do not agree with all Mr. Widdows' contentions, I think his suggestion of a panel, which shall consist partly of laymen, is excellent, and one which might be applied to all competitions, and not only to competitions for schools. From time to time I have heard very strong complaints from the promoters of building schemes as to the present competition system.

The R.I.B.A. has very rightly tightened up the necessary conditions, so that any promoter of a building scheme who wishes to get the benefit of a variety of designs by different architects for a comparatively small outlay, is now forced by the profession to observe very strict conditions.

I do not think the fault is that the conditions are too strict so much as that in their working out they tend to exclude the promoters from having any real voice in their own building.

When we come to detail, I think Mr. Widdows' suggestion as to the actual number of laymen would be to over-weight the architectural opinion unduly. My own suggestion is that, in addition to the ordinary professional assessor, there should be two laymen on the jury, one representing the promoters and one representing the technical aspect of the building required: for instance, supposing a local authority wished to erect a hospital, there would be the architect assessor, the chairman or mayor of the local authority, and a doctor who would advise on the purely technical requirements. These three would, I suggest, form a panel, the final decision being in the hands of the professional assessor.—Yours faithfully,

Stanley C. Ramsey.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A.

The 1927-28 session of the Royal Institute of British Architects will open on Monday, November 7, when Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., the new President, will deliver his inaugural address at the Institute, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. At this meeting the London Street Architectural Medal, 1926, will be presented to Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., for his Society of Friends building in Euston Road.

On October 31 Mr. Harvey W. Corbett, F.R.I.B.A., of New York, will give a special lecture at the R.I.B.A., at 8 p.m., on the latest American Building Methods, illustrated by some very interesting lantern slides. All architects, builders, building operatives and others who are interested in the subject are invited to attend.

(Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships

In accordance with the terms of the will of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, the Royal Institute of British Architects have awarded one scholarship of £75 for the academical year 1927-1928 to Mr. G. R. Beveridge, of the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association, and one scholarship of £60 for the academical year, 1927-28, to Mr. W. G. Plant, of the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Miss C. W. Preston, of the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association, who was awarded a scholarship of £75 for the academical year 1926-1927, has been granted a renewal of her scholarship for the year 1927-1928.

The scholarships are intended to foster the advanced study of construction and the improvement generally of constructional methods and materials and their
fluence on design.

The Incorporated Association of Architec and Surveyors

The Association inaugurates its new headquart
No. 1 Wilbraham Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1,
morrow, Saturday, October 22, the opening c
mony taking place at 11 a.m. In celebration of
event a "souvenir" has been issued containing
illustrated description of the new quarters, als
statement of the origin and policy of the Asso
tion, its objects, and its attitude towards
R.I.B.A. The Association will give its second anr
dinner and dance at the Hotel Cecil the same even

Competition News

The Alexander Thomson Travelling Studentship

The competition for the above is open to stud
of architecture between the ages of 19 and 28 ye
residing in the United Kingdom and Southern
land. Copies of the conditions may be obtained
application to Mr. William MacLean, Secret
Glasgow Institute of Architects, 21 West Ge
Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Newport (Mon.)

The Newport Parliamentary and Market Comm
have decided to offer a prize to architects for the
scheme for the improvement of High Street and
solution of the market problem.

Wimbledon

Designs for the town hall and municipal build
which it is proposed to erect on a site in The Br
way, Wimbledon, must be received by Mr. H. Eme
Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk, on or before Novembe

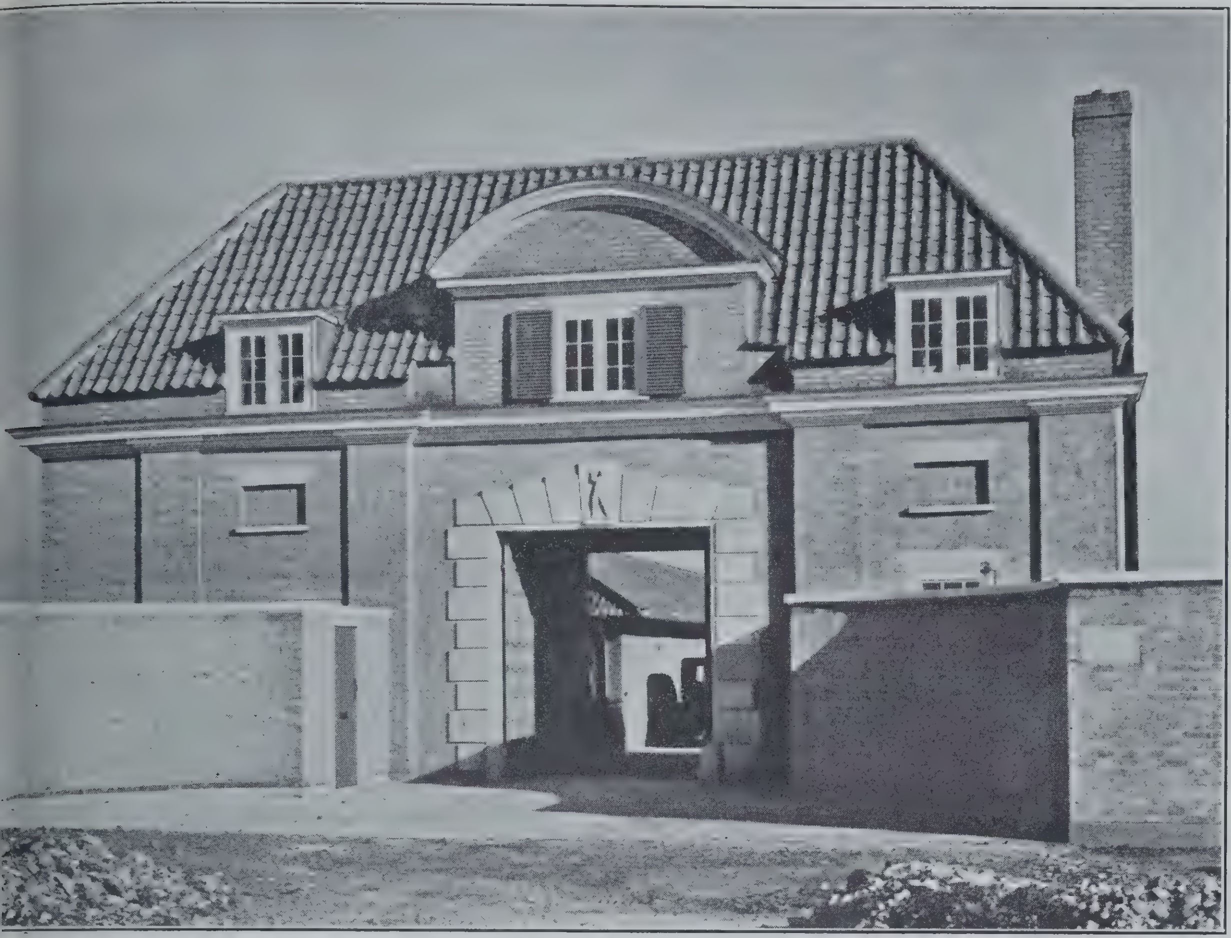
Peterborough

The Town Council invite designs for new muni
buildings, with shops beneath, to cost not more
£200,000, to be erected in Narrow Street. Sir Regi
Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor, and prem
of £500, £250, and £150 are to be awarded fo
best designs.

Design for Concrete Houses.

The Portland Cement Selling and Distrib
Co., Ltd., are instituting a competition for the
designs of concrete houses. The President of
R.I.B.A. has appointed as assessors Mr. Ma
Ayrton, Mr. W. E. Riley, and Mr. Douglas
Tanner, and prizes totalling £1,000 will be awa
By arrangement with the *Daily Mail*, the prize
ning houses will be erected and be on exhibiti
completely furnished and equipped—at the
Mail Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia in M
1928. Designs must be submitted by Decembe
and particulars can be obtained from the Secre
Concrete House Competition, 20 Buckingham
S.W.1.

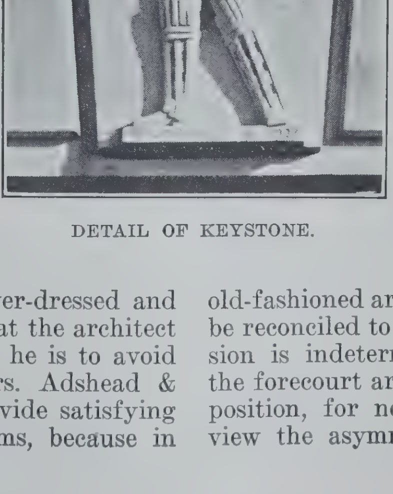
Two different types of house require to be pla
A, costing £1,750, and B, costing £750. In A, di
room, sitting-room, kitchen offices and not less
four bedrooms, besides a garage, must be prov
and in B, sitting-room, living-room, small sculler
three bedrooms. An important condition is
the external faces of the concrete must n
treated with cement rendering or other coveri
paint, although colour may be incorporated i
actual cement if desired. Thus an attempt is here
made to experiment with the surface effects and
perties of ferro-concrete, and the competition s
have results of very great interest to architects



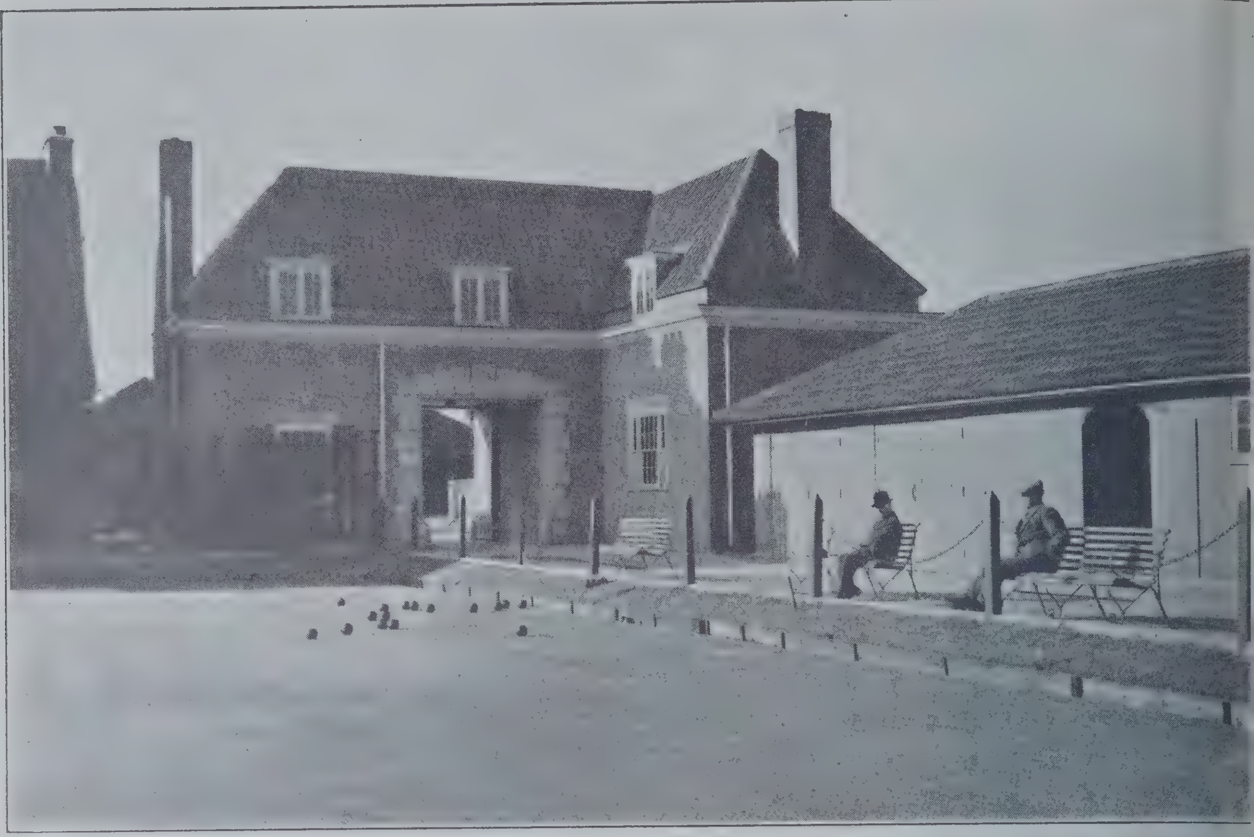
ENTRANCE GATEWAY AT THE WILDERNESS PLAYING FIELDS, LEYTON.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

COTTAGES AT THE WILDERNESS, LEYTON

iese cottage buildings on the Wilderness
ing-fields at Leyton have the interest aris-
from variety in form, purpose and situation.
srs. Adshead & Ramsey have tackled the fascinat-
problem of combining cottage buildings with an
ance to playing-fields, with cricket pavilion,
garage, on original lines,
h lead to a departure from the
l cottage type. This problem
y no means easy of solution,
a very clear apprehension of
itectural values is necessary
re just the right tone and char-
can be given to these small
ling-houses set in association
other buildings in some
ects more important than them-
s. It is noteworthy that the
of designing an entrance lodge
almost entirely lost during the
orian period, for it was for-
n that a cottage in such a
ion is not free to take to itself
yle quite independent of that
he house itself, but must ex-
s its association with the latter.
the other hand, there is a
er that if the cottage assumes
nuch the architectural panoply
ie major edifice, it will appear over-dressed and
umptuous. Thus it will be seen that the architect
s to steer a very careful course if he is to avoid
or other of these errors. Messrs. Adshead &
sey are especially qualified to provide satisfying
ions of these and similar problems, because in
their work there is expressed some instinct for all the nuisances of civic design. The Wilderness playing-fields gateway, here illustrated, is an example of a very skilful combination of architectural elements. In this instance an institutional air is given to the building through the emphatic accentuation of the archway. This is accomplished by rusticated quoins and heavy keystones, the centre of which is decorated by a delightful sculptural representation of a boy cricketer, executed by Mr. H. Poole, A.R.A. The dignity of the entrance is further upheld by the attic with segmental pediment above, while the dormers are incorporated in formal patterns comprising pairs of capped piers with blind windows inset. A handsome tiled roof crowns the whole, and this is raised a few feet above the cornice in compliance with a new fashion first popularised by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The roof is here really resting on a parapet, for the cornice must be held to be the terminal member of the façade. The practice here illustrated has the interest attaching to novelty, but old-fashioned architectural critics will not immediately be reconciled to a parapet of which the vertical dimension is indeterminate. The curved screen walls of the forecourt are a pleasing factor in the general composition, for not only do they conceal from public view the asymmetrical arrangement of the ground-



DETAIL OF KEYSTONE.



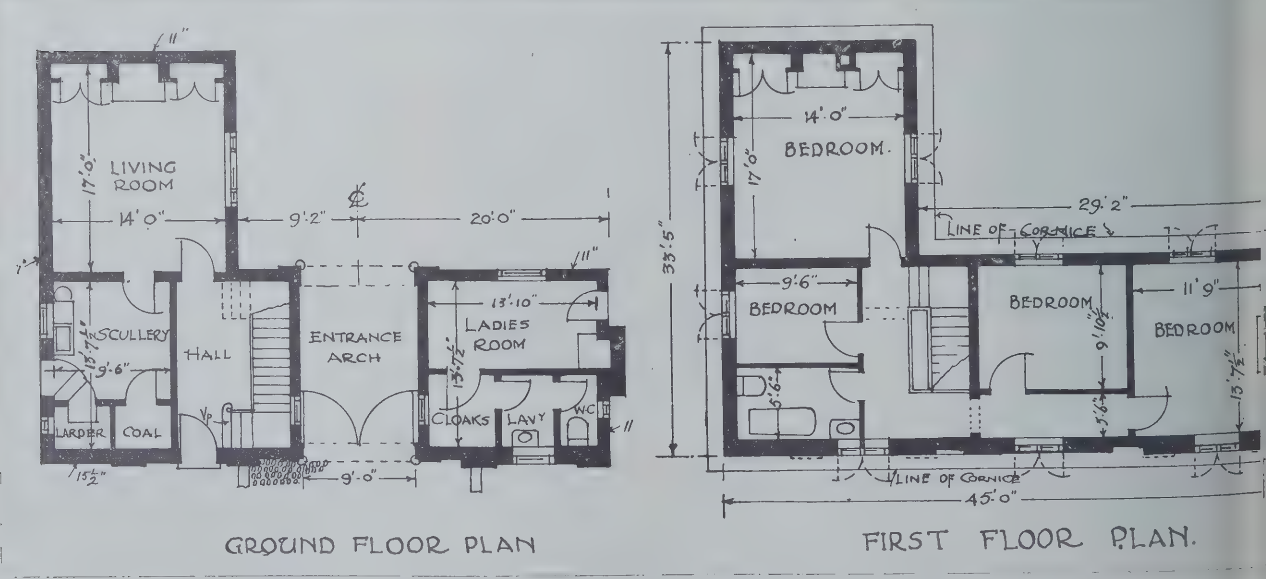
VIEW FROM BOWLING GREEN.

floor windows, but they help to lead one up to the central entrance. The rear of the building, quite properly less formal than the frontage towards the road, is set in association with a long pavilion in front of a bowling green.

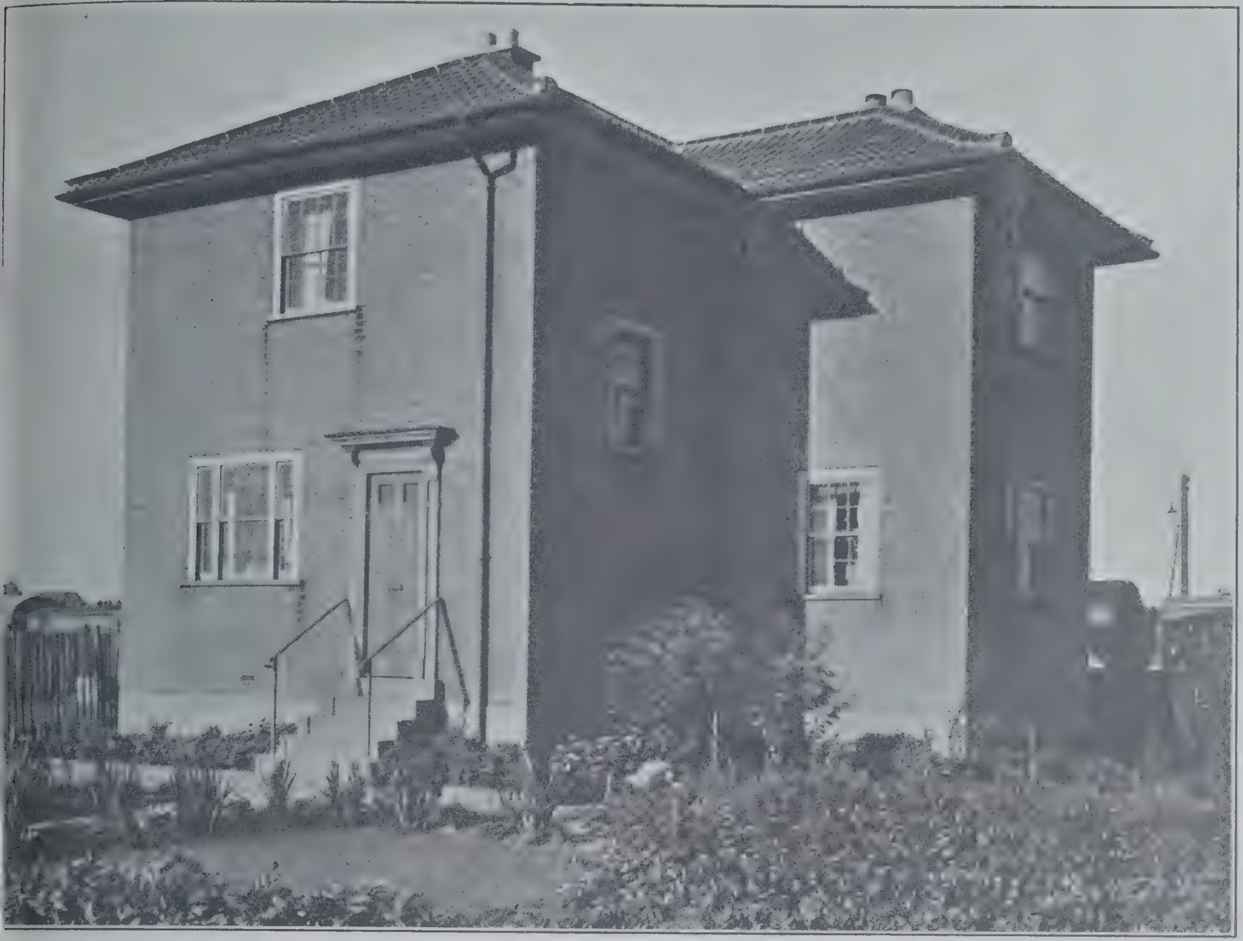
Adjacent to the last-mentioned building is a groundsman's cottage, in which a slight departure is made from the style of the gateway to the playing-fields. Here a more domestic note is struck, and the overhanging eaves of the pan-tiled mansard roof enable a wide loggia to be formed in front of the doorway. The trellis-work of this loggia is kept in countenance by the trellis fence and gateway of the neighbouring building, which is further brought into harmony with the cottage by a similarity in material and general style. The plan of this cottage, as is also that of the one connected with the gateway, gives ample provision for family life—three bedrooms, parlour, sitting-room and the usual offices economic and conveniently arranged.

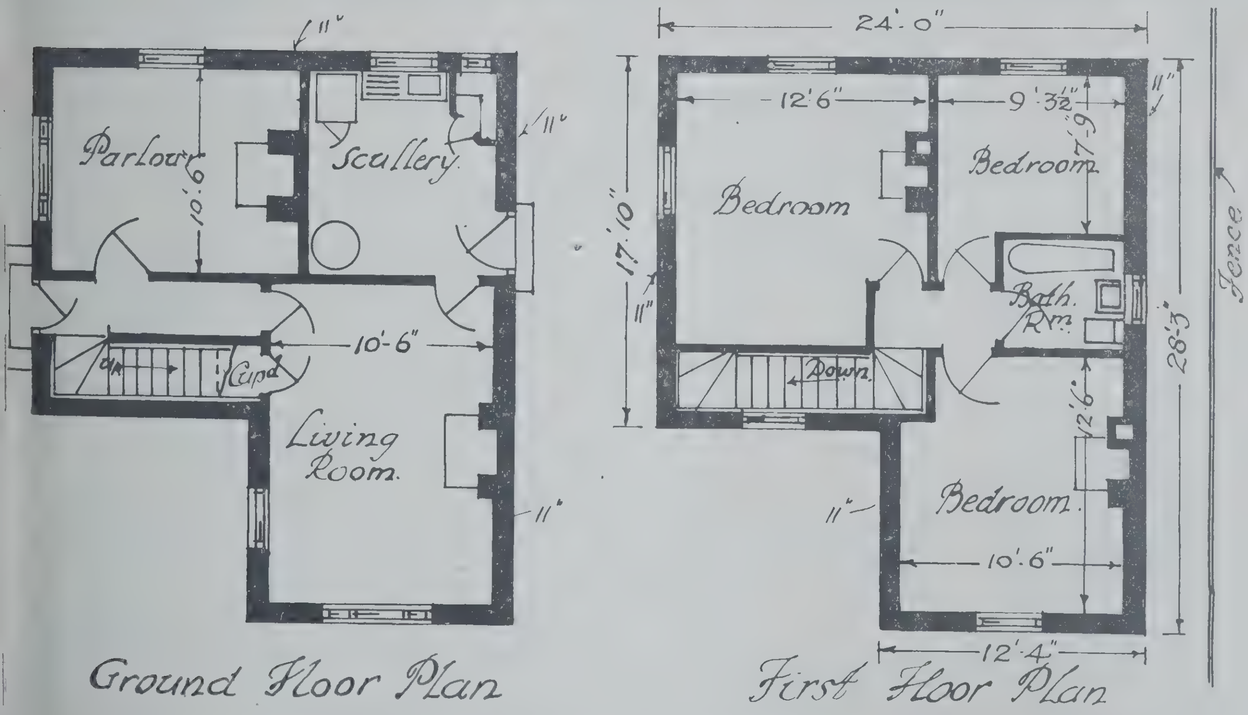
Another cottage at Leyton, here illustrated, sh an elevation in a more urban style. Here eighteenth-century tradition is more closely follo and the rectangular outlines of the building with low-pitched pantile roof are highly pleasing.

A new cottage and garage at Quarter Mile I is an interesting composition, comprising a cov entrance way with a garage on one side and t store-rooms on the other, a first-floor storey over whole area being occupied with a flat. Room has been found for three bedrooms, kitchen-scullery, h room, hall, and living-room, from which acces obtained to a large flat over the garage. This very attractive design reminiscent of certain Ita examples. The external staircase is elegantly trea the loggia outside the front door being a particul



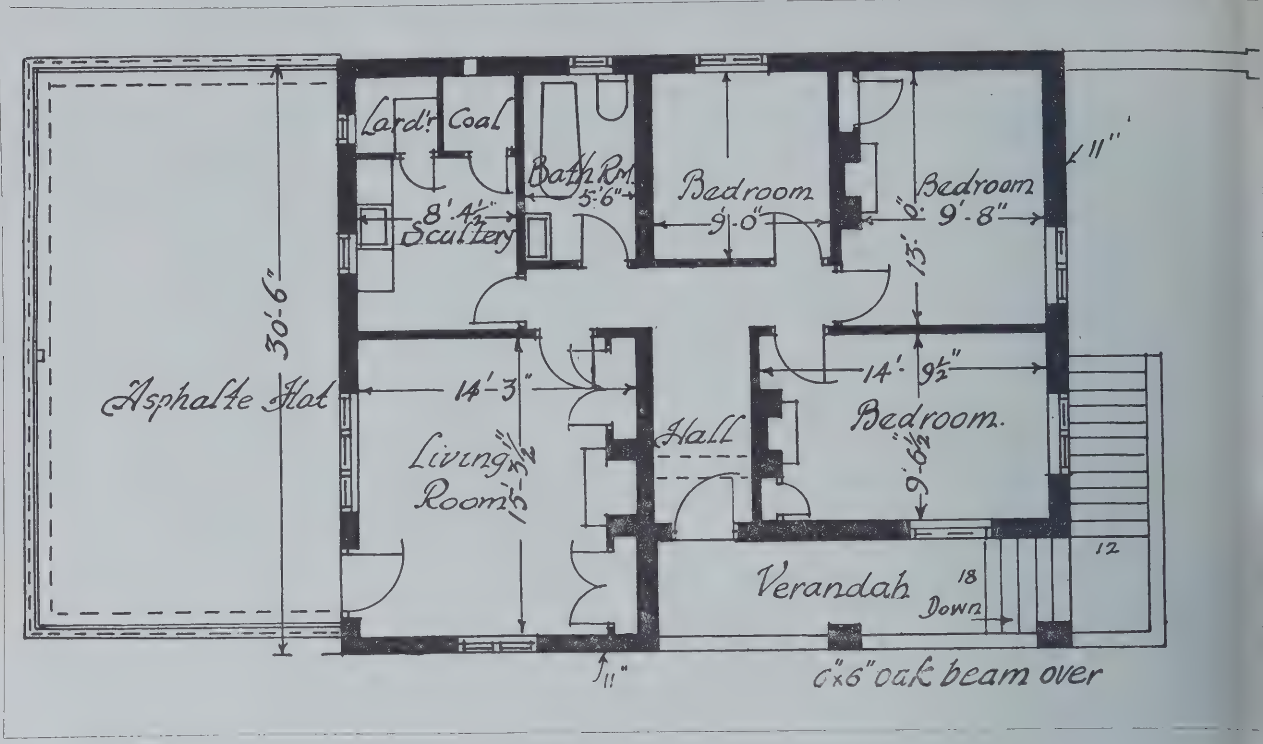
ENTRANCE GATEWAY AT THE WILDERNESS PLAYING FIELDS, LEYTON.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



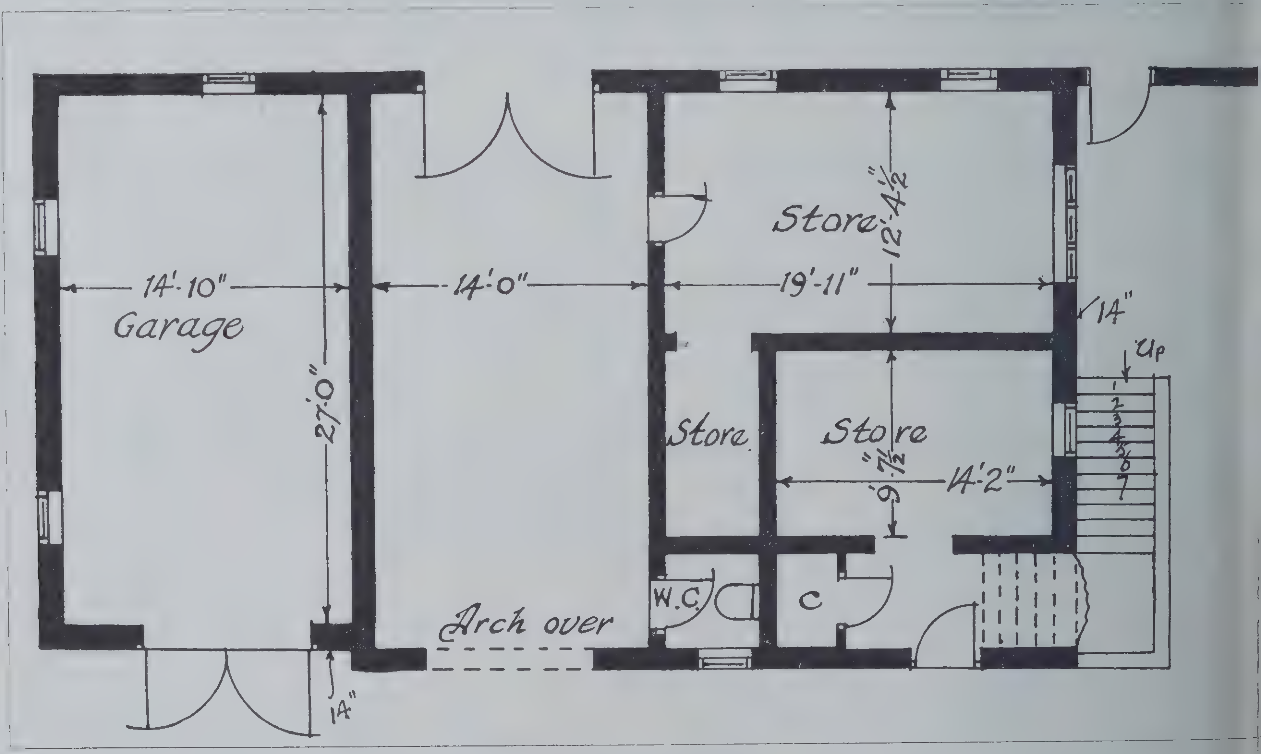


GROUNDSMAN'S COTTAGE AT LEYTON.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

essful feature. We have here a delightful mixture ormality and informality, and the unexpected ination of rectangular plan and plain gabled with groups of window openings, asymmetrically nged, produces an effect of freshness and novelty. e front elevation it will be observed that in the floor windows there is a suggestion of symmetry h is quite sufficient to give the requisite formality e façade, while at the same time we have the agreeable feeling that there has been no straining after patterns of fenestration for their own sake. The road elevation will, it may be assumed, be seen by few people, and this justifies the absence of all attempt to create an ordered arrangement of apertures. The contrast of white walls, golden pantiles and painted shutters help to produce an effect of daintiness, which is enhanced by the refined treatment of all the details of the building. One feels that the



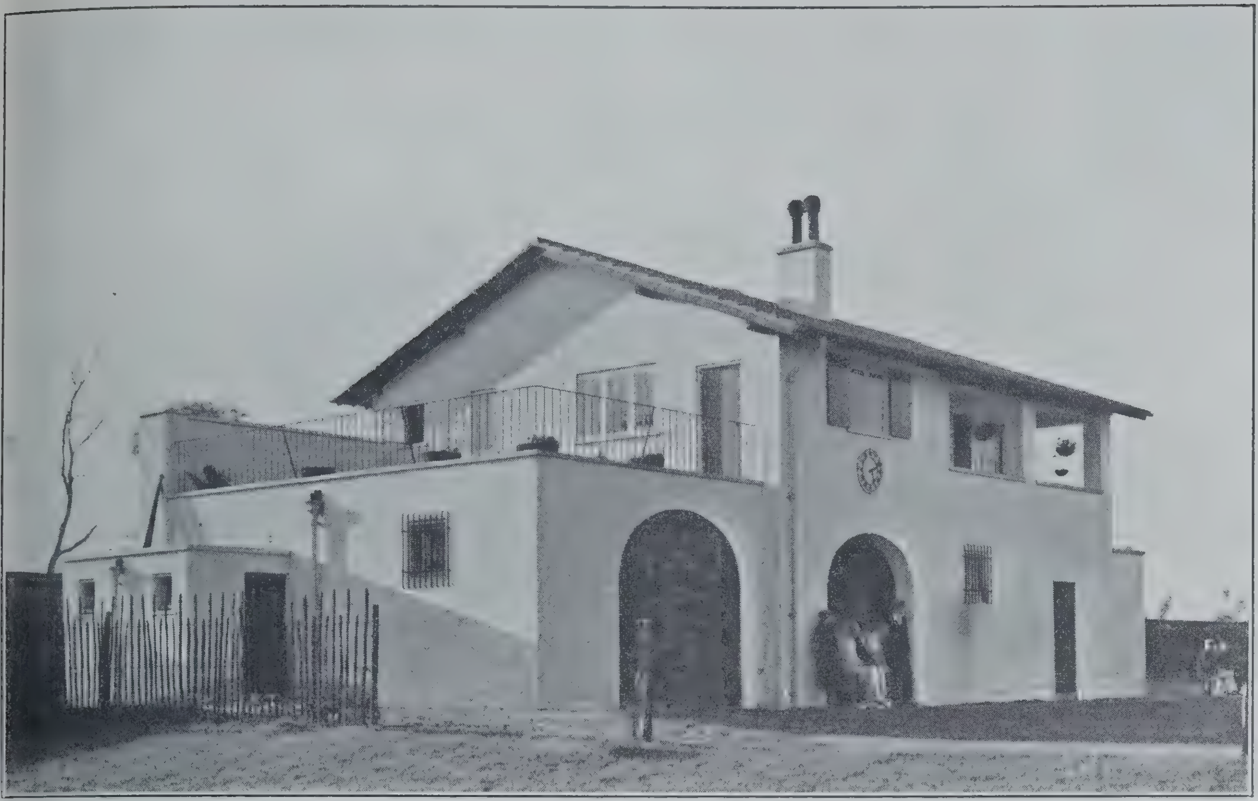
COTTAGE PLAN ON FIRST FLOOR.



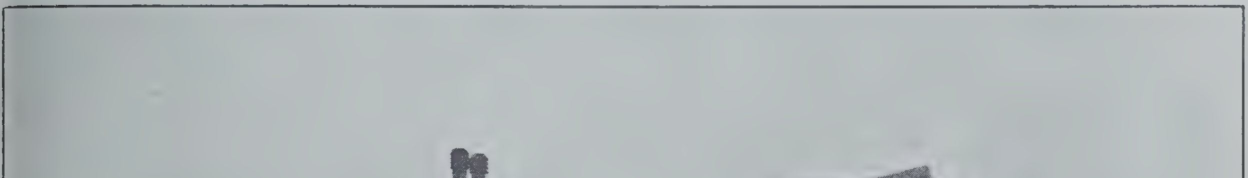
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
NEW COTTAGE AND GARAGE AT QUARTER MILE LANE, LEYTON.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

simplicity of the slender cast-iron railings of repetitive design is exactly right, the pitch and overhang of the roof has been carefully studied, the chimney is just the right height, while the clock above the centre archway justifies its existence not only practically but æsthetically also. There can be no doubt that on this estate at Leyton some noteworthy architectural developments are taking place.

Mr. Irving T. Bush, the President of the Bush
minal Company, of America, announced at a lun
of the American Chamber of Commerce in L
last week, that his firm was actively proceeding
the erection of the two wings to the present
House in Aldwych. It was hoped to have the w
wing completed by October, 1928. Mr. Harvey
Corbett, of Messrs. Helmle and Corbett, New
the architects, is now in London.



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

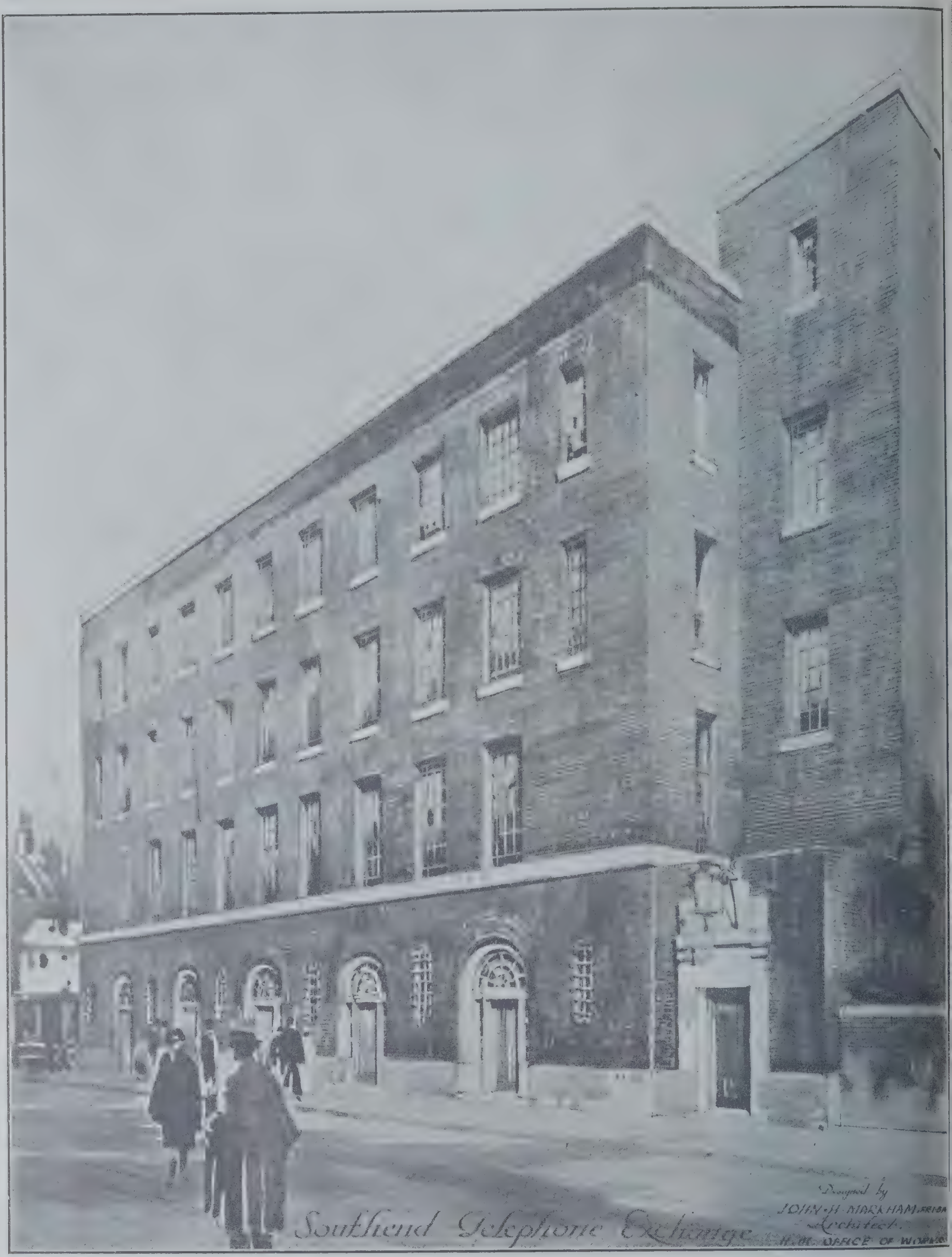


VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST.
NEW COTTAGE AND GARAGE AT QUARTER MILE LANE, LEYTON.
Messrs. ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Obituary

Mr. George Northover

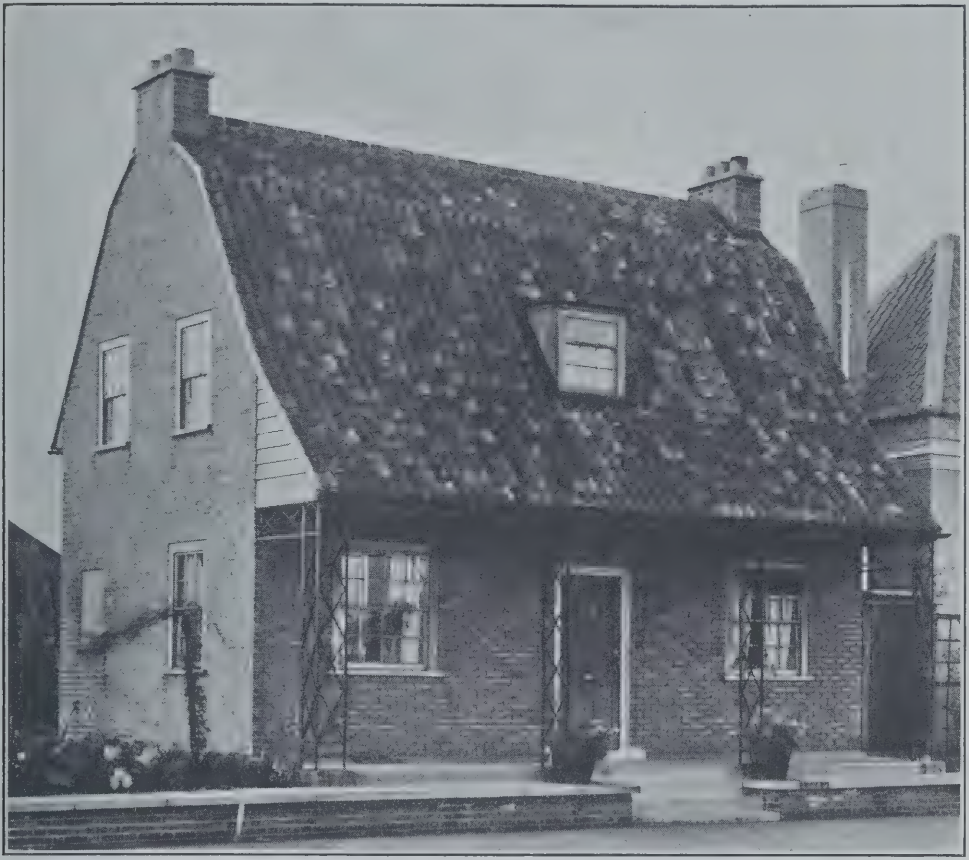
We regret to announce the death, on October 11, of . George Northover, who retired a few years ago m the Editorship of the R.I.B.A. Journal. He was ll known to most of the older members of the stitute, and our recollection of him, which extends over most of his many editorial years, is of one exceedingly painstaking and conscientious in carrying out the not too easy task of conducting an official publication. He was always courteous to his confreres of the architectural press, and we are indebted to him for patient and helpful dealing with the importunate demands which we, in the conduct of this paper, often had to make upon him.

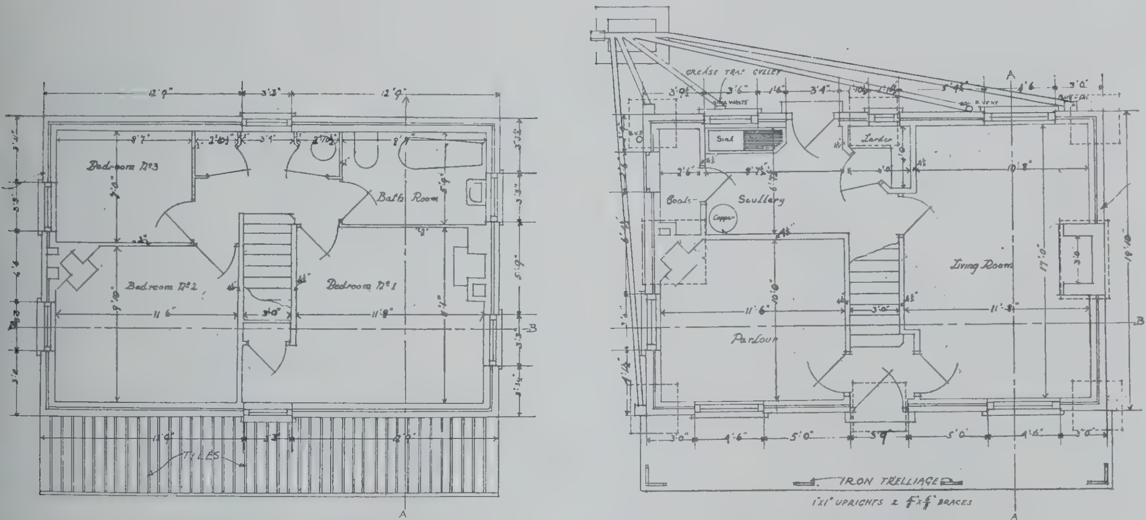


R.A., 1927.]

SOUTHEND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
JOHN H. MARKHAM, F.R.I.B.A. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.

The meeting of the Manchester City Council last week has left the Town Hall extension scheme in a rather regrettable position. By 62 votes to 42 it was decided that the Council would not proceed with the scheme until a full estimate of costs had been prepared. Apparently it was contemplated that the extension would cost a million pounds, and the economists on the Council, backed by a formal protest of the Retail Traders' Association, have gained support for their view that the city cannot afford to spend the money, and, indeed, it was formally proposed that the scheme should be suspended for five years. The decision mentioned above as carried was by way amendment to this resolution. We cannot cavil at t City Council for taking a prudent view as to furtl financial commitments. The question that arises our mind is why, if the general financial position w so unfavourable, the scheme was ever embarked up It is distinctly unfair to architects to invite them spend time and money in preparing designs for competition, in which there are few prizes and ma blanks, when the promoting authority has not ev ascertained that it is, financially, in a position to ca out the undertaking at all.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN. GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

Groundsman's Cottage at Wilderness Playing-fields, Leyton

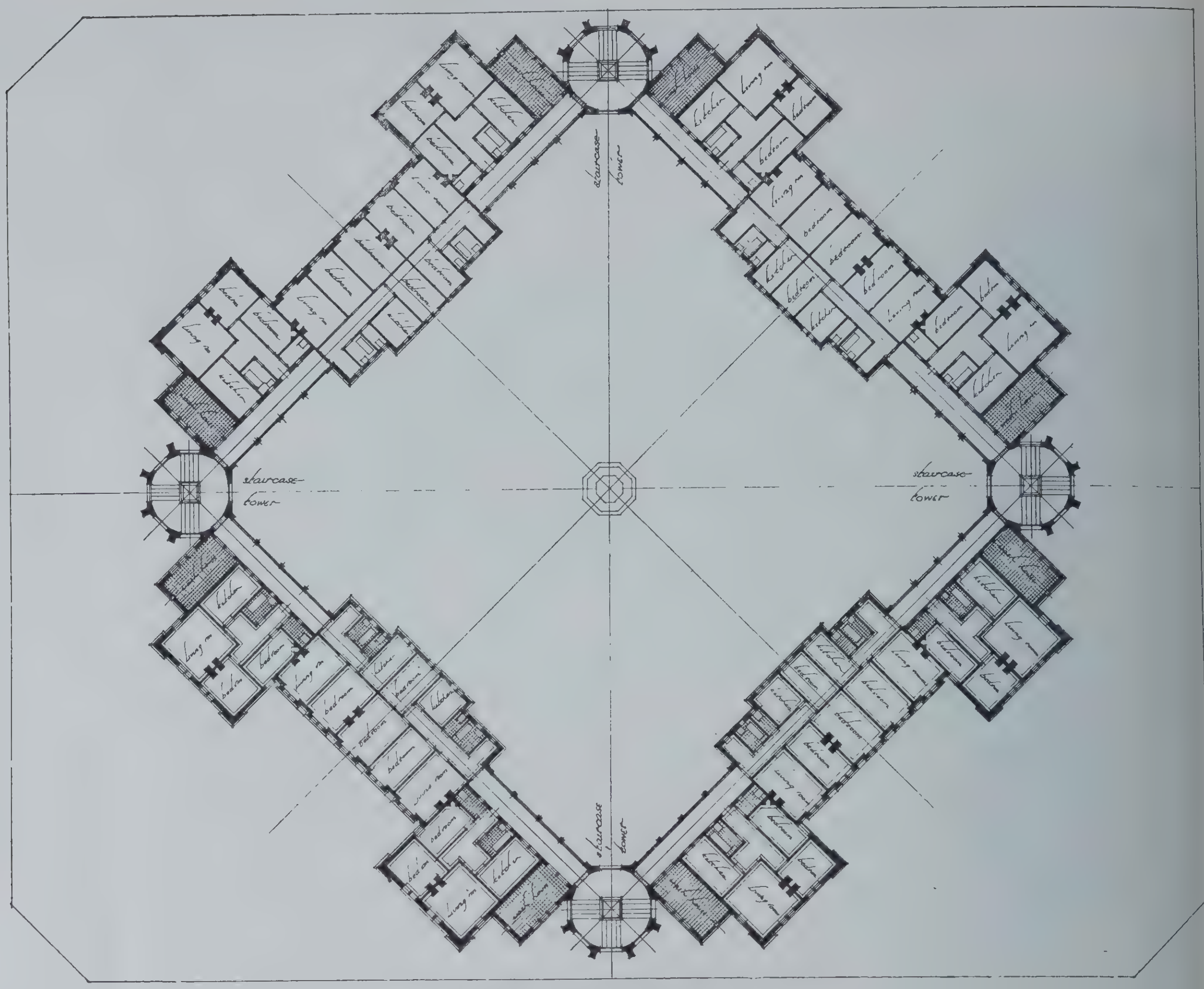
Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Personal

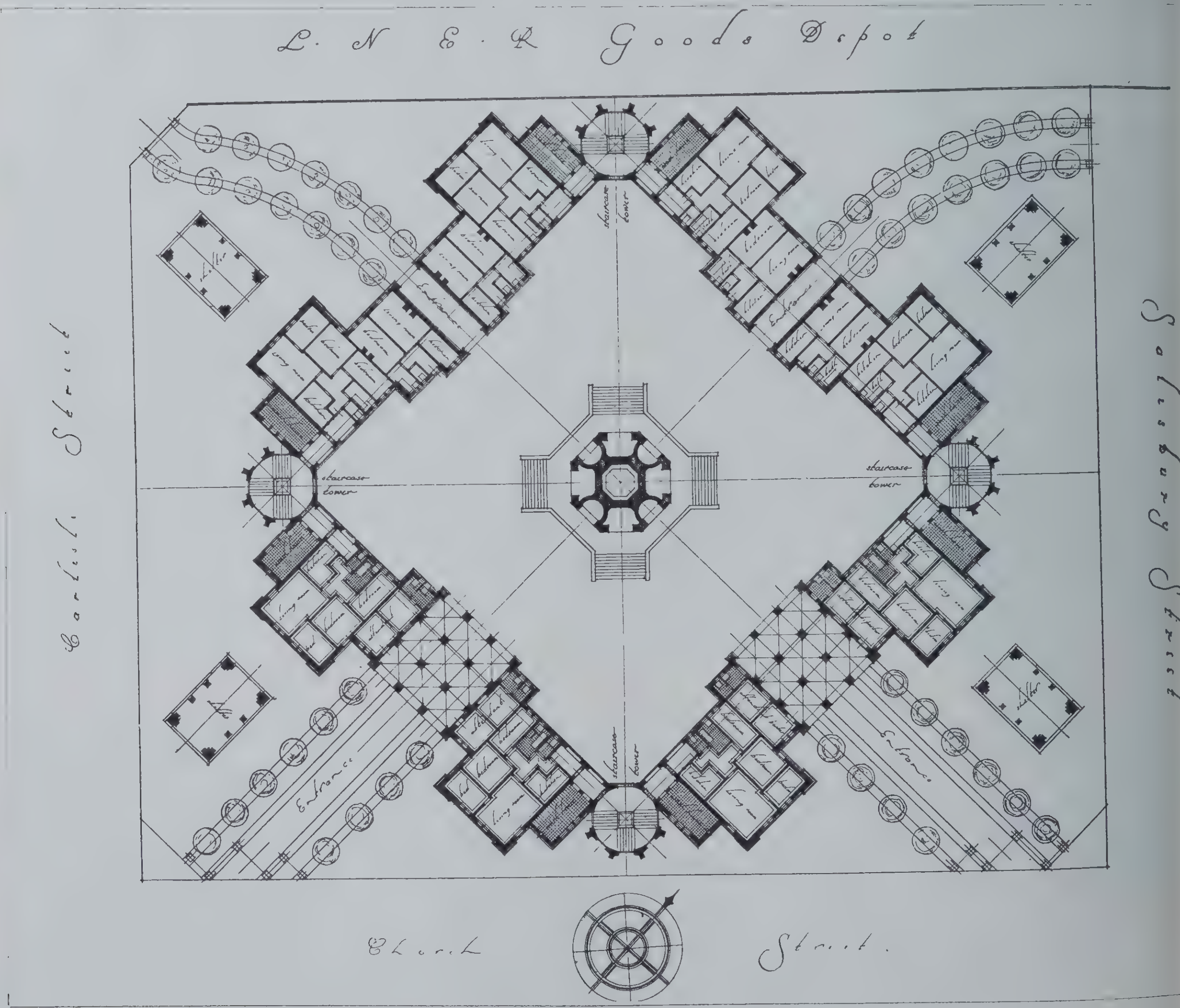
ir William James Larke, K.B.E., has been apnted a member of the Advisory Council to the nmittee of the Privy Council for Scientific and ustrial Research.

'he rebuilding of the Brighton Aquarium, which o cost £100,000, was commenced on Monday last, when the Mayor, Councillor Major, commenced the demolition of the old structure by loosening and dislodging one of the stones with a pick.

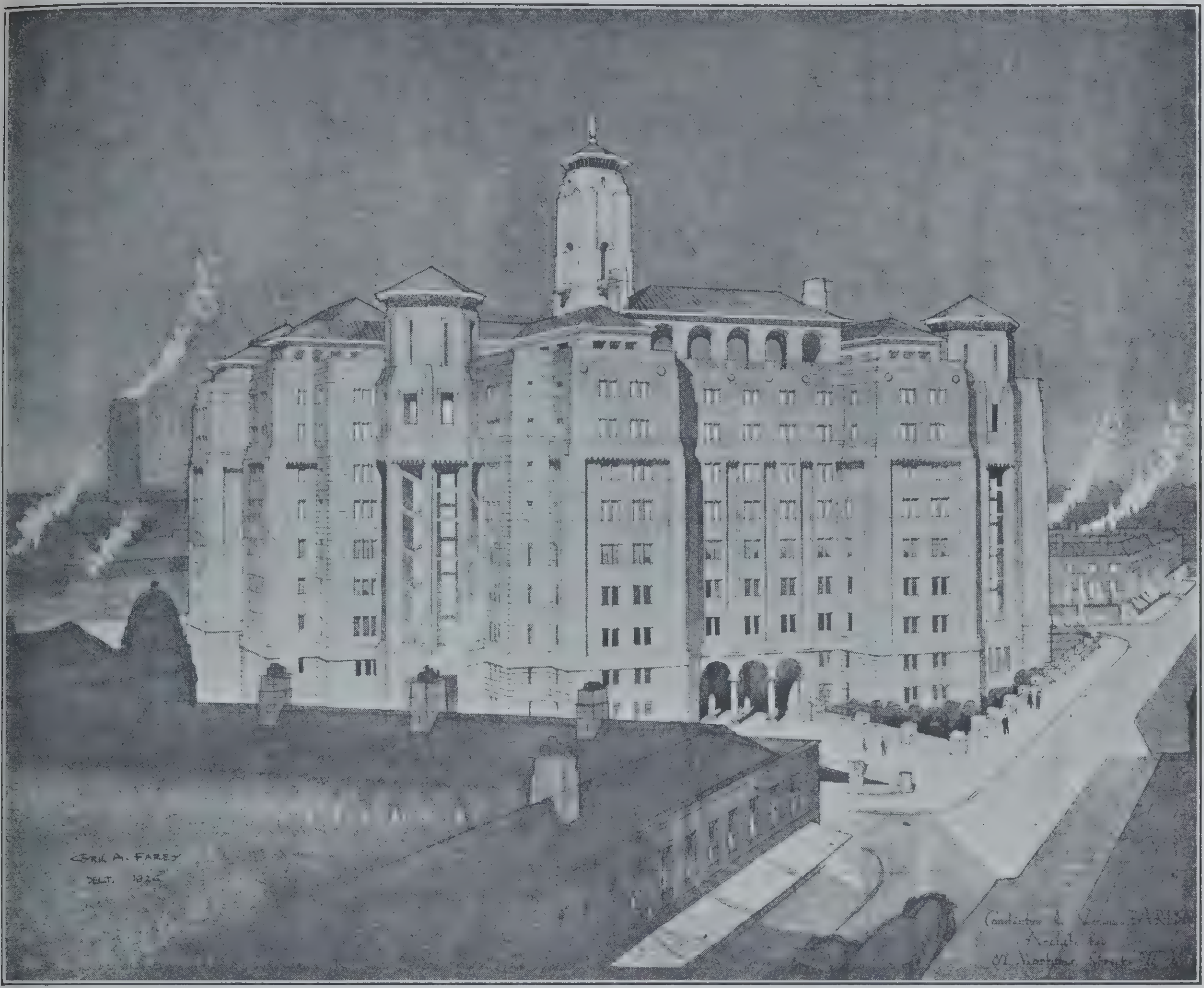
The statement recently made by an M.P. that the Air Ministry contemplated the establishment of a large new training school for airmen in the vicinity of Bridlington, has been denied by officials of the Air Ministry.



TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR PLAN.



PROPOSAL FOR A HOUSING CENTRE IN A LONDON BOROUGH: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
Messrs. H. C. CONSTANTINE & A. VERNON, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



R.A., 1927.]

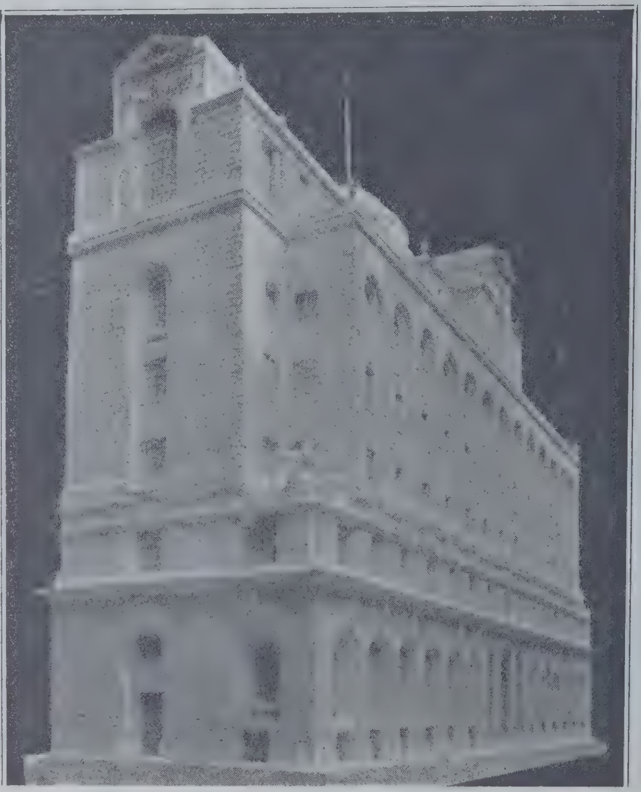
PROPOSAL FOR A HOUSING CENTRE IN A LONDON BOROUGH.
Messrs. H. C. Constantine & A. Vernon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

A LONDON HOUSING CENTRE PROPOSAL

This scheme for a " skyscraper " block of dwellings, hich has been put forward by Messrs. Constantine Vernon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., as an effort towards housing betterment," has considerable architectural terest. It is noteworthy that the building is deribed as a " Housing Centre " in a London borough, id, as such, the great height of the building comes mewhat as a surprise, for, usually, it has been sumed that the principal inducement to build high shortage of available land and crushing ground nts. On the other hand, it may be argued that if are to have skyscrapers at all, the very last place here they should appear is in the midst of a great ty where they cast long shadows on public thorıghfares and aggravate traffic difficulties by disarging thousands of people into streets already ercrowded. A skyscraper should, of course, be rrounded by large, open spaces on each side. The te chosen for this particular tall building is a public uare surrounded by low terraces of the eighteenth early nineteenth century period, and while is true that the housing centre, as here shown, wers above these streets, it can only maintain this lvantage of isolation and wide, unshadowed ontages provided that there is a strict injunction the owners of the adjacent plots forbidng them to build to a height exceeding that of the isting structures. Obviously, if Mr. A. can build housing centre twelve storeys high in the public uare, Mr. B. and Mr. C., on either side of him, will seek to make as lucrative use of their own plots, and erect still taller blocks of flats. Once this has occurred, the principal object of the tall building, *i.e.*, the provision of well-lit dwellings, has been in part defeated.

Assuming, however, that there will be no objection on this score, and that this particular housing centre would maintain its enviable position of isolation, there is no doubt that it would provide much needed accommodation to a large number of people. The plan is an ingenious one, and is especially praiseworthy in that a central courtyard, about 170 feet square, is provided so that there is a private open space for the use of tenants. The ground floor plan shows two principal entrances and two subordinate ones. At the four corners are staircase towers, in the centre of which are lifts to take 15 people. On a typical floor, each staircase serves four flats, of which one pair have two bedrooms and the other three bedrooms, and every flat has a living-room, kitchen-scullery, bathroom, and w.c. In the case of the flats which abut upon external corridors care has been taken to plan all the bedrooms and living-rooms so that their windows are upon the opposite side. The internal corridors are all ventilated by windows, and in this respect these plans represent a great improvement upon many which have been executed in recent years. The elevation is skilfully treated, the staircase towers providing points of interest, while a still taller central chimney tower dominates the whole.

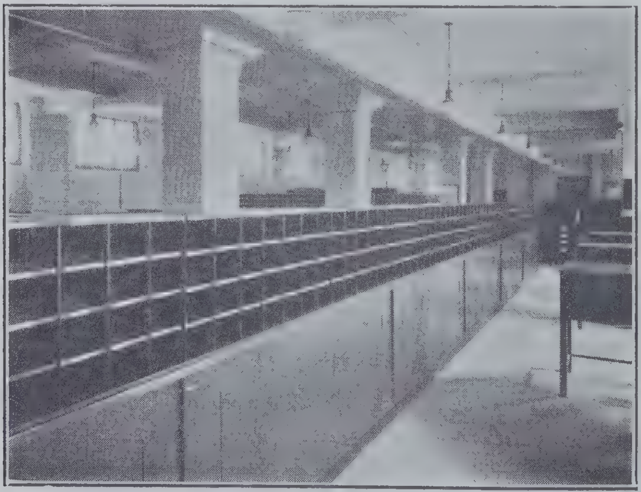
THE MIDLAND BANK NEW HEAD OFFICE

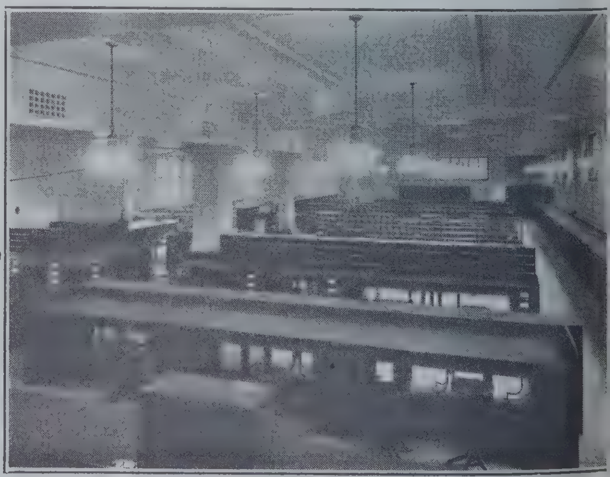


VIEW FROM CHEAPSIDE (MODEL).

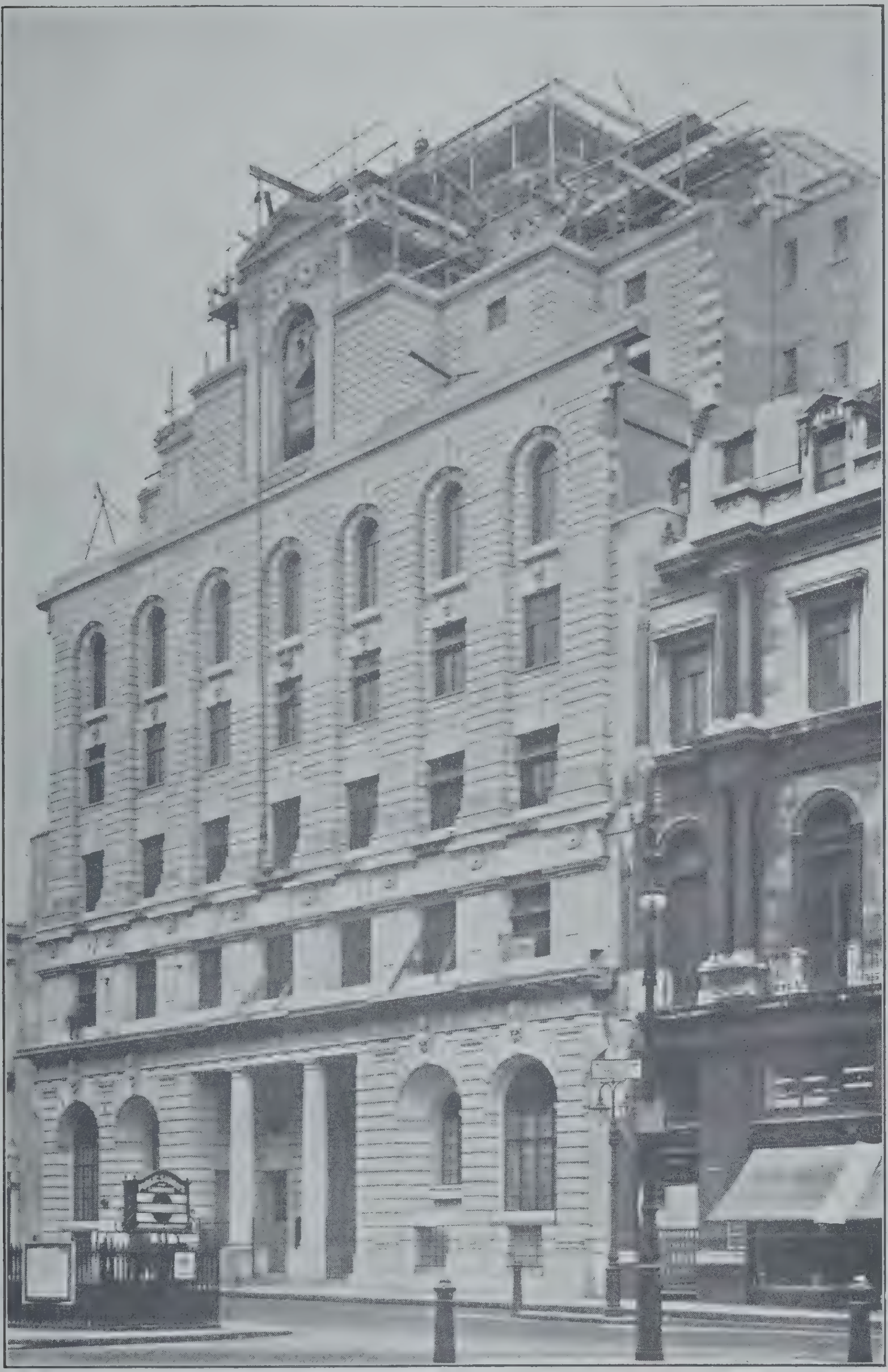
The head office of the Midland Bank, designed by Messrs. Gotch & Saunders in association with Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., is now nearing completion. The latter architect was responsible for the elevations, which have already been illustrated in a fine set of drawings exhibited in the Royal Academy this year. The façades show the qualities which one expects in buildings designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and form striking compositions in which the English Renaissance style is employed in an original and resourceful manner. Yet what is especially to be commended in his work is a certain conservatism which prevents him from succumbing to the latest architectural fashion from America or Germany, and enables him to exploit the native tradition of building and find in them ever new possibilities. Sir Edwin is always careful to maintain the human scale of his buildings, and in this respect he differs most decisively from those architects who give to façades an artificial scale by combining several windows into one great unit of fenestration which pretends to belong to a single great chamber, whereas in reality it is a compound of window openings separated by floors. Eschewing what is called "vertical composition," Sir Edwin invariably expresses the floor levels of his buildings with emphasis by showing on the façades horizontal rows of apertures well separated from each other. But in doing this he does not overstress the horizontal accent of composition. For instance, in the Midland Bank the three upper storeys have their windows arranged in vertical reveals forming a shallow arcade, and by this means large scale is given to the pattern of fenestration without destroying the individuality of each separate storey. In spite of the fact that he has given truthful expression to a mul plicity of small office apartments, he has with ve great skill managed to suggest an effect of greatne and even grandeur. The storeys below the cornice that is to say, the basement and the principal storey are likewise included in an arcade, which is inte rupted in its central portion to find room for columnated portico. Some difficulty must have be encountered in incorpo ating this portico in t composition, for it appea ed necessary to the bro effect aimed at in t upper part of the faça that this portico should altogether ignored. Tl noble row of thirteen ba would certainly ha suffered grievously if had been broken in for the purpose of givi some measure of form recognition to the adm tedly important entran doorway beneath. ignore this altogeth would have been an i admissible policy, so compromise has be effected by the introdu tion of a small projecti wing which comes fo ward from the recess attic and takes its pla as a prominent featu immediately over the po tico, while the dome abo provides an admirab focal point to the co position. In our issue October 7 we publish views of the banking hall and marble staircase lea ing to the safe deposits. The upper floors have be entirely equipped with steel furniture and fittings, shown in the illustrations here reproduced, which believe to be the largest London bank so equipped.

The general contractors are Messrs. Rice & So Stockwell S.W.9. The sub-contractors include: Mess Le Grand, Sutcliff & Gell, Ltd., Southall (artesia wells); Messrs. Stitson, White & Co., Ltd., Victor Street (drainage, plumbing, and hot-water supplies





INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE MIDLAND BANK NEW HEAD OFFICE, SHOWING OFFICE EQUIPMENT.
Messrs. GOTCH & SAUNDERS, FF.R.I.B.A., with SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., Architects.



NEW HEAD OFFICE OF THE MIDLAND BANK, POULTRY, E.C.
Messrs. GOTCH & SAUNDERS, FF.R.I.B.A., with SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., Architects.

ssrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd. (steelwork);
ssrs. F. J. Barnes, Ltd. (Portland stone); Messrs.
wton-Witter Eng. Co., Ltd. (fire protection);
ssrs. Sturtevant Eng. Co., Ltd. (turbine vacuum
aning, air conditioning, and ventilation); Messrs.
atwood Safe Co., Ltd. (strong rooms); Messrs. Rus-
& Hornsby, Ltd. (steam boiler installation);
ssrs. British Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co. (rein-
ced concrete specialities); Messrs. "Excellence"
inforced Concrete Co. (fireproof floors); Messrs.
kington Asphalte Co. (asphalte work); Messrs.
ckers Fireproof Induroleum, Saltley (floor-
); Messrs. The Clyde Oil Fuel System, Ltd.,
sgow and London (oil-burning installation);
ssrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham
odelling and carving); Messrs. Express Lift Co.,
l. (self-levelling lifts); Messrs. Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd. (central heating); Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick (metal windows); Messrs. H. T. Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., Torquay (marble work); Messrs. Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd. (electric book lift).

Under the auspices of the Chadwick Trustees, Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., will give two public lectures on "The History of Housing" in the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. The first, on Thursday, November 10, at 8.15 p.m., will deal with housing before 1885, when Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E., will be in the chair. The second, on Tuesday, November 22, at 8.15 p.m., will survey housing from 1885 to the present day, the chairman being Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E. The lectures are free.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Lightning Conductors, Steeplejacks and Their Work. Being a paper read by G. A. Collier before the Nottingham Society of Engineers, and reprinted from their proceedings by W. J. Furse & Co., Ltd. Traffic Street, Nottingham. Free to trade readers on application.

No important building can be regarded as properly completed unless it has been protected against possible damage by lightning. In days not so long distant the attachment of a single metallic conductor was considered to be all that mortals could do in this direction, but the work was often perfunctorily done, and if, as often proved the case, it proved inefficient, the known vagaries of lightning were adduced as sufficient excuse. The question of lightning and lightning conductors excited the interest, however, of scientific men, who studied the subject over a number of years and found that lightning was not quite so vagarious as our forefathers believed; and that its freakishness could, to a considerable extent, be prognosticated and provided for. "The Lightning Research Committee," in 1885, issued a report with rules and advice upon the subject, and the rules for the most part still hold good. Mr. Collier, the engineer of the Lightning Conductor Department of Messrs. Furse & Co., has been telling fellow engineers of the Nottingham Society all about the subject, and his firm has reprinted his lecture as likely to be of interest to architects, builders and others. Some part of the address was devoted to the work of steeplejacks, whose singular nerve on dizzy heights is a never-failing wonder to their fellow-men.

The A.B.C. of Plastering. By A. H. Tilling. With an Introduction by T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. F.I.O.B., Hon. F.I.B.D. London: Oxford University Press. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The Modern Plasterer. By W. Verrall. Special contributions by Herbert Jeans and J. Turner. Eight coloured plates by H. Guy Holt, F.R.I.B.A. Two vols. London: Caxton Publishing o., Ltd. Price 50s. net.

Plastering appears to be one of the crafts whose literature flourishes in adversity; just now, when the expense of plastering and the difficulty of getting plasterers is turning the minds of architects towards alternatives for it, several books on the subject make their appearance within a few months. That we bracket these two latest works is only for similarity of subject. They are both text books, but Mr. Tilling has aimed, with success, at producing an elementary reference book for the apprentice and the craftsman. As general secretary of the National Association of Plasterers, he is well acquainted with the difficulties of the young craftsman who must needs look to early apprenticeship for the training of eye and hand, but finds that manual skill is not all-sufficing to tackle "the job which hitherto has been outside the range of his experience." We are glad to note the author's dictum that "the greatest need is for faultless work in the plainer branches," to which he adds, parenthetically, "that plainer work does not necessarily mean less skilled work." For greater ease in reference, the various subjects are arranged in alphabetical order, hence the title.

Mr. Verrall, who teaches the craft of plastering at the Northern Polytechnic, has produced a much more massive and exhaustive treatise, which includes a rapid survey of ancient as well as modern accomplishments in this material. The major portion of the work is given up, however, to very full and detailed information about all types of external and internal plastering, with descriptions of the materials and methods required to carry them out. As a comprehensive text book it should be of great value.

Alphabets for Signwriters, Artists and Decorator Plain and Ornamental. Collected and engrave by F. Delamotti. 17th edition. London Crosby, Lockwood & Son. 2s. 6d. net.

We confess that we have looked over this book wit displeasure. No doubt it has been a "best seller in its time, and this, probably, accounts for the a pearance of a 17th edition. It is, nevertheless, a unfortunate survival of the 19th century, containi some of the worst types of lettering that ever sa light in that artistically benighted era. In an a that boasts the existence of Mr. Eric Gill we wou respectfully suggest to the publishers that the prese edition should be the last.

The Autocar. Motor Show Number. October 1 1927. 6d. net.

If it were not for the fact that all men are no motorists, we might have some hesitation in drawi attention to the massive issue in which our conte porary chronicles and analyses the present Mot Show at Olympia. The issue forms not only an i valuable guide to those who can visit the show befo it closes to-morrow, but also a guide concerning a the new features and developments for the bene of all those who cannot get there. To the intendi purchaser of a car, whether for business or pleasu use, or both, it offers a mine of information. In dentally, we are glad to note our motoring conte porary chronicling with pleasure the slow but su disappearance of the "eyesores" with which t petrol firms have disfigured so much of rural En land.

Victoria and Albert Museum Picture Books. (1) Picture Book of Portrait Busts. (2) A Pictu Book of Children in Sculpture. Price 6d. net eac By post 7d. Obtainable direct from the Museu or through H.M. Stationery Office, Adastr House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

These little booklets carry on very admirably t new policy, recently inaugurated by our Nation Museums under the ægis of the Board of Educatio of publishing illustrations of public art treasur classified in subjects. We have here a booklet devot to statuettes of children and another to portrait bus each with a short explanatory introduction. Both a admirably produced, and in both cases the exampl range from the 15th century onwards. The busts a mainly of the Italian Renaissance, a period disti guished by the sculptor's extraordinary fidelity nature. Witness Bernini's bust of an English gent man with the marvellous rendering of the lace on t collar, or the bust of Francesco Bracciolini, the Po by Algardi, which faces it, and strikes one as a mo faithful portrait. At the other end of the scale have Rodin's bronze bust of Miss Eve Fairfax, whi brings us to the conviction that modern sculptu has not moved much since his day. The seco booklet gives us a delightful collection of childre although the tendency of the earlier masters towar over-nourished Amorini becomes a little monotono The Florentine terra-cotta of a boy with a shiel and bird, and Alfred Steven's portrait bust of Mast Collmann, seem to us the best of this little selecti

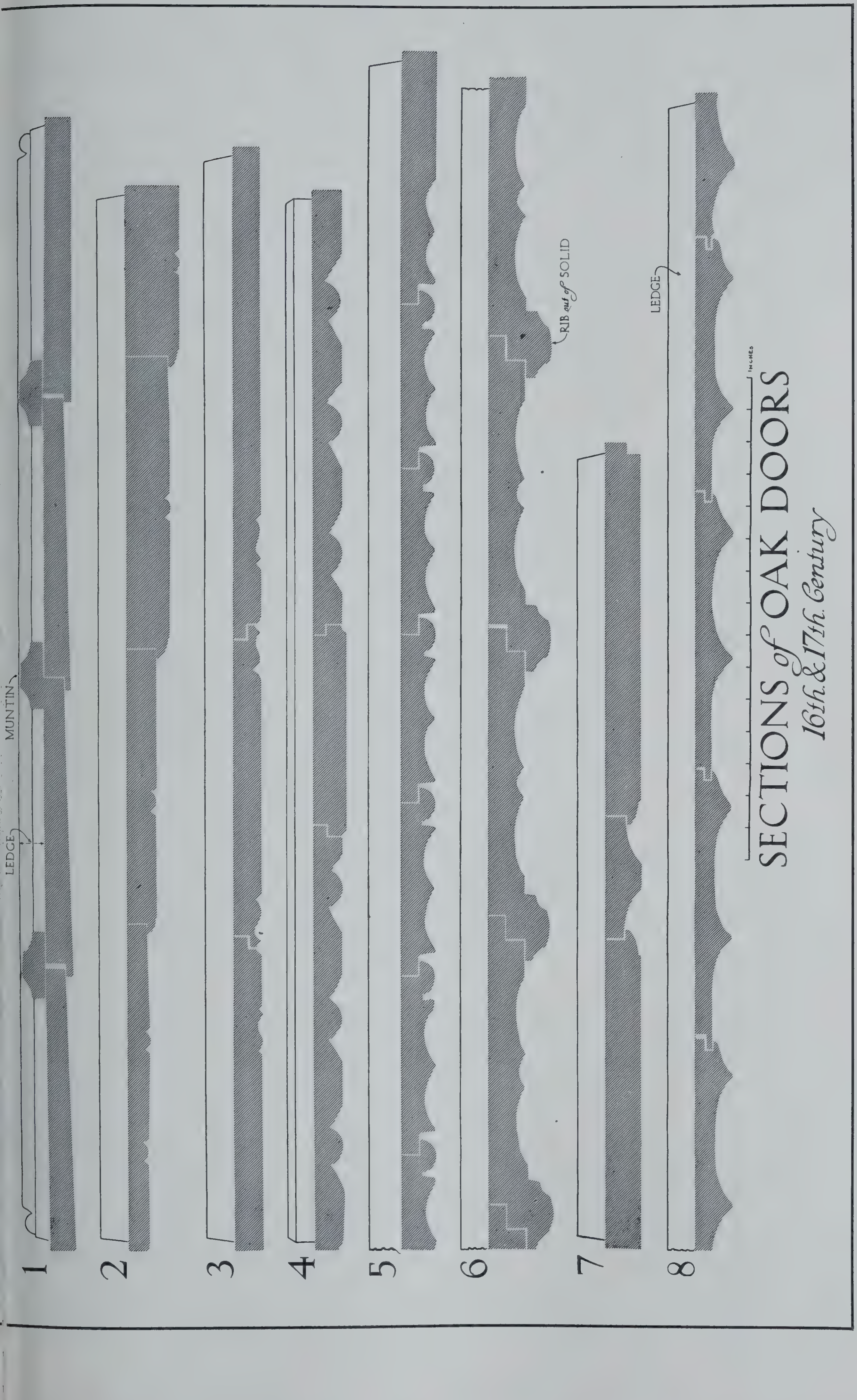
Books Received

Indian Architecture. (Second edition). By E. Havell. (John Murray). £2 2s. net.

Proceedings of the American Society of Ci Engineers. Vol. LIII, No. 8. Published by t Society at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, N York.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—X

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



SECTIONS of OAK DOORS
16th. & 17th. Century

NOTES IN BRIEF

It is announced that under the terms of the will of the late Viscount Iveagh the remaining 74 acres of the Kenwood Estate, Hampstead, including the mansion, will become public property. One hundred and thirty acres were purchased by public subscription under the auspices of the Kenwood Preservation Council, and the late peer purchased the remainder with the idea of eventually making it national property.

* * *

H.M. Office of Works has in hand preservation works, under the Ancient Monuments Act, on the remains of the Yorkshire Abbeys of Rievaulx, Byland and Roche, and at Basingwerk Abbey in Wales. The work at Flint Castle and Ewloe Castle has been completed, and all three of these Welsh monuments have been formally opened to the public.

* * *

The new bridge over the River Trent at Gunthorpe, Nottingham, will be opened by the Prince of Wales on November 17.

* * *

Mr. Lisle Rockley, a native of Radcliffe, Notts, has presented to the public a stretch, about a mile in length, of the wooded cliffs, rising to a height of about 140 feet, which overlook the River Trent near Radcliffe, and give magnificent views over the Trent Valley. This, together with a narrow strip at the foot of the cliffs, alongside the river, and some back land, have been converted by him into a pleasure ground, including walks, winding dells, waterfalls, and parks in which 10,000 new ornamental trees have been planted. This new pleasure ground has been formed as a memorial to the donor's son, Lieutenant Rockley, and other Radcliffe men who fell in the war, and was formally opened by Lord Galway last Friday.

* * *

Mr. H. Reeves, an "old boy" of Cheltenham College, has presented to the school a site for a boathouse on the Severn near Tewkesbury. The building is to cost £4,500.

* * *

At a meeting of the British Society of Master Glass Painters, last week, Lord Crawford, the President, announced that the Society had received, from the Stained Glass Association of America, a gift of a panel showing the adaptation of lead to quasi-pictorial work. The panel was brought by Mr. Sidney Brown, of the National Lead Co., New York, who read a paper on "The Structure of Lead as Related to Stained Glass."

* * *

It is announced that the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, comprising the bricklayers and stonemasons, is re-affiliating with the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, from which body it seceded three years ago. The decision to rejoin was settled by a recent ballot of members.

* * *

A new building to provide ten sets of rooms, baths, etc., for undergraduates, is being erected for Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from the designs of Mr. T. N. Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., of Glasgow. The building will extend along the Grove from the Gentlemen Commoners' building to Merton Street, and is to be faced with Clipstone stone.

* * *

The National Gallery of Australia has purchased the half-length portrait of the Doge Pietro Loredano, by Tintoretto, formerly in the collection of Pri Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to England at outbreak of the war.

* * *

Mr. Walter C. Ryde, Chairman of the Gol Valley (Hindhead) Extension Fund Committee, made an appeal, in *The Times,* to all motorists on Portsmouth Road to contribute towards the sum £800 which is still wanted to complete the purch of nine more acres of land required to secure access the public road on the south side, running through village of Grayshott. Ninety-six acres of the Gol Valley have already been purchased by public s subscription, and are to be vested in the Natio Trust.

* * *

The altar tomb of King Edward VII and Qu Alexandra, the work of Sir Bertram Mackennal, R. has been unveiled in St. George's Chapel, Wind Castle. It stands on the south side of the High Alt and is carried out in various marbles, the recumb figures, in State robes, being sculptured in Carr marble. An effigy of the late King's favourite d Cæsar, lies at his feet. The sides of the tomb relieved by panels of the Royal Arms and figures bronze.

* * *

The American offer of £1,000 for the 500-ye old chest which forms the altar in one of the chap at the parish church of East Dereham, Norfolk, been rejected by the decision of a parish meeti The chest was given to the church in 1788, and be an inscription stating that it came from the ruins Buckenham Castle, Norfolk, and was once the p perty of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, who reputed to have used it for the storage of valuab The chest is of beautiful workmanship, proba Flemish.

* * *

The Archbishop of York attended a meeting Liverpool last week to inaugurate a diocesan sche to raise £250,000 within the next three years for building of new churches and the reconstruction church schools. Sixteen new churches, and the co pletion of a few still unfinished, are estimated to c £200,000, the balance being required for the schools

* * *

The repaving operations in Piccadilly, Lond brought to light last week another example of the wooden water-pipes used in the Metropolis 300 to years ago. This piece was about 2 ft. long, made fr the rough trunk of a tree, and had a bor through it 6-in. in diameter. Notches at the indicated that it had been joined to other lengt The relic is in the possession of the manager of Green Park Hotel, near which building it was fou

* * *

Two Fantin-Latour drawings, "The Artist H ing a Wreath" and "Sugar Bowl and Tongs," h been purchased by Mr. H. Van Den Bergh for p sentation to the British Museum. A red chalk st of drapery has also been presented by Mr. M. Tem acre.

* * *

Nine stone benches, arranged to form a semi-cir and bearing inscriptions of Roman proper names Greek letters, have been unearthed at Nablus, Schechem of the Jews, also known as Neapolis Classical days and as Naples to the Crusaders. benches are thought to have been part of a pu forum or senate house, Nablus having been an portant place in Roman times.

London Building Notes

r LODGE.—Messrs. The General
; Co., of 48 St. Martin's Lane,
are the contractors for the
odge Estate flats, designed by
Wills & Kaula, F. & A.R.I.B.A.,
hampton Street, W.C.

HAM STREET.—The contractors
rebuilding of St. Aloysius
Catholic School in Aldenham
are Messrs. W. Simms, 591
cial Road, Stepney. The re-
scheme, esti-
cost £17,350,
planned by
B. Scott, 13
Square.

STREET. —
and ware-
t 44 Beech
C.2, are to
t. The work
rried out by
A. W. Reid
Great Gar-
et, E.1.

EY.—Messrs.
r & Sons, 2
Lane, E.C.,
propose to
block of 12
nd 12 flats
g several
ages) on a
High Street,
Plans have
repared by
Hendry-
ooling,
B.A., 53
Street,

ELL HEATH.
has been
by the Ship
o. of Great
Ltd., where
roposed to
rge factory.
now being
d by the

LL. — The
ial Assur-
ave decided
own the re-
portion of
uilding in
The archi-
advised the
after the
f the build-
Sir Aston
F.R.I.B.A.,
en Anne's

GARDEN.—
osed to pull
re-erect the
stock Hotel,
The owners
operty are the Beecham Es-
tral Avenue, Covent Garden,

L PALACE.—The Greyhound
Association, Ltd., propose to
a large racing course, with
d accommodation for 80,000
in the grounds of the Crys-
e. The Association's archi-
Mr. G. E. Marshall, John
edford Row, W.C.1.

EDGWARE. — A block of four shops, with flats above, is to be erected in the High Street, Edgware, costing about £4,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. J. Butcher, A.R.I.B.A., 2 Premier Parade, Edgware.

EALING.—A number of garages and flats are to be erected in Longfield Avenue, Ealing. The contractor is Mr. H. E. Skull, 116 High Road, Wembley. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Hall, Jones & Dewhurst, FF.R.I.B.A., Parliament Mans., S.W.

FINCHLEY ROAD.—Premises are to be adapted for the Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd. The builders are Messrs. Clincher & Co., Wellington Board, Willesden, N.W.10. The architect is Mr. Walter Tapper, P.R.I.B.A., 10 Melina Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

GOLDEN SQUARE.—Plans by Mr. S. Gordon Jeeves, F.R.I.B.A., have been passed for the rebuilding of 4-7 Upper James Street and 34-38 Beak Street.

HAMMERSMITH. — Messrs. W. H. & T. B. Percy, of the Walpole Cinema, Ealing, have acquired a site, with an area of one-and-a-half acres, near Hammersmith Broadway, for the erection of a super-cinema. The cinema will be erected in Queen Street and Fulham Palace Road, and will have accommodation for nearly 3,000 persons. No architect has yet been appointed.

HOUNSLOW. — The Alexandra Schools are to be enlarged by the addition of a junior department. Plans by Mr. J. G. Carey, architect, Council House, Hounslow.

ILFORD.—The contract for the new Wesleyan Methodist Church and Schools has been placed with Messrs. Jackson & Co., Ilford. Plans by Messrs. Smee & Houchin, F.R.I.B.A., Fleet House, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

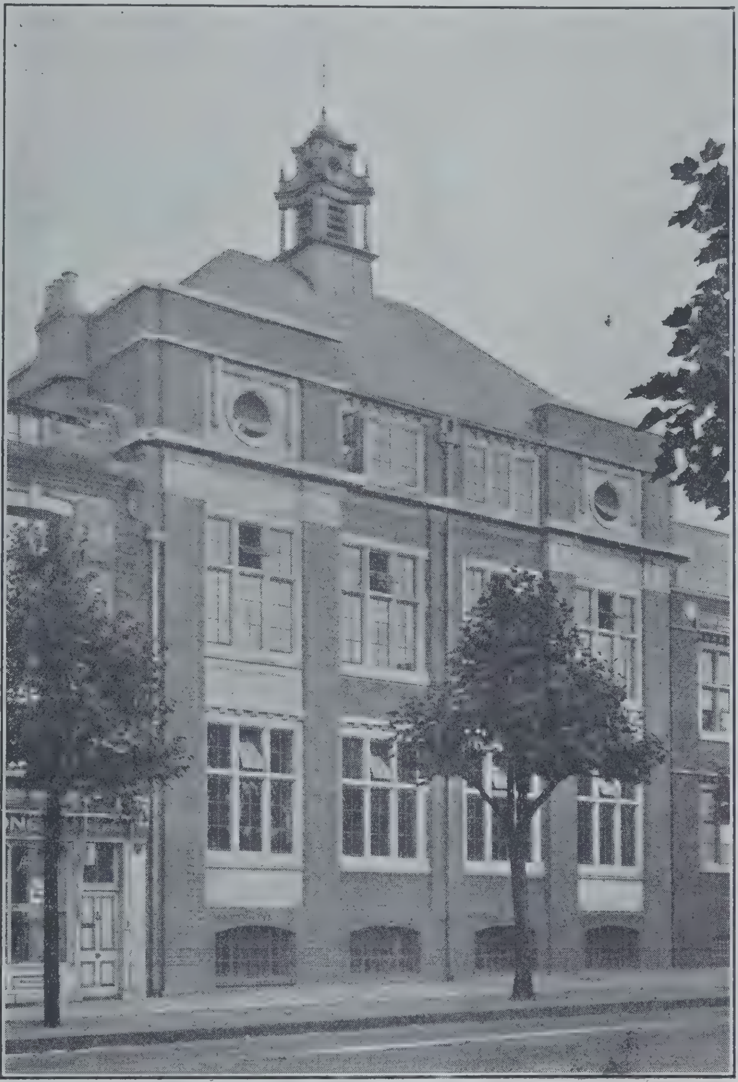
ILFORD.—A contract has been placed by the Ilford Corporation Education Department for the erection of the proposed new school at Benton Road, Ilford. Plans were prepared by Mr. H. Shaw, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Ilford. The contractors are Messrs. Lister-Mawby, Ltd., 200 Hornsey Road, London.

LAMBETH.—An appeal is being made for £40,000 for the rebuilding of the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road. The architect is Mr. E. Turner Powell, F.R.I.B.A., 23a, Ebury Street, S.W.1.

LEYTONSTONE. — A new garage is to be erected in Grove Green Road, Leytonstone. The contractors are Messrs. A. Foster, 54 Cecil Road. Plans were prepared by Mr. Cornish, of High Road, Leytonstone.

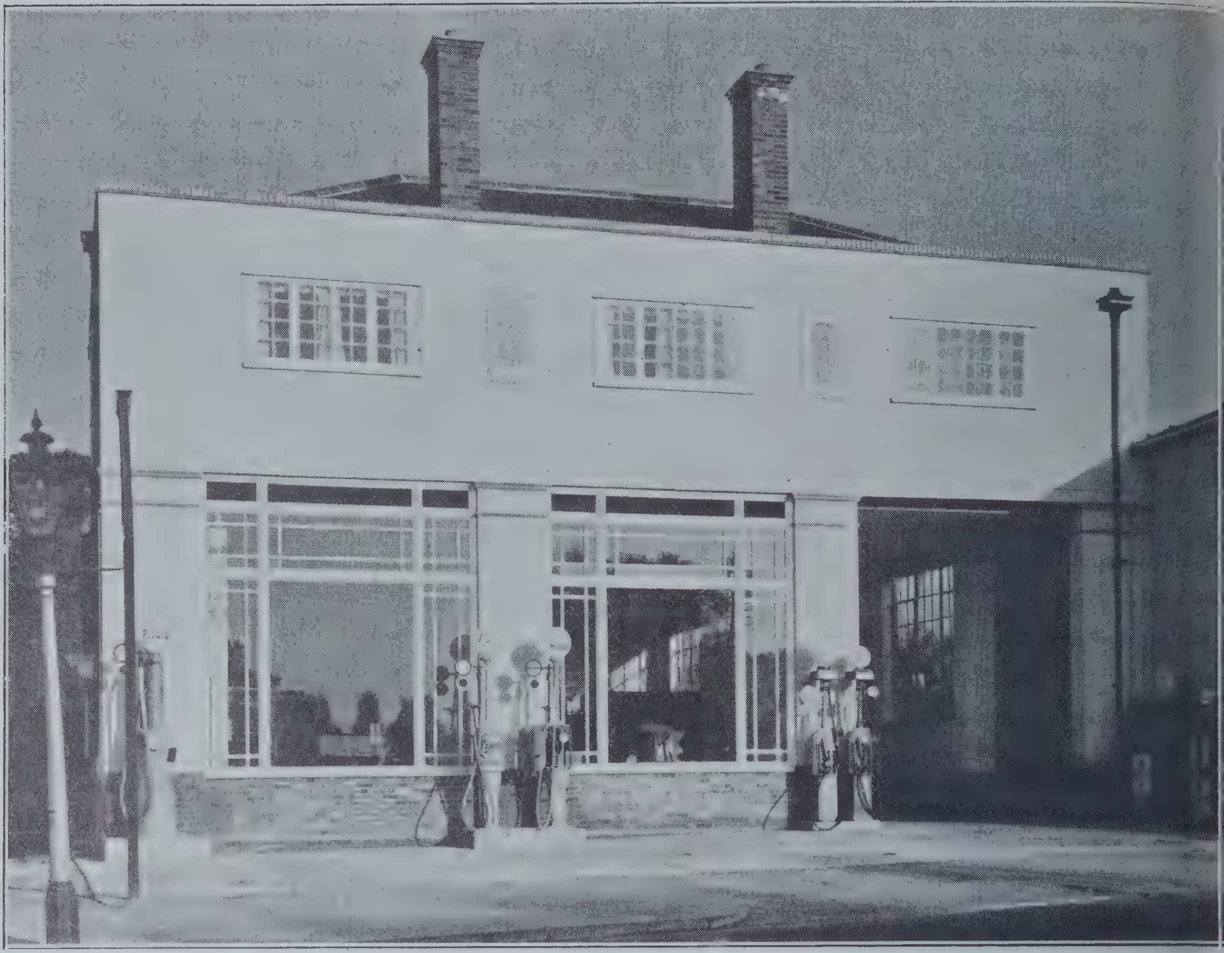
MORDEN. — The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E., intend to build new branch premises. Plans will be prepared by the Society's architect.

NORBURY.—A block of shops, with living accommodation above, is to be erected. Plans have been prepared



SCIENCE BLOCK, HIGHGATE COLLEGE.
ALAN E. MUNBY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

In this symmetrical composition showing projections at its lateral extremities, the centre portion comprises two bays in four storeys, surmounted by a steep-pitched slate roof with central lantern of decorative design. A marked contrast of tones is obtained by the juxtaposition of brick with facings of stone, which material is used for the copings to parapet, the entablature of the projecting bays and the window surrounds. The detail is interesting, while the building as a whole well expresses its function and status.



GARAGE AT HIGH BARNET.
F. GUILFORD DUDLEY, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This façade shows a very great advance upon the standard of design usually achieved in this class of building. attempt has here been made to give the frontage towards the road a dignified appearance. The wide expanse of wh wallage with its triple windows, of which the woodwork is also painted white, produces an effect of repose, which further enhanced by the orderly tripartite division of the ground floor storey into three large square openings sep ated by pilasters. The petrol pumps are so placed that they interfere as little as possible with the design of the faça

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by Messrs. D. Morris & Sons, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

NORFOLK STREET.—Plans have been passed for Messrs. W. & E. A. Hunt, FF.R.I.B.A., for alterations to Donington House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

NORTH END ROAD.—A large freehold site is to be developed for building purposes. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Josephs, architects, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

OXFORD STREET.—A new block of showrooms and offices is to be built at the corner of Oxford Street and Portman Street, W.1.

OXFORD STREET.—Extensive alterations are being made to the shop premises at Nos. 3-5 Oxford Street, W.1. The contractors are Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Bridge, S.E.1. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. W. & E. Hunt, FF.R.I.B.A., 30 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

PLAISTOW.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board propose to proceed with the scheme for the extensions at Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, as prepared by the architects, Messrs. Paine & Hobday, F.R.I.B.A., at an estimated cost of £198,000.

RICHMOND.—The London Co-operative Society, Ltd., Maryland Road, E., have acquired premises off the Quadrant, which they propose to adapt as a departmental stores. Plans have been prepared by the Society's architects.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., of 9 Warwick Court, for the reconstruction of the Sadler's Wells Theatre.

STRAND.—Demolition of the premises at No. 367 Strand, W.C.2, is now in progress preparatory to the laying of the foundations for the extensions to the Strand Palace Hotel.

STOKE NEWINGTON. — The Stoke Newington B.C. have approved plans, prepared by Messrs. Hobden & Porri, 37a Finsbury Square, E.C.2, for the erection of new swimming baths in Albion Road, N., at an estimated cost of £20,000.

SUMMERSTOWN.—A large dog-racing course and grandstands, refreshment halls, kennels, offices, etc., are proposed. The promoters are the International Dog Racing Association, Ltd., 17 Hanover Square, W.1.

WEMBLEY. — A new garage and stores is being erected to the plans of Mr. H. Kirchington, A.R.I.B.A., 44 Bedford Row, W.C.1. The b are Messrs. Edwards' Constructi Ltd., Aldine House, Strand, W

WEMBLEY.—The contract for sive alterations and improvem the Stadium at Wembley f Wembley Stadium and Gre Racecourse Co., Ltd., has been with Messrs. Charles Hill & Albion Works, Bristol. The tant is Sir E. Owen Williams, 5 St. George's Road, Westm S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Alterations a provements are to be carried St. Matthew's Church Schools, minster. The architect is Mr. bons, Abbey House, Victoria Westminster.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Alterati additions are being effected West Kensington Station of the politan Railway. Plans have prepared by Mr. Stanley A. L.R.I.B.A., the contractors Messrs. Wm. Brown & Sons (Bu Ltd., 195 Uxbridge Road, S.W.

STAFFORD. — Messrs. E. B & Sons, of Stamford, are the c tors for the new church of St in Weston Road. The architect Charles A. Nicholson, F.R.I.B.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

SHTON-UNDER-LYNE. — Plans have n passed for 35 working-men's ses to be erected by Messrs. Cross- & Lackey, Ltd., Well- ton Road, Ashton, near the Albion Schools, Mossley d.

YLESBURY. — Quantities to be prepared by Messrs. er & Mallett, 81 High born, W.C.2, in connec- with the proposal to d new County Buildings a site in Walton Street. ns for the premises are g prepared by the county itect, and will involve an enditure of about £70,000.

ENTLEY.—It is proposed rect new Roman Catholic ols. The architects are srs. Empsall, Clarkson & rke, LL.R.I.B.A., Per- ent Chambers, Piece Hall d, Bradford, Yorks.

IRMINGHAM. — Professor esford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., Great Russell Street, .1, and Mr. Arnold Sil- , A.R.I.B.A., 97 Jermyn et, S.W., have been ap- ted associated architects onnection with the pro- d block of flats, etc., to erected at Selly Oak by Missionary Guest Homes, Estimated cost £40,000.

LACKPOOL. — Messrs. er & Parkinson, civil en- ers, etc., 20 Birley et, Blackpool, have pre- d plans for the erection a further 27 houses on ringway, Blackpool.

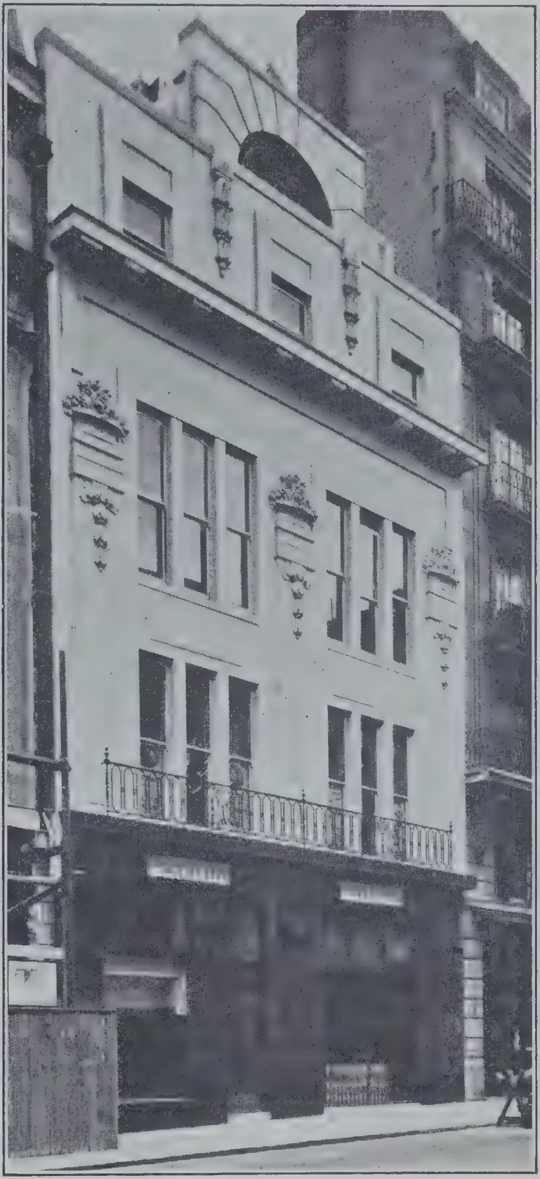
LACKPOOL. — Messrs. R. ding & Son, builders, Stanhope Road, Black- , are proposing to erect houses on Sandicroft d, Blackpool. The plans been prepared by srs. Lumb & Walton, R.I.B.A., architects, 19 ton Street, Blackpool.

RADFORD.—The managers the St. Mary's Roman olic School, Bradford, to build a new elementary ol for 350 children at Fag- Road, Eccleshill. The itects are Messrs. E. pson & Son, Bradford.

RADFORD.—The Corpora- are acquiring property orster Square, Commer- Road, and Bolton Street, office buildings and a house for the Tramways artment.

URNHAM-ON-SEA. — Addi- s are to be carried out to Peter's Church. Plans to be prepared by Mr. R. Gough, F.R.I.B.A., 24, Bridge et, Bristol.

AMBRIDGE. — The County High ol for Boys is to be enlarged. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. H. Dunn, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Cambridge.



MESSRS. PAQUIN'S NEW PREMISES IN BERKELEY STREET, W.

Messrs. A. E. Hughes & Son, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

This façade is a Regency example clothed in a modern dress. We have here a twentieth-century substitute for the pilaster. In this instance the vertical emphasis desired has been achieved by three piers or slightly projecting strips of wallage which are provided with terminal emphasis at their upper extremities in the form of stucco ornaments of floriated pattern. The attic storey has a superincumbent arch with grille inset and swags take the place of the piers which must once have supported the arch. This is an interesting experiment in decoration.

Carlisle.—Plans have been passed for a shop for the Co-operative Society, Leaborne Road (Mr. W. G. Townsend-Gray, architect); extensions to Messrs. Carr & Co.'s premises, Caldewgate; (Mr. H. E. Scarborough, architect); alterations, Cavendish Terrace (Mr. S. W. B. Jack, architect).

Carlisle.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., for the reconstruction of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons' premises, 51-53 English Street.

Chesterfield.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Bailey Deeping, 12 Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, for a number of almshouses for old people in the parish.

Chesterfield.—The Corporation have appointed Messrs. Jackson & Fryer as architects for 13 houses in the vicinity of Dunstan Road.

Clovelly.—Alterations and additions are to be made at the Red Lion Hotel by Mr. E. Cox, of Bideford. The architects are Messrs. Orphoot, Whiting & Bryce, Bideford, Devon.

Clydebank.—A child welfare clinic is to be erected on part of the property in Dumbarton Road and Bruce Street, at an estimated cost of £1,500.

Coventry. — A greyhound racing track is to be constructed on a site in Lythall Lane, Foleshill. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Whiteman & Pryne, LL.R.I.B.A., Priory Row, Coventry.

Coventry. — Funds are being raised for the purpose of erecting new schools for the Vicar and Wardens of All Souls Church, at an estimated cost of £6,000. Plans by Mr. George Cave, City Chambers, Coventry.

Crawcrook (Co. Durham). —The scheme for the erection of new schools in connection with the Roman Catholic Church is to be proceeded with, at an estimated cost of £5,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Crompton. — The Council are proposing to erect another 150 Council houses under the present subsidy agreement.

Dawlish. — The surveyor (Mr. S. F. C. Churchward) is to prepare lay-out plans of the Luscombe Housing Estate.

Edinburgh,—A new hall is to be built for the Trustees in Gray Street. The architect is Mr. R. Fairlie, F.I., A.R.S.A., 7 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.

Fleetwood.—The directors of the London Midland and Scottish Railway have a scheme in preparation for the improvement to dock facilities. The plans are being prepared in the chief engineer's department at Euston Station, London, N.W.1.

GLASGOW.—Tenders will shortly be invited for the reconstruction of the Brechin High School. Plans were prepared by the Master of the Works to the Forfarshire E.C., and is estimated to cost £18,000.

GRAVESEND.—Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations, Parrock Hall, Milton Avenue, for Messrs. Robert Hopkins & Sons; 14 houses, Woodfield Avenue, for Mr. J. R. Pettman. The architect is Mr. Thorold Bennett, A.R.I.B.A., 191 Parrock Street, Gravesend.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation architect has prepared a lay-out for a further 255 houses on the King's Farm Housing Estate.

HULL.—The Blind Institution premises in Beverley Road, Hull, are to be extended at an estimated cost of £4,000. The architect is Mr. Fisher, of Thompson & Fisher, Parliament Street, Hull.

KETTERING. — Extensions are to be made to the premises of the Kettering Co-operative Society, Ltd., in Stamford Road. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Williams, of Market Place, Kettering.

KINGSTON. — Plans have been prepared for extensions to the county hall. The architect is Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., 29 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

LEEDS. — Messrs. Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, architects, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Leeds, have been appointed to prepare plans for rebuilding Lloyds Bank in Lowerhead Row, necessitated through road-widening scheme.

LEICESTER. — The E.C. have approved plans prepared for an open-air school at Western Park. Estimated cost, £10,650. The architect is Mr. J. O. Thompson, A.R.I.B.A., surveyor to the E.C., Newarke House, The Newarke, Leicester.

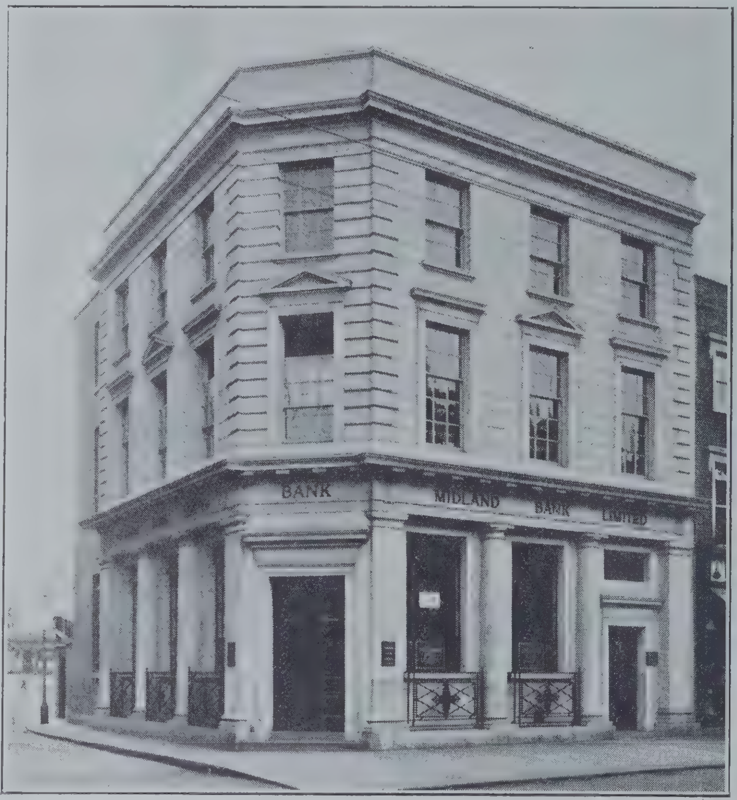
LEICESTER.—The E.C. are to provide new buildings at the central school clinic for an orthopædic hospital, at an estimated cost of £3,500. The architect is Mr. J. O. Thompson, A.R.I.B.A., surveyor to the E.C., Newarke House, The Newarke, Leicester.

LINCOLN.—The Lincoln Council have under consideration plans prepared by Mr. Harold S. Hall, 32 Old Market Place, Grimsby, for a large extension of the Bracebridge Mental Hospital.

LINCOLN.—A site has been secured by the Corporation Gas Committee for the erection of new showrooms and offices. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Scorer & Gamble and Mr. M. A. Hall, Silver Street, Lincoln, joint architects.

MACCLESFIELD.—A new Conservative Club is to be erected in Castle Street. The architect is Mr. J. E. Burgess, King Edward Street, Macclesfield.

MANCHESTER.—A church is to be erected on the Withington Estate. Plans are to be prepared by Messrs. Thomas Worthington & Sons, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester.



NEW BRANCH FOR MIDLAND BANK, LTD., HAMMERSMITH.
Messrs. WHINNEY, SON, & AUSTEN HALL, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

This design is one more evidence of the high standard now attained in the new buildings erected by the Midland Bank, Ltd. This structure is faced with Portland stone. The ground floor storey is marked by a Roman Doric Order with full entablature, and has elegant metal grilles between the columns. The façade above has heavily rusticated quoins and is crowned with cornice and parapet and by reason of its rectangularity of outline and orderly fenestration, harmonises with the style of the 18th-century street buildings adjacent to it.

MASBOROUGH.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. E. Knight, 48 Moorgate, Rotherham, for a new vicarage for the parish in Kimberworth Road.

MORPETH.—The T.C. have passed plans for 50 two-bedroom type houses, 26 of the three-bedroom type, and eight of the parlour type. The architect is Mr. J. Davison, M.Inst. M. & Cy.E., borough surveyor, Morpeth.

NEWPORT (I.o.W).—The Corporation are to invite fresh tenders for construction of the corn exchange to new specifications.

NEWPORT (I.o.W.).—The Corporation have approved plans by Mr. A Barton, architect, London, for ne premises for Messrs. Woolworth & Co Ltd., at 104 High Street.

OLDHAM.—Messrs. Wilson's Brewer Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester are proposing to make improvement to the Britannia Hotel, Hollins Roa Oldham. The plans have been pre pared by the architect's department a the brewery's head offices.

RAMSGATE.—The T.C. propose t acquire and adapt Cavendish House a a new central police station, at a estimated cost of £12,150. Plans hav been prepared by Mr. H. H. Stroud F.I.A.A., 37 High Street, Ramsgate.

SMETHWICK.—Plans are being pre pared by Mr. Ronal Fletcher, M.I.C.E. borough enginee Council House, Hig Street, for new pub lic baths at Wes Smethwick.

WESTMINSTER. — Building work i about to be starte in connection wit a large block o offices at Nos. 8, and 10 Great Georg Street, Westminste S.W.1, the builder being Messrs. Howel J. Williams, Ltd. Bermondsey Stree S.W. The architect are Messrs. Arthu Blomfield & Drive FF.R.I.B.A., Grocers Hall, Princes Street E.C.2.

WHITECHAPEL.—I is stated that a gif of £15,000, made b Sir H. Mallaby Deeley to the London Hospital, White chapel, E.1, render possible the earl erection of a ne massage and electri cal department. Th surveyor to the hospital is Mr. J. G Oakley.

WIGAN. — Th Northern Greyhoun Racers (Wigan) Ltd., are negotiatin for a site for th construction of racecourse. Mr F. R. Keighley A.R.I.B.A., architect 33a Topping Street Blackpool, is preparing the plans.

WOKING.—The Commiteee of Woking Victoria Hospital is to procee with the children's ward and th casualty ward, the estimated cost o which is £6,500. The architects ar Messrs. Pite, Son and Fairweather FF.R.I.B.A., 12 Carteret Street Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster S.W.1.

WOOLWICH.—An housing scheme i to be carried out on land bounded b Sidcup Road and Southwood Road Eltham, S.E. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Eley & Allen, architects, 83 Powis Street, Woolwich S.E.18.

Building Contracts Open

It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.

IRMINGHAM. — October 24.—
work in connection with the adap-
n of ward B10 at the Dudley
l Hospital, Birmingham. Messrs.
tin & Martin and W. H. Ward,
itects, 106 Colmore Row, Bir-
gham. Deposit £5 5s.

LACK NOTLEY.—October 28.—
new Sanatorium Buildings. Par-
ars, Mr. Jno Stuart, F.R.I.B.A.,
nty Architect, Springfield Old
t, Chelmsford. Deposit £5 5s.

RINKLOW. — October 24. — For
ottages in Anstey Road. Particu-
Mr. J. E. Weeks, M.Inst.M. &
, surveyor and architect to the
ncil, Temple Street, Rugby.
osit £2 2s.

EWSBURY. — October 26.—For
rades required in the erection of a
open-air school at Moorlands.
culars, Mr. H. Dearden,
I.B.A., borough surveyor, Town
Dewsbury. Deposit £1.

RHAM.—October 25.—For addi-
and alterations at Butterknowle
cil School, and additional class-
at West Herrington Coun-
hool. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey,
.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

LON (ABERDEENSHIRE).—
ber 31.—For all trades in con-
n with four houses at Hatton.
culars from Mr. James Hendry,
h Council Office, Hatton, Aber-
hire.

INBURGH. — October 24.—For
ades in the erection of a gym-
n at Tynecastle Intermediate
l. Particulars from Mr. John
urt, executive officer, Education
, Edinburgh.

ST HAM.—November 10.—For
rection of 12 double tenement
s on the Flanders site, High
South. Particulars, borough
eer, Town Hall. Deposit £2.

ETER. — November 2. — For
tions to premises adjoining 74
Street. Particulars, Contracts
h, H.M. Office of Works, King
es Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

CKNEY, E.—November 1.—
a Post Office and Telephone
nge. Particulars, Contracts
h, H.M. Office of Works, King
es Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

NG'S CROSS, W.C.—November
or an Employment Exchange.
ulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.
of Works, King Charles Street,
. Deposit £1 1s.

HERA (CO. DERRY).—October
or additions to boys' public ele-
ry school. Particulars, Mr. J. P. M'Grath, M.R.I.A.I., architect. Offices: Newmarket Street and East Wall, Derry.

MANCHESTER. — November 2.—For the several works required in the erection of the Cheetham Municipal Special School, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. Particulars from the Education Offices, Deansgate. Deposit £2 2s.

OXENHOPE (YORKS.).—For reconstruction and improvement of Oxenhope Church Schools. Particulars, Mr. Thomas L. Dixon, architect, Stanwix House, Buttershaw, Bradford.

GREAT BRAXTED.—October 25.—For six houses in pairs. Particulars, Mr. W. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

SOUTH BRENT.—October 25.—For eight cottages on Chapel Field. Particulars, Mr. W. F. Tollitt, architect, 6 Bridgetown, Totnes, or Mr. J. K. Love, Hillside, South Brent.

SOUTHEND.—November 21.—Reinforced concrete engineers and contractors are invited to submit schemes, with specification, etc., and estimate for the design and construction of proposed shelter on Leigh Cliffs. Particulars, Mr. R. H. Dyer, Municipal Buildings, Southend. Deposit £2.

TORRY (GLASGOW).—For the erection of an assembly hall at Victoria Road. Particulars, Mr. J. G. O. Allan, F.R.I.B.A., of 25 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.

WEST AUCKLAND (DURHAM).—October 29.—For new council school. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

Building Tenders

BIRMINGHAM.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Morris, Jacombs & Sons, Ltd., for 703 houses at the Fox Hollies Housing Estate.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. Mr. G. W. Clarke, £2,755, for six houses in Ripon Road.

BURNAGE.—For a model dairy for Mr. J. Norris. Plans by Mr. J. Eades, consulting engineer, 17 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Contractors, Messrs. T. Campion & Sons, Devonshire Street, Ardwick; steelwork, Messrs. Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.

CHARMINSTER (BOURNEMOUTH).—The E.C. have accepted the revised tender of Messrs. Hawkins Bros., £16,557 17s. 7d., for the first block of the new elementary school.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. M. Stubbins, £11,450, for 32 houses on the Highfield Estate (Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, Saltergate, architects), and the tender of Messrs. William Drabble & Sons, £15,328, for 43 houses on the St. Augustine's Estate (Messrs. Clayton & Rignall, Corporation Street, architects).

CLEVEDON. — The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Moore & Co., Nailsea, £5,195 0s. 6d., for a boating and bathing lake at Salt House Bay.

GLASGOW.—Alterations and improvements to the premises of the "Glasgow Herald" in Buchanan Street, Mitchell Street, Glasgow. The architects are Messrs. John Keppie & Henderson, 257 West George Street, Glasgow. The contractors are Messrs. Matthew Henderson, Ltd., of Glasgow.

HARBORNE (BIRMINGHAM).—The Corporation Gas Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Maddocks & Walford for alterations and additions to premises at the junction of War Lane and Albert Road, to form a new branch office and showrooms for the gas department.

HAWORTH.—The following tenders have been accepted for the erection of a rectory in West Lane: Mason, Mr. H. Metcalfe, Stanbury; joiners, Messrs. Robert Ratcliffe & Sons, Haworth; plumber, Mr. A. Jowett, Haworth.

HEBBURN-ON-TYNE. — For new schools to accommodate 350 scholars, and adaptation of existing premises to provide for 360 boys and 360 girls, for St. Aloysius School. Plans by Mr. H. A. Yearsley, 25 Market Street, Manchester. Contractors, Messrs. Hallwoods, builders, Bennett Street, Hyde, Cheshire.

INVERNESS. — The directors of the Northern Infirmary have accepted the following tenders for three new wards: Excavator, concrete and brick work, Messrs. H. MacTavish & Sons, Inverness; carpenter, joiner and ironmongery works, Messrs. Fraser & Macdonald, Inverness; slater and harling works, Messrs. James Gray & Sons, Inverness; lath and plaster works, Messrs. D. Dallas & Co., Inverness; granolithic, terrazzo and tile works, Messrs. Toffolo Jackson & Co., Glasgow.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Davidson, Son & Sherwood, architects, 14 Rectory Drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have prepared plans for the Third Church of Christ Scientist, the contractors being Messrs. Paul Rhodes, Ltd., Park View Works, Cardigan Lane, Leeds.

LEICESTER. — The Corporation have placed a contract for the erection of a new school on the Knighton Fields Road site. The plans were prepared by Mr. A. T. Gooseman, M.Inst.C.E. The city engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Leicester. The contractors are Messrs. T. W. Bilston, 75 Golden Street, Leicester, whose tender amounted to £16,000.

LITTLEBOROUGH. — For alterations at the "Gale Inn." Plans by Messrs. Hitchen & Pickup, architects, 46 Manchester Road, Burnley. Contractor, Mr. S. Barker, builder, Pilworth Road, Heywood.

LIVERPOOL.—The C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Wearing & Sons, £1,334 15s. 4d., for the provision of new offices at the Liverpool Collegiate School.

MANCHESTER.—The contract of Mr. F. W. Woolfenden, builder, Clarence Road, Longsight, Manchester, has been accepted for 264 houses on the Burnage Housing Estate for the Manchester Corporation. City architect, Mr. H. Price, A.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Manchester.

(*Continued on page* 673).

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	50/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	53/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
Breeze Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9in.			
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10*d.*	1/3	2/3		per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9		each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/–	9/–		ditto	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

IRON—	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto.

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	W
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/
Scotch glue	60/

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot c dry board thick an wards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—										
Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt delivere to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvar Fittir
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¼
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**
Stop ends do	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Uni
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bu
Metal lathing	1/–	Per y
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per t
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditt
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditt
Ditto white	72/6	Ditt
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditt
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditt
Ditto white	115/–	Ditt
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard
Chalk lime	59/9	Per t
Hair	43/–	Per c
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard
White Portland cement	300/–	Per t
Lath nails	31/–	Per c

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
ead delivered	28/9	29/3	32/3

ON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
ends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
wannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
itto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
inctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
ound access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

VANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
n. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
n. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
ved flanges, rivetted on tra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

MBER'S BRASSWORK	Each					
(first quality)—	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
ass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
tto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
ass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
umber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
iler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each				
	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
os and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

MBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
d P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
to S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
bber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
ss sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
to thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
mber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
man's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
per nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½*d.*
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10½*d.*
	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	⅜ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super						
In pla'es not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/– ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/– ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/– ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/– ..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/– ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/– ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/– ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/– ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/– ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/– ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/– ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/– ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/– ..	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 669)

ANCHESTER.—For the erection
8 houses at Wembley Road, Gor-
for the Sutton Trustees. Plans
prepared by Mr. Harry S. Fair-
, F.R.I.B.A., of 55 Brown Street,
hester. The contractors are
rs. R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., of
lan House, Arundel Street,
d, London.

NCHESTER.—The erection of
baths at Chorlton-cum-Hardy for
Manchester Corporation. The
actors are Messrs. C. H. Norman-
Son, Ltd., of Fern Bank, Ply-
Grove, Manchester.. Plans are
e city architect.

FORD.—The Watch Committee
accepted the tender of Messrs.
J. Bradbury, of Cowley, £5,910,
ight police houses.

AISTOW.—For the erection of
irst portion of the new out-
its' department at St. Mary's
tal, Plaistow, for the Committee
nagement, the tender of Messrs.
Maddison, Ltd., West Ham, at
2, has been accepted.

EFFIELD. — The Corporation
ng Committee have accepted the
of Messrs. Melling Bros., Ltd.,
, for the erection of 14 houses
Dykes Hall Estate. Mr. W. G.
s, F.R.I.B.A., city architect.

NDERLAND.—Sunderland Tech-
College is being extended at a
f about £20,000. When finished
llege will form part of Durham
rsity. The architect is Mr. G. T.
, 51 Fawcett Street, and the
ctors are Messrs. J. Huntley &

RK.—The Corporation Tramways Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. William Birch & Sons, Ltd., £2,765, for extensions at the Piccadilly tramcar centre. Mr. F. W. Spurr, city engineer.

Trade Notes

Philips Lamps, Ltd.

A bulb of pure opal glass with an inner film of clear crystal glass is a rough specification of the new Argenta incandescent opal lamp, put on the market by Messrs. Philips Lamps, Ltd. The importance in electric lighting of a soft light, devoid of glare, is being increasingly recognised, and, for this reason, opal lamps are rapidly coming into favour. Quite apart from the æsthetic effect they produce in sitting-rooms, etc., where work, whether manual or mental, has to be pursued for any considerable period under electric light, they give great relief to the sight. It is claimed that the opal lamp does not discolour internally, and that, because of its perfectly smooth exterior surface, it is more easily cleaned than frosted or semi-frosted bulbs also designed to prevent direct rays reaching the eye.

A Fire-Resisting Paint

Colardo is a fire-resisting paint, the efficacy of which has been very favourably reported upon by Professor Percy Groom, F.R.S., of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington. In a series of tests on well-seasoned wood, painted with Colardo and exposed to the hottest part of the flame of a bunsen burner, he found that the Colardo coating very greatly delayed the ignition and rate of burning of the wood. On removal of the burner the coating caused early extinction of the flame and suppression of the flame. He is of opinion that fire risk and the spread of flames would be greatly decreased where wood was coated with this material. A demonstration of its qualities was given at the Alexandra Palace, London, yesterday, by Amalgamated Processes, Ltd., 3 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

Change of Address

The London office of Messrs. Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., lift and transporter makers, has been transferred to 72-74 Victoria Street, S.W.1. This branch is now under the management of Mr. E. Chaudoir.

A series of display and demonstration rooms has been opened at the premises of the British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Wellington House, Strand, London, W.C. Here the very latest inventions in connection with electricity as applied to domestic purposes, etc., may be inspected by architects and interested parties.

Trade Publications Received

Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Mill Street, Ancoats, Manchester.—"The Tested Lift," an illustrated folder giving particulars of the severe tests imposed on the E.C.M. Lift to ensure smooth and trouble-free running. Also "Lift Logic," a handbook published by the same firm, which provides information on different aspects of the subject of lifts in non-technical language.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–
	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast .. .. .. Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, ,, cement mortar ..	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sill
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11
			To Elevatio generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	 Ladie
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/
Add for vertical work	2/
Add for circular on face in elevation	25
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66¾

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per squa
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	..	115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot sup
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot su
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5
Centering to beams, per yard super	7
Centres to arches, per foot super	2

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Truss
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ i
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/–	45/–	56
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	La
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Pane
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/–	2/3	2/5	2 8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as m exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.

1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super .. .. ..

2-in. Deal strings, per foot super .. ..

Housing steps to strings, each .. ..

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

[COPYRIGHT]

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
ahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
dd if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
dd if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
eal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
eal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
eal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
eal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

ıelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

eal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
eal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

irtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

	Section Area							
llets, rails and frames. Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
eal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
eal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
eal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

llets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

RCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
bour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
rrel	Flush	Sash	Locks and Furniture			Casement		Grip	Springs
lts	Bolts	Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Handles	Catches
/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
lled steel joists	15/6	17/6
mpound girders	18/6	20/6
ınchions	20/6	22/6
st-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
el roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
imney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
lts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
ndrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
el reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

	Per Foot Run		
Rain water Goods.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
es fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
ıds or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
ıctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
ters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
lets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
p ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
led lead and laying	40/3	49/3	52/3

Per Foot Run			Each		
opper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
d service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
d waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
d soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
nch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
iarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
ds	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
ded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
le tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
ble tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
ss sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
d traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
ler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
e balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

	Per Yard Super		
Partitions.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	½ in.	Cast Glass		¼ in. Wired	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar .	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅝	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
Hanging only.	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¾

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen with the exception of th marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters. details of which are given separatel at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters). 1s. 9½d. ; painter 1s 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s. 4

This is an abridged list; the Gradings of other towns may be had on application to the Editorial Office of this Paper.

Town	Grade
Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromsgrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos.)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under-Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Cambourne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Anne's	A
St. Helen's	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend on Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke on-Trent	A
Stoney Stratford	
Stourport	A
Stowmarket	
Stratford-on-Avon	A
*Stroud	
Sunderland	A
Sutton Coldfield	A
*Swanage	
Swansea Valley	A
Swanwick	A
Swansea	A
*Swindon	
Tamworth	A
Taunton	
*Tavistock (Town)	
Teeside District	
Tenterden	
Thame	
Thetford	
Thirsk	
Thornton	
Tonbridge	
Torquay	
*Totnes	
Towcester	
Tring	
*Trowbridge	
Tunbridge Wells	
Uckfield	
Uttoxeter	
Wakefield	
Wallsend-on-Tyne	
Walmer	
Walsall	
Wantage	
Ware	
Warrington	
Watton	
Warwick	
Wednesbury	
Wellingborough	
Wells (Somerset)	
Welwyn	
Welwyn Garden City	
Wendover	
West Bromwich	
Westcliffe-on-Sea	
Westgate	
Westerham	
West Hartlepool	
Weston super-Mare	
Weybridge	
*Weymouth	
Whitby	
Whitechurch	
Whitehaven	
Whitstable	
Widnes	
Wigan	
Wimborne	
Winchester	
Windsor	
Wisbech	
Witney	
Woking	
Wolverhampton	
Woodstock	
Worcester	
Worksop	
Worthing	
Wycombe	
Yeadon	
*Yeovil	
York	

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge	1	
Westbury	1	
Weymouth	1	
Yeovil	1	

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Town	Grade
Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	
Peebles	
Perth and District	
Peterhead and District	
Port Glasgow	
St Andrews	
Selkirk	
Stirling	
Strathaven	
Troon	
West Lothian	

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

ord Lee of Fareham has been speaking his mind ut the dilatory methods of the public authorities dealing with the Thames bridges question in don, in regard to which the Royal Commission, r which he presided, was instructed to enquire report with all possible speed. It is now nearly ear that the report was delivered, since when ffective step has been taken. Mr. Percy Simmons, Chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee, ntains that the position of the Council is quite r; that the Royal Commission's report made the aration of Waterloo Bridge and the building of new double-deck bridge at Charing Cross an gral scheme, and that they are entitled to go very ely into the feasibility of the Charing Cross struc- before taking any steps at all. It is not clear he majority of people why the practicability of Charing Cross bridge should need such prolonged uiry. There is no difficulty on the engineering , and one must presume, therefore, that the ncial implications are frightening the Council, as have for the past twenty years. But there s little wisdom in boggling now over the cost of idge which London must have and should have thirty years ago, if its responsible authorities had d with prevision and ordinary wisdom.

* * *

or some time past there has been an uneasy feel- that the London County Council, while paying lip-ice to the recommendations of the Royal Commis- on Cross-River Traffic in London, and to the ernment's expressed intentions with regard to e findings, were secretly determined to side-track ullify them if possible, and go on with their inal scheme for destroying Waterloo Bridge and g nothing at Charing Cross. The long delay in aring the report about the proposed Charing ss bridge has certainly given colour to that feeling, Lord Lee's recent remonstrance was probably elled by a desire to clear the air. It must be said Lord Falmouth's speech last week at the City ondon Debating Club has heightened this sus- on. A former member of the L.C.C. Bridges Com- ee, he revived the old proposal for a new and ened Waterloo Bridge, which would cost so little, so much, and avoid the necessity of considering other expenditure on bridges for many years to e. His Lordship seems concerned less about really iding for London's increasing traffic needs than ing an appearance of doing so at the least possible The congestion of the Strand, one of London's east to west thoroughfares, which would result from a greatly widened Waterloo Bridge, is too appalling to be thought of. This objection to the old L.C.C. scheme has been stressed again and again by competent traffic and town-planning authorities, and the Council have always shirked, or equivocated over, the point. We were told that there would be no congestion; but, if there was a wonderful tunnel under the Strand, it would take the cross traffic—a tunnel, with impossible gradients, which, incidently, would block up half the western arm of Aldwych. That fantastic idea was quickly dropped. Then to meet the always trenchant objection, it was rumoured that the new Waterloo Bridge would be a double-decker, carrying traffic over the Strand to the top of Bow Street. Nothing was said about the southern end, which would end 100 feet up in the air. Then the Strand was to be side-tracked altogether by a new east to west thoroughfare somewhere on the line of Covent Garden. This, it is needless to add, would entail an expenditure of millions; a rather heavy price to pay to get over the intrinsic faults of a thoroughly bad scheme to which some members of the Council have, apparently, committed themselves. It is not surprising, in face of Lord Falmouth's renewed advocacy of it, that Sir Lawrence Weaver reminded him that the L.C.C. loyally accepted the report, and pertinently asked whether he spoke for the L.C.C. Lord Falmouth apparently speaks for himself, but still talks about the necessity of economy, forgetful that London is losing money daily through failure to grapple effectively with the traffic congestion. Still, if economy is the one matter to be studied, why does not he turn his attention to the waste of money on the, from a traffic standpoint, perfectly useless Lambeth Bridge.

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the occasion of his recent visit to Manchester, laid stress on the necessity of voluntary agreement between contiguous local authorities on matters, such as regional planning, affecting their mutual welfare. He warned them against forcing the pace. "To give a joint representative Committee executive power is no doubt attractive, because it promises quicker progress; but local authorities do not readily lightly part with their own powers, and it seems to me that sometimes the longest way round is the shortest way home. It is better to begin with advisory functions, and only to accept executive powers when these are voluntarily surrendered." From the broad standpoint, this is sound common sense; but, considering the time it has taken to get the Town Planning Acts really moving, such a policy rather suggests a " masterly inactivity." And in these days of fevered house building, and even more fevered motor transport expansion, we have no time to wait. The advent of steam power found our forefathers entirely unprepared and unfitted to cope with or direct the expansion it brought with it, and the resulting disorder and chaos still remains to be cleared up. It looks as if petrol power will land us in an even worse mess unless matters are speedily taken in hand. One might remind the Minister of Health that delays are dangerous. There will always be objections from some quarter to any improvement scheme, or regional planning scheme, even though it embodies the combined wisdom of a committee representing all the authorities in a particular area. After all, if a local authority decides to appoint representatives on a Committee armed with executive powers, we do not see why they should not be bound as much by this as by any other resolution. The fact is, we cannot wait to appease or resolve all the differences that may arise. Sufficient difficulties are encountered now through the changing personnel and, consequently, varying opinions of elected civic bodies. To conciliate or persuade every recalcitrant body, or member of a body, would postpone radical and overdue improvements until the Greek Kalends.

* * *

Mr. MacColl's denunciation of " the weary, silly routine of battlements, mullions, transoms and nasty little spandrels of doorheads " in revived Gothic, to which we referred last week, has drawn Sir Reginald Blomfield to his support; also a *tu quoque* from Sir Robert Lorimer about the " tedious paraphernalia " of the Classic style—the triglyphs and trusses and swags, the eggs and darts, the dentils and guilloches, the skeleton sheep's heads——" Sir Robert seems to have slipped up on the last item—the " bucrania " in the metopes of the Doric frieze—and it left him open to Sir Reginald's riposté that the sheep's head might be " a peculiarity of Classical design as practised north of the Tweed." All this, however, seems to be rather getting away from Mr. MacColl's original plea for the sane domestic building tradition of Queen Anne and later, which was not afflicted by the " weary, silly routine " of one style or the " tedious paraphernalia " of the other. However, as Sir Reginald plumps for Mr. MacColl's " living architecture which really gives us what we want," and as Sir Robert wants " to get back to sane, straightforward, logical building," these leaders in the profession would appear to have an aspiration in common which we may hope will have tangible results. Meanwhile the French modernists are substituting stable ramps for staircases and fitting reinforced concrete bookshelves. Well, a not far distant generation may come to this, whether it wants to or not, if we continue to use up timber as we are doing now.

* * *

To the introduction of a small but appreciable amount of tin in the lead of the cames, Mr. Sidney Brown, the American expert on lead, attributes the long life of our mediæval stained glass windows. This striking conclusion, the result of his researches, was communicated in the paper he read before the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, by whose courtesy some excerpts are given on another page. The tin counteracts the formation of lead carbonate, the result of surface erosion to which all commercial lead is liable; but while, on leadwork of sufficient substance, the lead carbonate will eventually form a coating that resists further erosive action, very much as the charred exterior of a heavy wooden beam will save its core in a fire. Cames for glazing are too thin, however, to prevent the erosion penetrating right through, with the consequent disintegration of the whole window structure in from 10 to 15 years, judged by an example of modern stained glass in America.
additional and curious fact, if Mr. Brown's th
is correct, is that this alloy of tin was not added
its protective virtue but to overcome a technical d
culty of temperature in the simple flow casting
which the mediæval cames were made. For last
came work, Mr. Brown specifies the use of unde
verised chemical lead, *i.e.*, the quality used in Amer
for chemical vats, plus an alloy of 1½ per cent.
tin, the cames being made by the vise method
drawing and casting or by extrusion, " flat " l
being allowed only on the outer borders of wind
to take up the inevitable expansion. We may
that those interested in stained glass, though
professionally connected with the craft, are eligi
for ordinary membership of this Society, whose o
is at 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

* * *

One is glad to note that the National Gallery
British Art, familiarly known as the " Tate," is
be enriched by the addition of the late Theod
Roussel's picture, " The Reading Girl," descri
by Sir William Orpen as " the finest nude that
ever been painted." The picture was offered to
trustees of the gallery by the owner, Miss Herri
formerly a pupil of the deceased painter, who, b
in Brittany in 1847, settled in England in 1874
died at Hastings last year. Roussel never secu
public recognition, either in his native or his adop
country, although as an " artists' artist," his w
was esteemed by his confreres of the brush. Pr
ably public neglect rather fired Sir William's pr
for this picture by way of atonement. Photogra
reproductions, of course, give no hint of
colouring, but the figure of the girl with a book,
reclining in the chair, is extraordinarily beaut
and graceful. Incidentally, the title seems open
misconception. One person we have met imagi
that the subject had some connection with the bis
town.

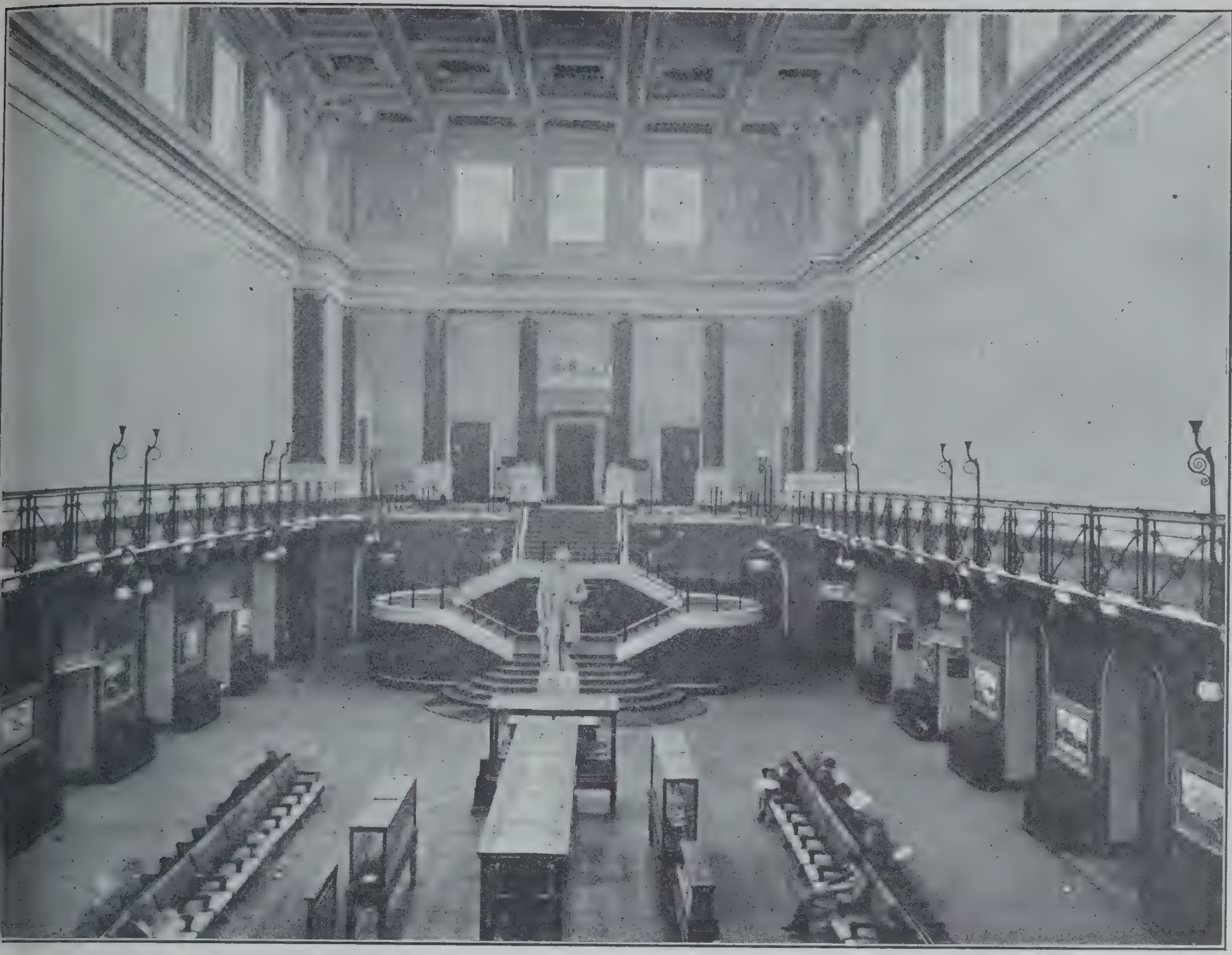
* * *

The past week has brought to light two m
notable victims of the " death-watch " beetle. Th
are St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield,
Boston Parish Church—the famous "Boston Stum
—in Lincolnshire. The latter building seems i
bad way, as, in addition to the extensively dama
roof, there are serious and extending cracks in
walls of the tower, necessitating a stoppage
bell-ringing. £25,000 is the sum mentioned as
quired to put this famous church in sound struct
repair. St. Bartholomew's appears to be less affec
but recent damage by the beetle has been discove
and several sections of the roof have yet to be
amined. The number of ancient and famous buildi
which, in recent years, have been suddenly discl
as greatly damaged, or in danger of collapse, thro
the ravages of this pest, seems to us to raise
question whether some inquiry into the incidenc
the evil should not be instituted; whether these
to be regarded as a normal casualty rate attach
to age, or whether there is an extraordinary incr
due to some factor in modern conditions which
ours the propagation and spread of the bee
further, whether preventive measures cannot be ta
to safeguard the more famous of our media
timber roofs.

The Mayor of Lincoln re-opened Bracebri
Bridge, over the Witham, on Newark Road,
week. The bridge has cost £5,485, and £3,818 h
been spent on road-widening.

* * *

Piccadilly was again opened to through traffic
Friday. It is estimated that the work of repa
and widening has cost approximately £45,000.
work, which was begun on July 20th, was estima
to last until October 30th.



[Photo: Topical Press.

HARDWICK'S GREAT HALL AT EUSTON, REDECORATED FROM THE DESIGNS OF SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A.

Redecoration of Euston Waiting Hall

The great hall or waiting-room at Euston Station been redecorated by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The ectors of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway npany are to be congratulated upon their decision deal reverently with Hardwick's masterpiece (as s interior must be called) and to employ an archit of great repute to renovate it. There can be no estion that it badly needed renovating, and the at hall which, in its present guise, is likely to ract far more favourable attention from casual tors than it did when in its former somewhat gy condition.

ne may say " casual " visitors because, to students architecture, Hardwick's design has long been gnised as one of the masterpieces of the early h century, and takes its place among the limited nber of English Classic buildings of the first rank. noble scale of this chamber, 128 feet by 62 feet 64 feet high, lit by its fine range of attic windows, es an immediate appeal, while in its general comition the rarest skill is displayed, for we have here appy combination of richness and simplicity. These trasting elements magnify each other's worth, for wide expanse of plain wallage on either side of hall form an admirable foil to the elaborately-ered ceiling, supported by ornate consoles, and the cketed gallery, with its fine repetitive pattern of t-iron balusters. Moreover, by confining the umnar treatment to the ends of the hall where the n entrance and grand staircase to the company's es are situated, Hardwick made the very most of Order and prevented it from degenerating into a hanical system of wall decoration.

It may be asked whether Sir Edwin Lutyens has by his innovations enhanced the architectural effect of the hall. He has wisely confined himself to the application of paint and to the arrangement of framed posters between the arched entrances to the restaurants on ground-floor level. The columns have been painted in imitation of red Egyptian porphyry, as also have the walls up to the gallery. It is perhaps questionable whether this application of colour is altogether happy, for it isolates the lower part of the walls from the rest of the composition except the columns, which it quite arbitrarily detaches from the entablature belonging to them. The gilt of the capitals and bases is better placed, inasmuch as it is partly kept in countenance by the gilt frames of the posters and the hoods over the restaurant doors. The main portion of the wallage between gallery and entablature is cream, while this latter, with the attic storey and ceiling above, is left white. There is no space here to discuss the fascinating subject of alternative decorative treatments which might have been applied. Suffice it to say that the waiting-room at Euston is still a noble hall, of which the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company have reason to be proud.

An important item in the new scheme has been the installation of electric light. The hall is now " flood lit " at night by high-power lamps under each window.

The official opening took place, last week, of the Yorkshire Electric Power Company's new superstation at Ferrybridge. This is the third station in the company's system.

Correspondence

Architectural School Competitions

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—I have read with interest Mr. Bernard Widdows' letter in your issue of October 7. I cannot, however, agree with him that an assessor would of necessity prefer his own solution to any other scheme submitted in competition. As a competitor may confess himself well and honestly beaten by a superior design, so an assessor—who after all is essentially critic rather than creator—must surely appreciate points in other schemes which are outside his own range. Always to prefer one's own solution is almost inconceivably narrow-minded.

Having said this, I must confess that behind Mr. Widdows' argument lies a certain truth. The younger generation is rarely entrusted with the assessing of an important competition. This privilege usually arrives when a man has achieved a well-deserved reputation, and—incidentally—has settled and formulated his own ideas for good and all. Such an assessor, however worthy and distinguished, cannot enter upon his task with a truly open mind.

This is all destructive. What is the solution? Mr. Widdows advocates a jury of eight, six of whom are laymen! Mr. Widdows may have exceptionally happy relations with his committees, but even he must own that the layman looks to the architect for advice on architectural problems. To place architects and laymen on a jury with equal powers in marking designs is to me unthinkable.

To my mind, the assessors of architectural competitions must be architects, or those at present somewhat nebulous people—architectural critics. But before starting on their work they must consult headmasters, education authorities, and the like, so that they may go forward with perfect knowledge of the everyday requirements of the building under consideration.

I think, further, that no jury should be composed of more than three people. Give us a jury of three architects, two of them below the age of forty. Show them the best relevant examples of modern work, throw them at the heads of masters and authorities, give them a thorough grasp of the practical and æsthetic requirements (fine buildings in fine surroundings have a greater lasting effect upon boys than is usually conceded), and I will back them to select the best design.—Yours faithfully,

GRAHAM R. DAWBARN.

London, W.C.1.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A.

The Board of Architectural Education of the Institute announces the following awards of R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture:

The R.I.B.A. Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship.—This scholarship has been awarded to C. J. Bartlett, of the School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff. The scholarship is of the value of £100, and is tenable for two years in the fourth and fifth year courses at a School of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. by a student who has already completed satisfactorily a three years' course in a recognised school.

The A.G.B.I. Maintenance Scholarship. — This scholarship has been awarded to J. F. D. Wylson, of Whitstable, Kent. The scholarship is intended to enable the son or daughter of an architect or artist to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its examinations. The scholarship is £100 in value for one year, and is renewab for two further periods of one year each.

Six scholarships were awarded in July, 1926, ar five of these have been renewed for the academic ye 1927-1928. The scholarships supply a need in t architectural profession, and it is hoped in future be in a position to award scholarships to a total val of about £1,000 annually. With this object in view capital fund has been started, which it is hoped increase materially, and it is also intended to fou more fourth and fifth year scholarships to enab promising students to continue their architectur education for longer periods.

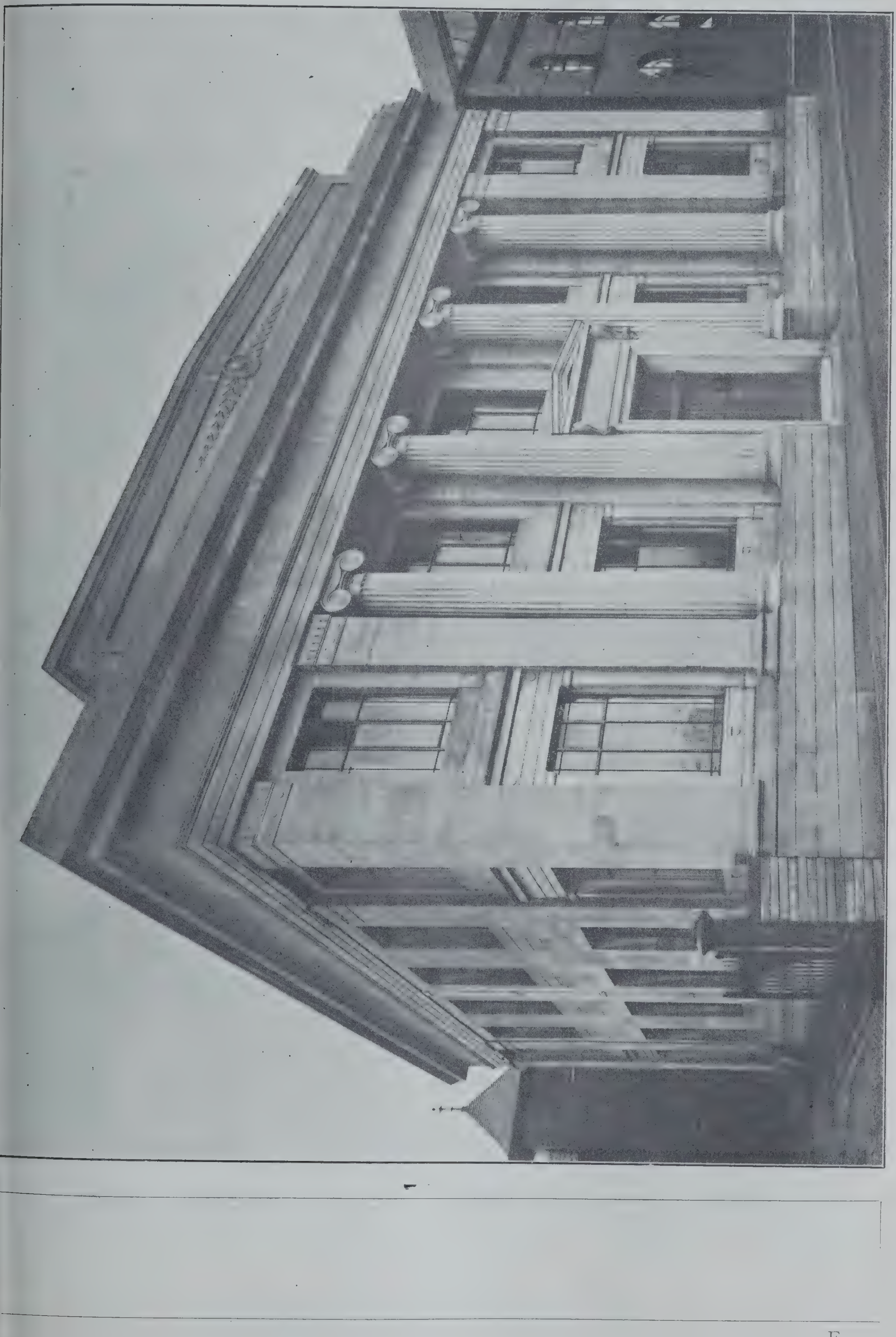
The designs of students of Schools of Architectu recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Fin Examination will be exhibited in the R.I.B.A. Ga leries, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, until November 4, fro 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturday from 10 to 5).

The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Educati Silver Medal for Recognised Schools is awarded for t best set of drawings submitted. This year the followi schools have sent exhibits: School of Architecture, t Architectural Association; School of Architectu University of Liverpool; School of Architecture, U versity of Manchester; School of Architecture, Robe Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen; Glasgow School Architecture; School of Architecture, Edinburgh C lege of Art; Bartlett School of Architecture, Unive sity of London; School of Architecture, McGill U versity, Montreal; Department of Architecture, T Technical College, Cardiff.

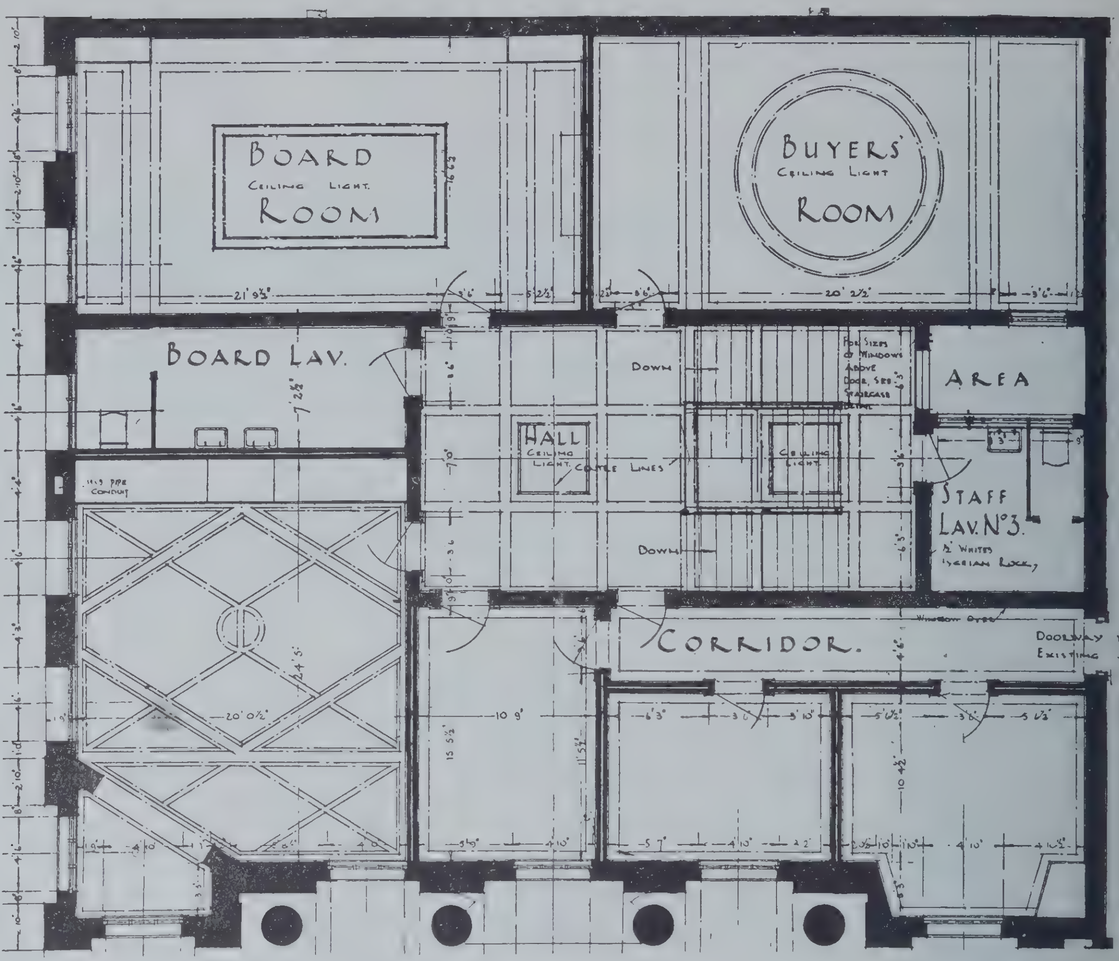
New Offices at Leek

This office block, designed by Messrs. Longden Venables, must have presented several diffic ties in planning. A corner site having t sides already built up, if it exceeds a certa limited area, requires an internal courtya to light and ventilate the rooms furthest aw from the street frontage. Where, however, t ground is especially valuable, and it is necessary, was apparently the case in the present instance, reduce this internal open area to the minimum, so of the rooms must needs subsist upon borrowed lig Considering how completely this corner site is bu upon, the architects deserve great credit for such orderly and spacious plan in which all the apa ments of the building, with the exception of the te phone-room and three small reception-rooms, rece ample illumination. On the ground floor, through grand Ionic portico, we enter a vestible g ing access to a large entrance hall with e quiry office immediately behind it. The two i teriors here illustrated show the buyers'-room the ground floor and the board-room, both which are decorated in a style that can best be scribed as one of opulent simplicity. In the form case we have white plastered walls and ceiling, pa quetted floors, and in one end of the room a row cupboards delicately detailed, while in the latter t walls are decorated with tall panels crowned by cornice, which in its turn supports a vaulted plast ceiling with large skylight, rectangular on plan.

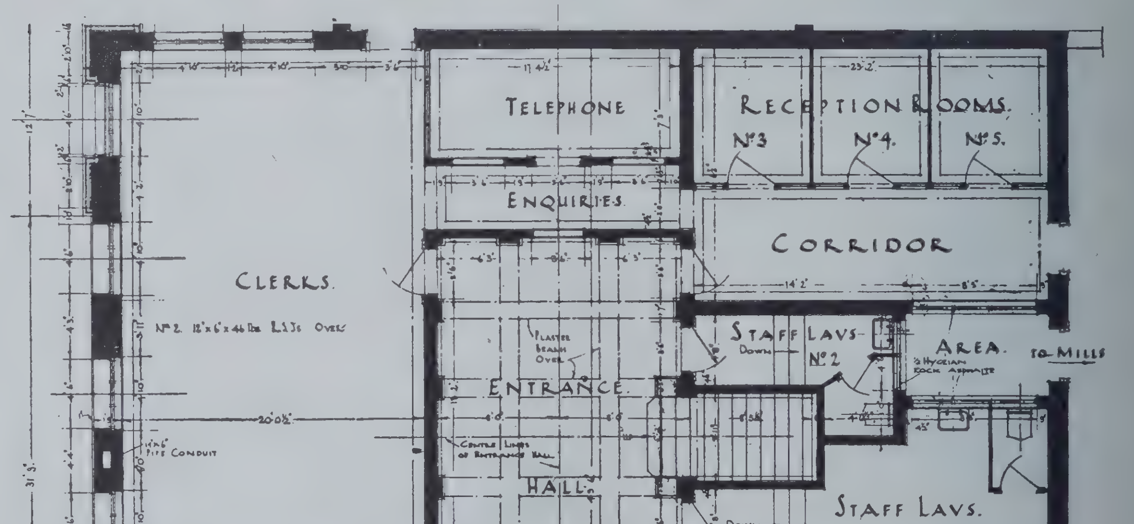
As a work of architecture, this office blo has obviously great merits. Yet, althou its form and style are so commendable, *character* is open to criticism on the ground that t building looks far more like a museum, or art galle than a block of commercial offices. It has beaut but beauty of a kind not usually associated with particular function. Nevertheless the building, seen from the street, is a very fine composition, a the Ionic Order of a type derived from the Erecthei is used with distinction.



NEW OFFICES AT LEEK.
Messrs. R. T. Longden & W. J. Venables, F. & L.R.I.B.A., Architects.

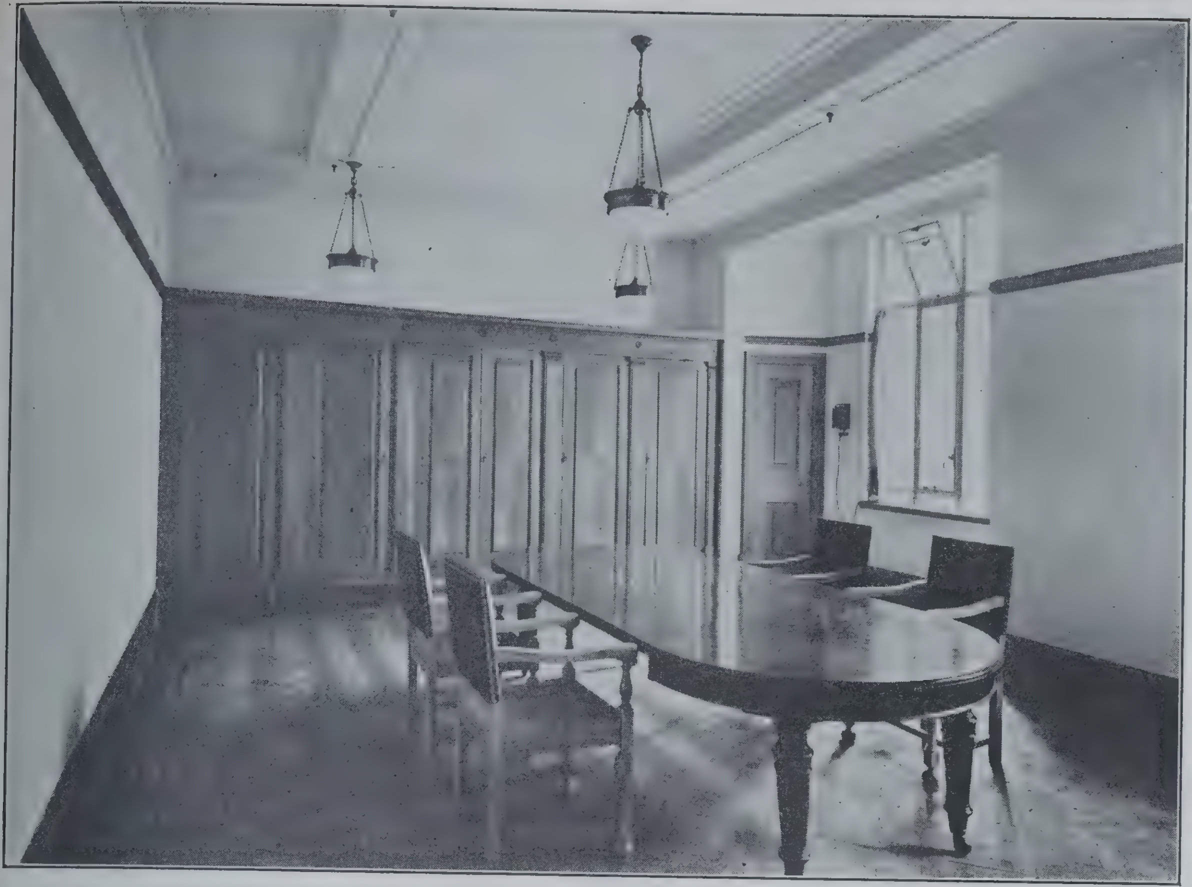


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

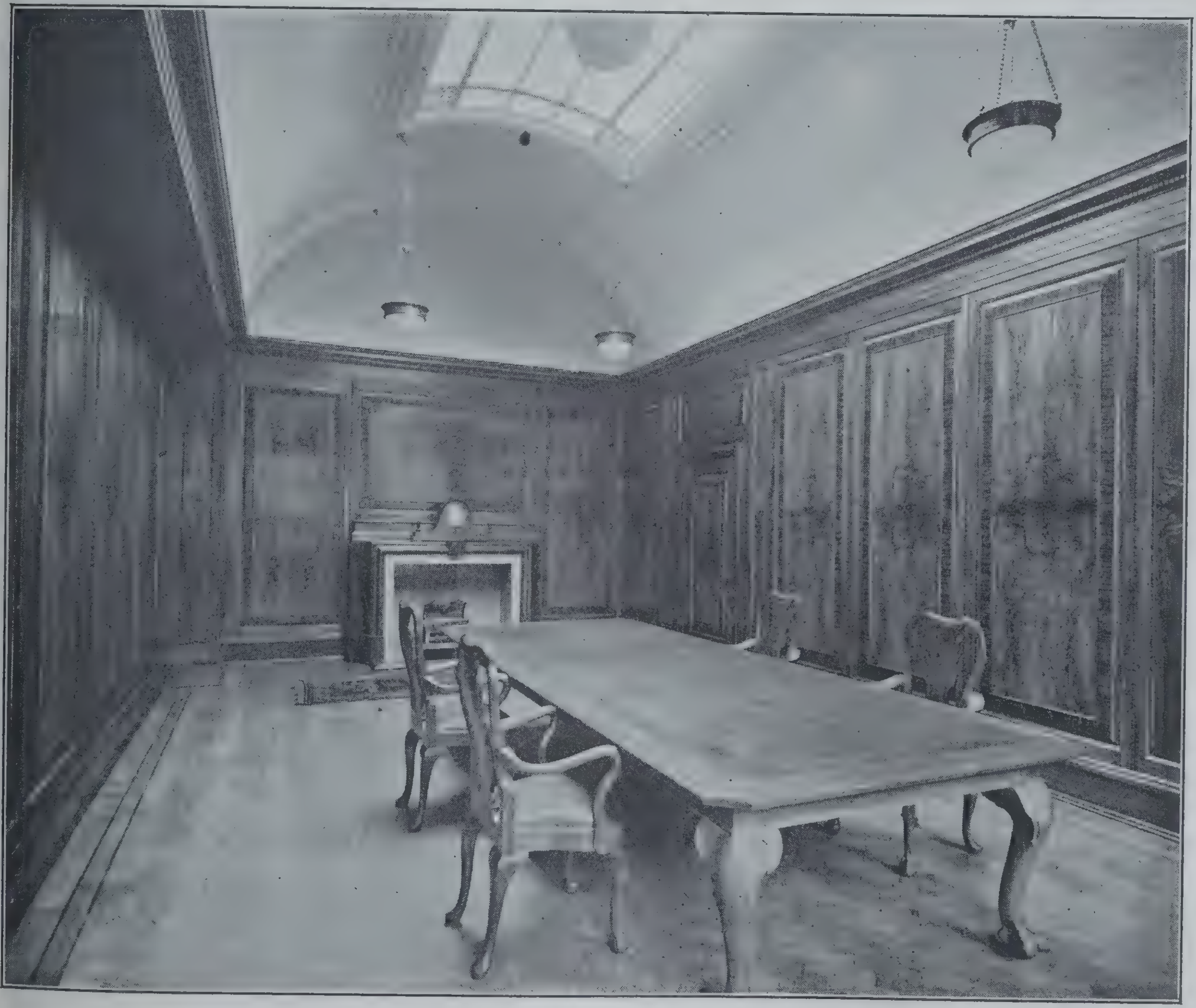


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

NEW OFFICES AT LEEK.
Messrs. R. T. LONGDEN & W. J. VENABLES, F. & L.R.I.B.A., Architects.

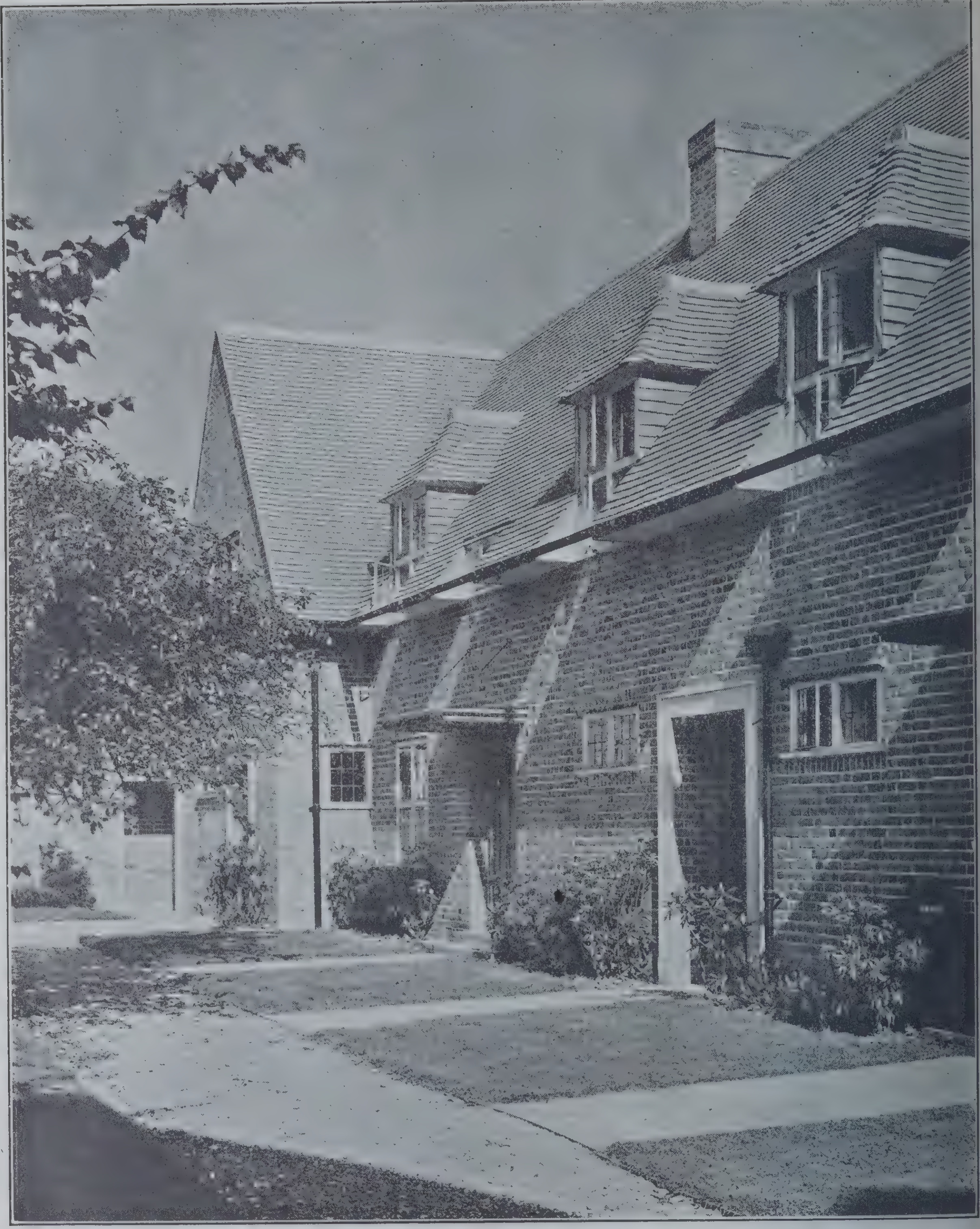


A BUYERS' ROOM.



THE BOARD ROOM.

NEW OFFICES AT LEEK.
Messrs. R. T. Longden & W. J. Venables, F. & L.R.I.B.A., Architects.

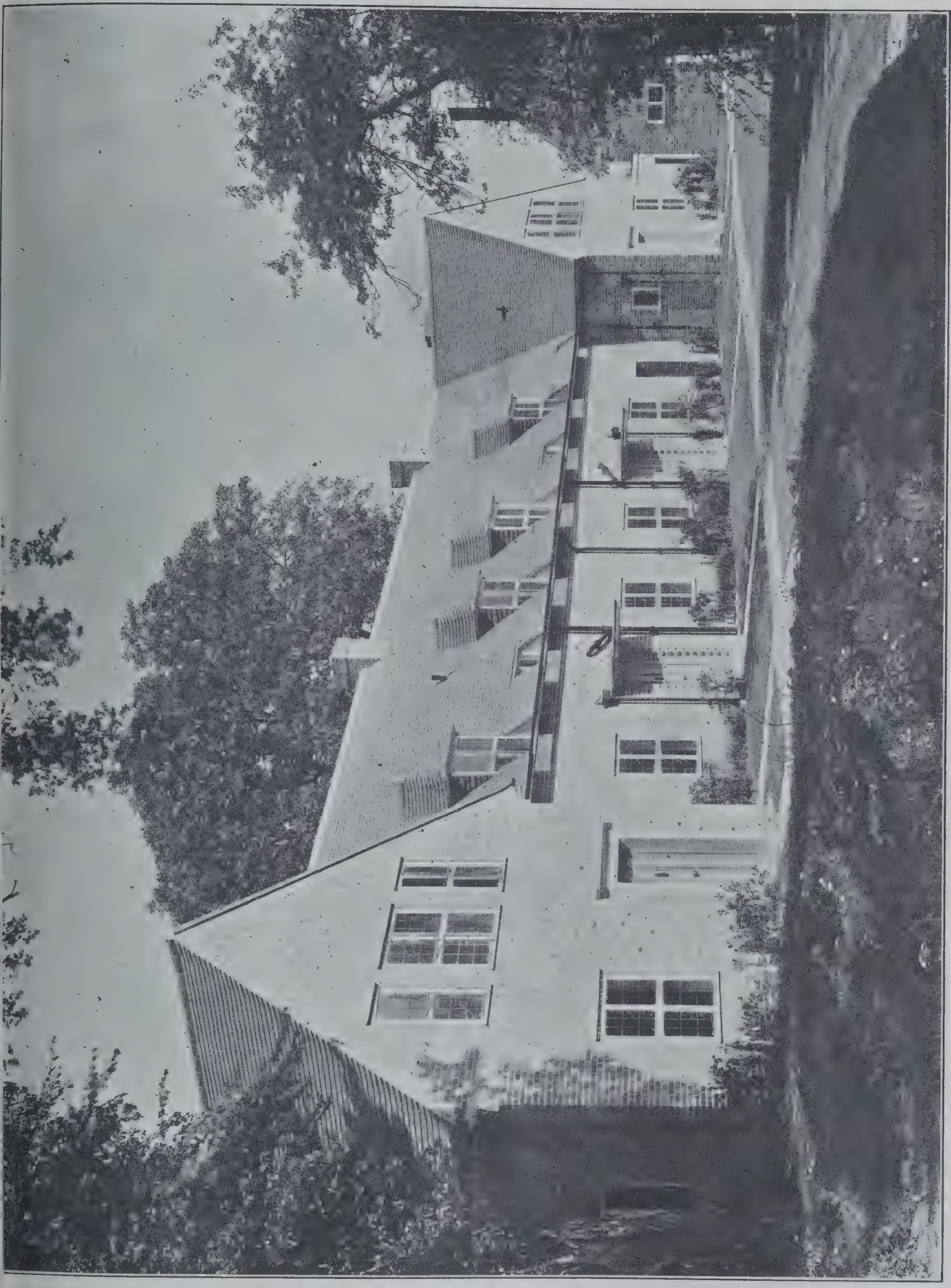


DIGSWELL LODGE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY: CENTRE BLOCK.
LOUIS DE SOISSONS, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., Architect.

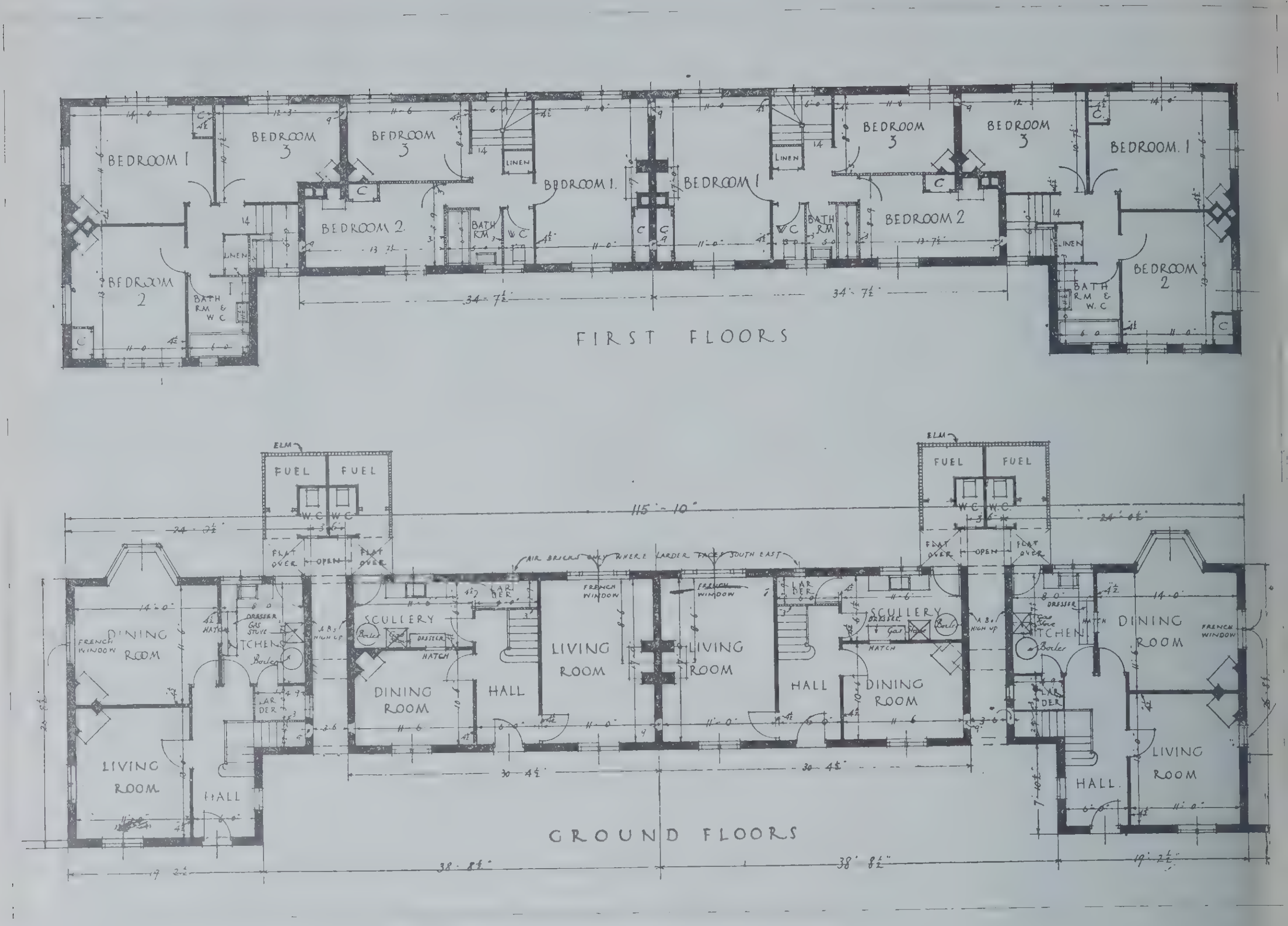
Digswell Lodge, Welwyn Garden City

These two blocks of four houses are situated in the Orchard cul-de-sac on the Digswell Lodge. Mr. Louis de Soissons, the architect of these blocks, has been careful to give wide frontages to the two middle houses of each block, so that it is found possible to have " through " living-rooms with windows at each end. In the end houses the living-rooms can, of course, be lit and ventilated from two sides.

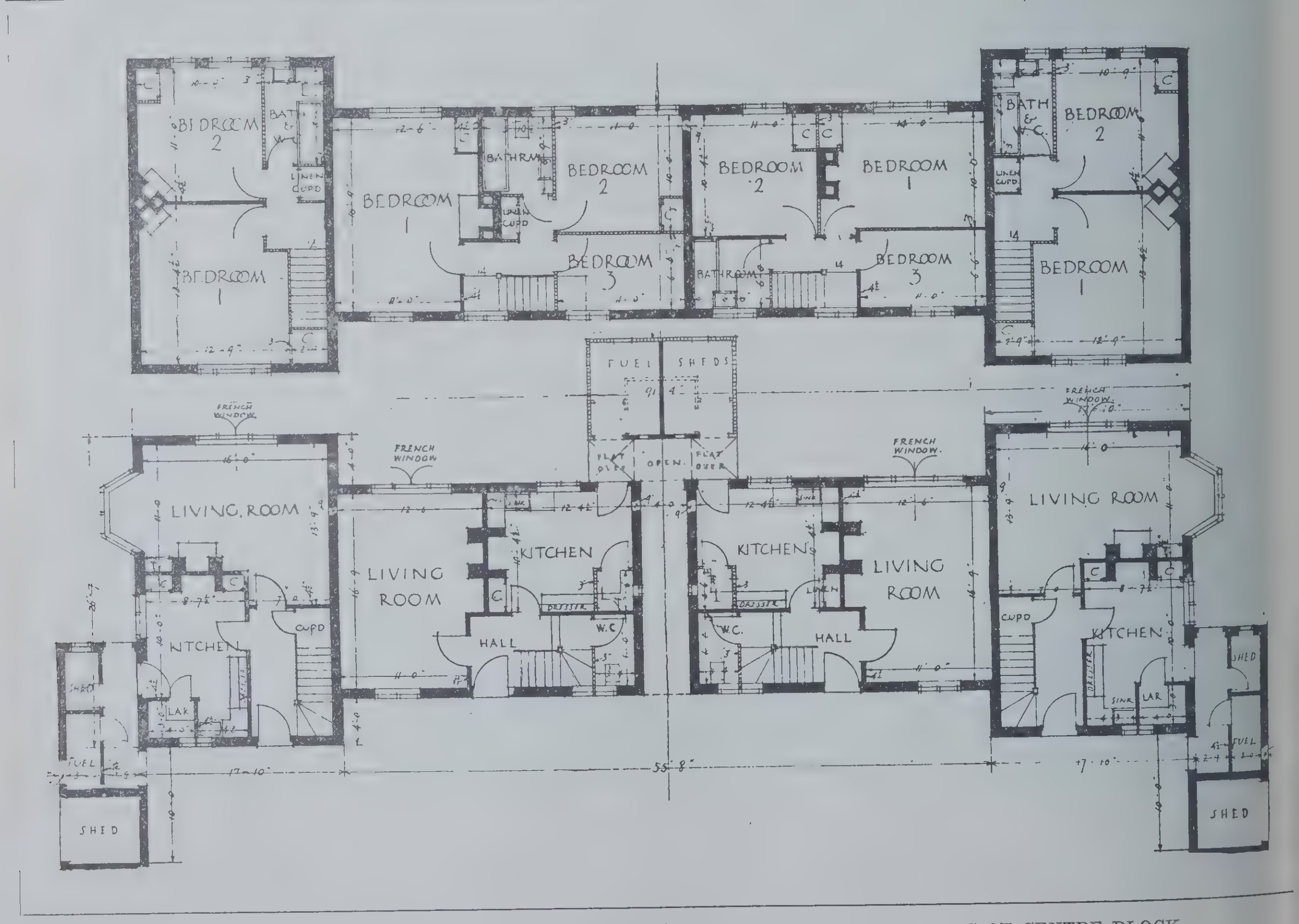
It is obvious that the architect has been obliged to practice severe economy in the construction of these houses. A cottage style appears to have been called for in this instance. In the block of smaller cottages the front elevation shows the first floor storey placed in the roof. Gable ends mark the lateral extremities of the block, while in the centre portion the roof is
pierced by four dormer windows and also two litt
windows, which apparently are required to light th
stairs. The back elevation shows an array of windov
of different shapes and sizes, which produce a som
what unfortunate effect of restlessness. It is not
worthy, however, that in the other block the façac
at the rear is exceptionally well treated, and in fa
has a more pleasant and orderly pattern of fenestr
tion than has the front towards the road, in whic
the little staircase windows again break up the eav
line of the roof. These cottages form an interestir
addition to the large body of work which Mr.
Soissons has already executed in the Welwyn Garde
City.



DIGSWELL LODGE: WELWYN GARDEN CITY: SIDE BLOCK.
Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., Architect.



DIGSWELL LODGE: SIDE BLOCKS.



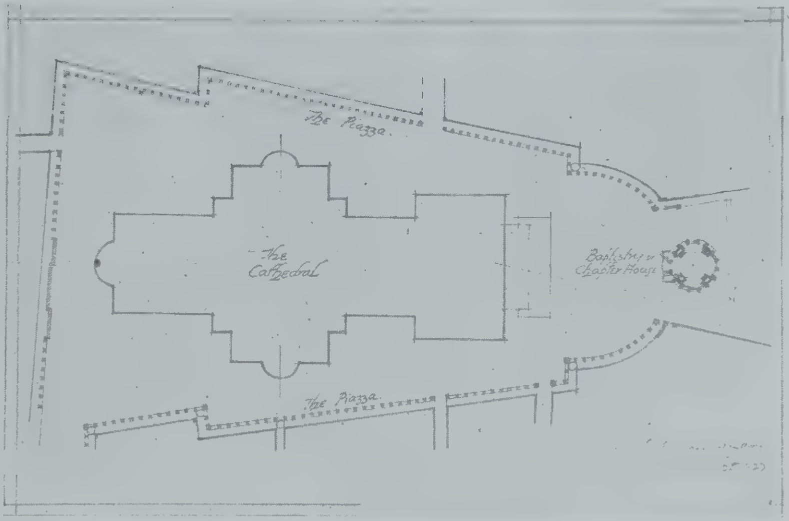
DIGSWELL LODGE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY: FIRST AND GROUND FLOOR PLANS OF CENTRE BLOCK.
LOUIS DE SOISSONS, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., Architect.

WREN VIGNETTES—II

St. Paul's Cathedral and its Background

Probably no important building comparable with it n size and character suffers so much from mediocre urroundings as the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, nd it is certainly true of Wren's masterpiece that t owes nothing in dignity or effect to its setting in a rumpery little garen bedecked with riggly paths, sootegrimed bushes, nd desolate-looking eats, and which is n turn surrounded y uninteresting treets and a nondecript collection of hops, offices, and rapers' warehouses. Instinctively ne contrasts this icture with Berini's magnificent olonnaded pproach to St. eter's at Rome, the niquely beautiful etting of the S. Iaria della Salute n the Grand Canal t Venice, and the ympathetic and pacious surroundings of the Pantheon in Paris; or to ecall examples nearer home, Salisbury, Lincoln and thers of our own Gothic cathedrals. Even the precincts of Westminster have a definite air of spaciousess that is denied the Metropolitan Cathedral, and, s regards the surrounding buildings, the Abbey is ostly in good and seemly company.

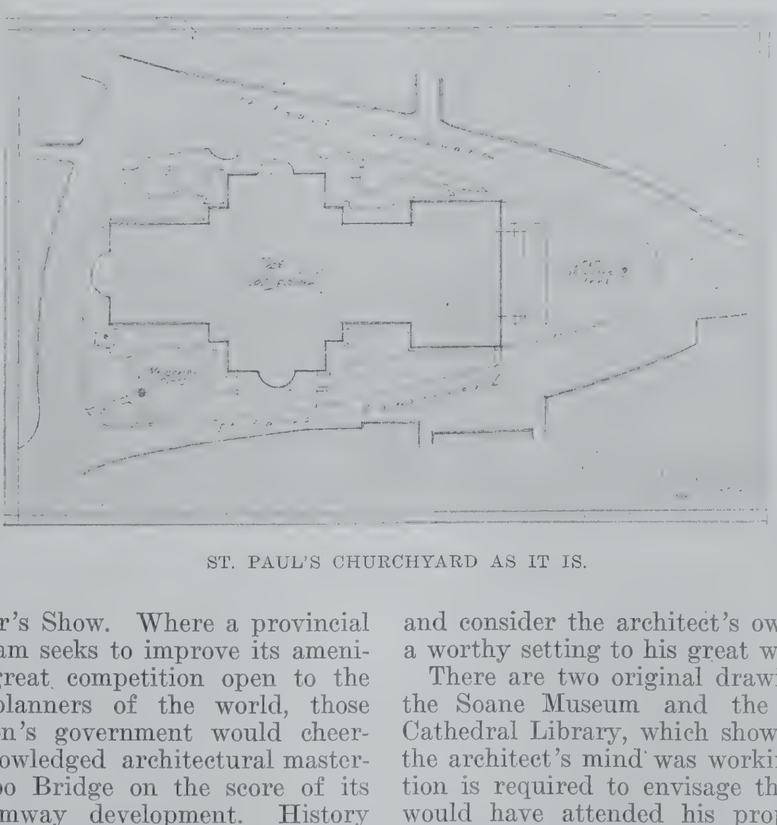
In the heart of the City, however, public opinion as lacked the means, or has never shown sufficient iterest in its fine uildings, to cause ieir full architecural significance to e properly appreated. Even Guildall, the seat of the ity's administraon, is tucked away the end of a arrow cul-de-sac here it is both difficult of access and lmost concealed om view. Civic ride in the capital eemingly exhausts self in providing fficient public ealth services and depressing annual ttempt at ageantry in the ape of a Lord Mayor's Show. Where a provincial ty such as Birmingham seeks to improve its amenies by means of a great competition open to the chitects and town-planners of the world, those sponsible for London's government would cheerlly destroy an acknowledged architectural masterece such as Waterloo Bridge on the score of its terference with tramway development. History cords that not very many years ago the mediæval est Gate of Canterbury was threatened with destruction because a travelling circus was unable to pass through its comparatively narrow portal into the town, and it was only saved by the casting vote of the then Chairman of the Town Council! One can but hope that our children will read with the same incredulous wonder of the scenes at a recent London County Council meeting where the decision to demolish Waterloo Bridge was greeted with exultant cheering by the majority who had voted for its destruction. Is it not also the most perfect irony that the lumbering machinery of a Royal Commission *should be necessary* to devise ways and means of saving from the builder and petrol-pump erector the squares and open spaces that are such a priceless feature of Central London and the West End?



ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD AS PROPOSED BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

(From an original drawing preserved in the Cathedral Library.)

It is interesting sometimes to conjecture what would happen if another Great Fire of London were to take place comparable in its effect with that of the catastrophe of 1666. I venture the opinion that, in spite of the ever-growing demand for wider and more direct communications and more open spaces, a comprehensive scheme of replanning for the City of London would share exactly the same fate as that which attended the farseeing efforts of Wren and Evelyn to achieve order out of the chaos of their day; unless, perhaps, it was sponsored by a dictator possessed of the wisdom and vision of a Pericles and something of the ruthless determination of a Cortes.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD AS IT IS.

Let us, however, leave these doleful reflections on what has been called the "innate confusion of British institutions," and return to the immediate surroundings of Wren's masterpiece and consider the architect's own ideas for providing a worthy setting to his great work.

There are two original drawings preserved, one in the Soane Museum and the other in St. Paul's Cathedral Library, which show the lines upon which the architect's mind was working, and little imagination is required to envisage the dignified effect that would have attended his proposals had they been carried out. The two plans referred to are almost identical, except that the one preserved in St. Paul's is accompanied by an elevation and some large scale details of the proposed ' piazza.'

An interesting feature of both plans is the detached circular Chapter House or Baptistry designed to occupy the position at the west end of the Cathedral now filled by the paltry little statue of Queen Anne. In a subsequent article I shall deal at greater length with this interesting little design, but for the moment let us consider the scheme for the surrounding façades, noting, incidentally, the ingenious manner in which some definite shape is striven for in the lay-out of the actual precincts.

It will be seen from these drawings that Wren contemplated surrounding the Cathedral with a continuous ring of five-storied buildings, punctuated at intervals by street entrances and having an arcaded ground floor treatment in stone and a brick superstruction with stone pilasters and window dressings above. The total height from the pavement to the top of the attic storey is 55 feet. The modest height of the three upper storeys, 8 ft. in each case, is also notable, and perhaps serves to show that Wren, however enamoured of Renaissance forms, was by no means disposed to let them run away with him, and if he preferred the orderly rhythm of the Classic façade to the more picturesque Tudor treatment it supplanted, these low rooms were at any rate characteristically English. The design of the ground floor arcade is open to practical objections, and it is very possible that it was these objections that led to the scheme being abandoned, though it is by no means clear that it was ever anything more than an interesting " projet " on the part of the architect, prepared with but faint hope of its ever being carried out.

In any case, it is not difficult to imagine the wails and protestations of the frontagers who would have had to occupy shops with an 11-ft. frontage, the light to which would have been almost intolerably obstructed by the heavy arcading directly in front and the mighty Cathedral looming up beyond. Yet, when all is said, it is rather a pity the experiment was not made. I have an idea that that cool, arcaded piazza would have been a grave and pleasant place in which to saunter meditatively on a hot, sunny day, or even as a friendly shelter from inclement weather, and, architecturally, what a perfect foil it would have made to the Cathedral itself.—H. DUNCAN HENDRY.

Book Reviews

The Conveyancer's Note Book. By A. H. Cosway. Second edition. London: Effingham Wilson. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This second edition is a résumé of points arising under the recent Conveyancing Statutes, and incorporates the repairs effected by the Amending Act of 1926. It will be of interest to architects to note that the list of permitted improvements under the Settled Land Act has been considerably lengthened, and includes the development of the estate as a building estate and works of a public utility nature such as gas and electric light works or power stations. The necessity for submitting a scheme for the approval of the trustees is abolished, for they can now apply the money on a certificate of a competent engineer or able practical surveyor. Occupation leases can now be granted by a tenant for life, for 50 years, and building leases for 999 years, instead of 21 and 99 years respectively as before 1926. These extensions should facilitate improvements and alterations to existing buildings and the development of estates for building purposes. The author gives due prominence to these important matters in this very practical little volume.

The Painter and the Law. Published by the British Waterproof Abrasives, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.

This is a very useful and handy little booklet, sponsored by Mr. J. E. Butterworth, ex-President of the National Federation of Master Painters of England and Wales, and Mr. Clifford G. Connolly, which sets out the various legal enactments now governing all those engaged in painting operations. The recent enactments designed to prevent lead poisoning, and the regulations issued under them, are clearly set out, and should be of great assistance to those who at present are imperfectly acquainted with their duties and liabilities. The failure of many employers of painters to register their names with the Inspector of Factories had led to their prosecution in many cases. But the measures in force to prevent a very ghastly disease need not, as the authors state, be a serious burden on anyone, if they are clearly understood and intelligently applied.

Books Received

Architectural Construction (Vol. II.). By Walter C. Voss and Edward A. Varney. (London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd.). £2 10s.

Modern Danish Architecture. By Kay Fisker & F. R. Yerbury. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.). £1 12s. 6d.

The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy. Fifth edition. By William J. Anderson, A.R.I.B.A. Revised and enlarged by Arthur Stratton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.). £1 1s. net.

Architecture. By A. L. N. Russell, A.R.I.B.A. (Chatto & Windus.) 7s. 6d. net.

The Principles of Perspective. By A. T. Porter, M.A. (University of London Press, Ltd.) 7s. 6d. net.

Income Tax Simplified. By ARTHUR and E. E. FIELDHOUSE. (A. Fieldhouse, Yorks., and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd., London). 1s. 6d. net.

London Rebuilt, 1897-1927. By HAROLD CLUNN. (John Murray). 18s.

The Acoustics of Buildings. By A. H. DAVIS, D.Sc., and G. W. C. KAYE, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., etc. (G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.). 15s. net.

Notes in Brief

The Fleetwood War Memorial, designed and executed by Mr. Tyson Smith, of Liverpool, was unveiled by Admiral Sir William Goodenough last Saturday. The memorial takes the form of an altar tomb, immediately behind and supporting a figure of Youth holding aloft the torch of Liberty.

* * *

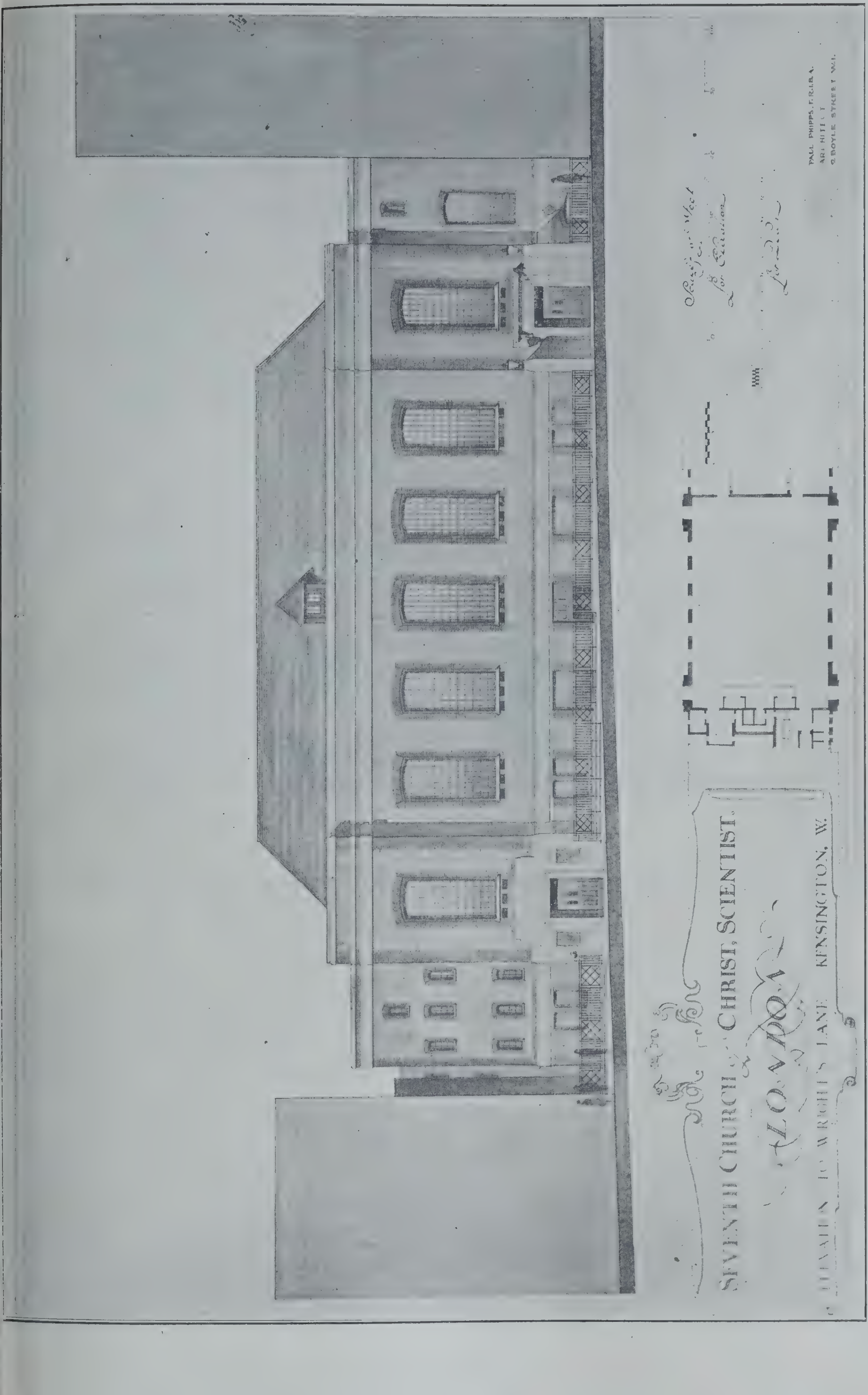
The redecoration of the Great Hall at Euston Railway Station, from the designs of Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., has just been completed (see p. 681). The work was carried out by the L.M.S. Railway Company's own staff.

* * *

Liverpool's ancient workhouse, built in 1771, and occupying nine acres on Brownlow Hill, has been vacated, and is being pulled down. It is suggested that the University, which stands opposite, should acquire the site for future extensions.

New Midland Bank Offices, Poultry

The steel desk and steel pigeon-hole counter units, finished in medium brown colour stove enamel, with panel and moulded ornamentation, illustrated on page 654 in our issue of October 21, were designed and manufactured by the Art Metal Equipment Department of Messrs. Roneo, Ltd., 5-11, Holborn, London, E.C.



R.A. 1927]

SEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, KENSINGTON.
PAUL PHIPPS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

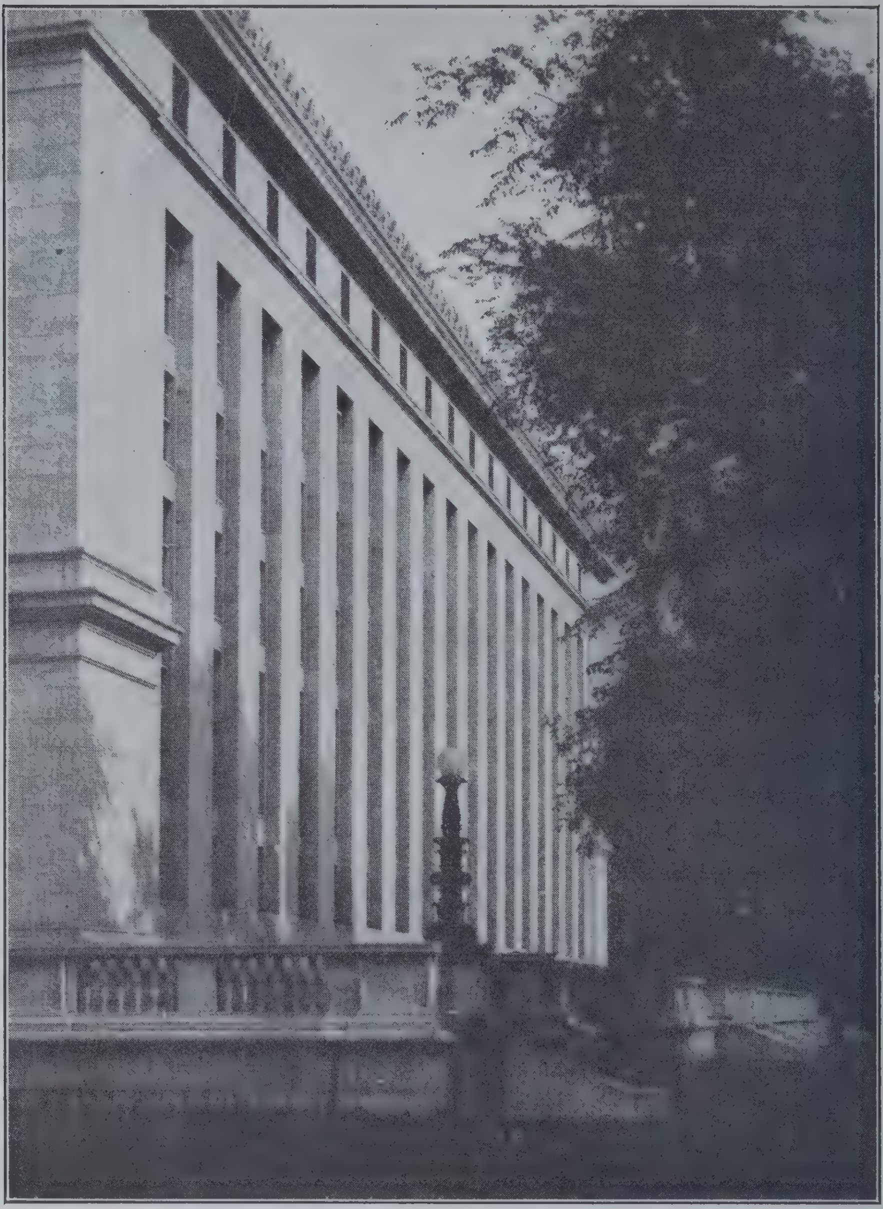


Fig. 3.—DETAIL OF THE STACKROOM TO THE DETROIT LIBRARY.
CASS GILBERT, Architect.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF AN INDUSTRIAL CITY—I

Some Recent Buildings of Detroit

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

In many ways Detroit is one of the most interesting cities in the United States. It has a historic past, for in 1701 it started its existence as an outpost of France, after being " discovered " by the French gentleman whose name has since been taken for one of America's best automobiles, the Cadillac, and about sixty years later became a bone of contention between the English and French; while all the while its inhabitants lived by their activities in the fur trade, which has since disappeared completely as a local commerce. But in spite of some French names and a few French families which can still trace their descent to its first settlers, the Detroit of to-day has remarkably little connection even with the city of fifty years ago. To all intents and purposes Detroit is a completely new growth, the product of an immense modern industry; it owes its population—third in the United States—its wealth and its buildings, entirely to the machine. It is an outcome of the factory system, and its extraordinary rise during the last twenty years runs parallel with the development of the motor car industry, of which it is the hub.

As in the case of a number of other American citie —Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland—which have grow to rapid wealth, the town planning movemen has come in time to prevent the defects o lay-out which have made some less well-controlle towns develop on the lines of an overgrow village. All these prosperous cities expect t continue to grow, for it is part of the syste of local " boosterism " that great further developments should be expected, and, with the mistakes o New York as a warning, the municipalities are scheming ahead, not for years but for decades, and that i why towns like Detroit have on their outskirts suc fine park systems, such broad and well-planned boulevards, and public buildings of a magnitude and architectural dignity which would be worthy of a situatio in the heart of London. Emphasis is being increasingly placed on the well-being of the citizen, an instead of new population being brought in mor rapidly than it can be cared for, the city is prepare in advance. The result is an ordered growth, and a impression that a town of prosperous industry is als

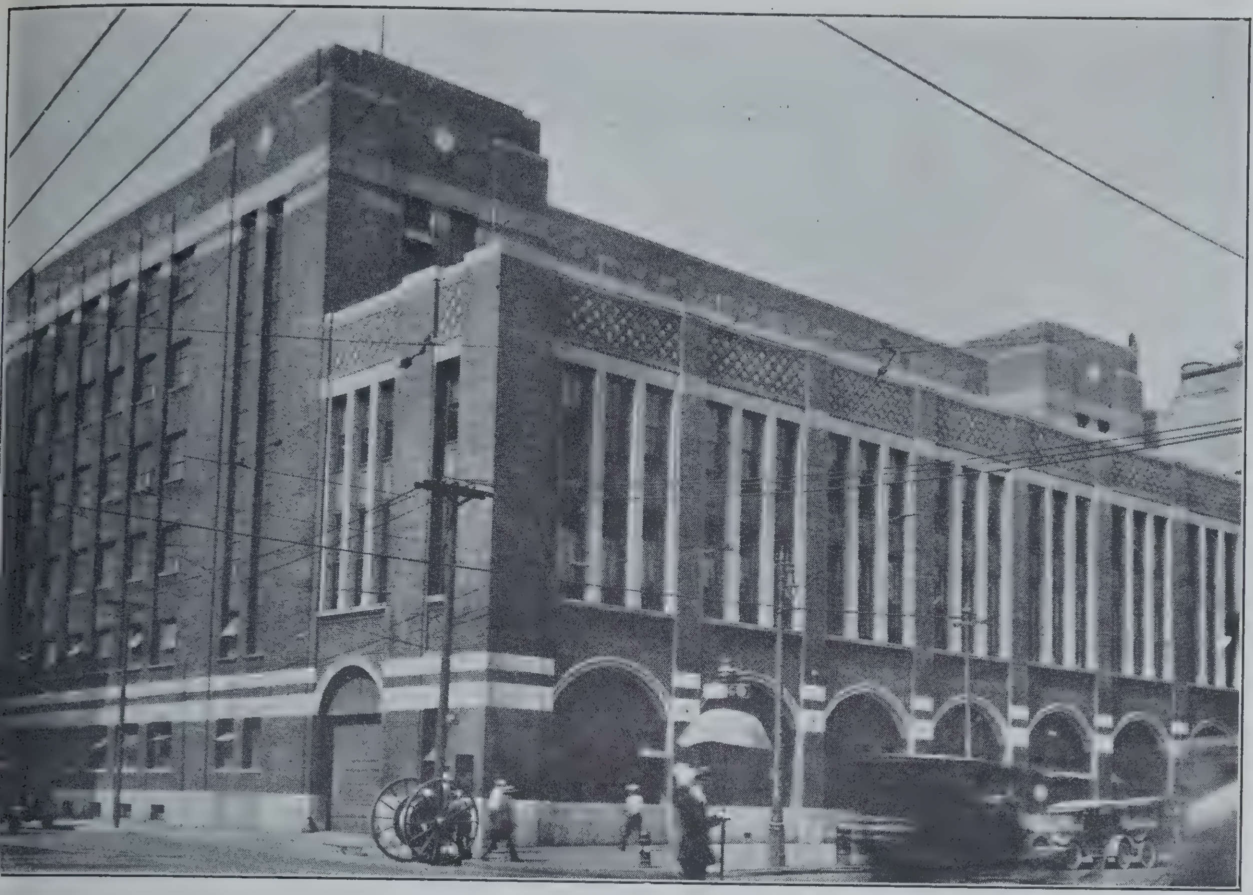


Fig. 6.—PAPER STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR THE *DETROIT NEWS.*
ALBERT KAHN, Architect.

ly to be a place of agreeable residence. It is the nplete reversal of the conditions which reign in es like Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, and even mingham. None of these centres can compare heir amenities with Detroit, in spite of the immense ptations of real estate speculation which, in a get-i-quick atmosphere, might easily lead to civic con- being thrown overboard in favour of the quick irns possible on land which, within the space of lve months, may soar sky-high in value. We hear reat deal of graft and corruption in American tical life, but a visit to any of the bigger cities ws that in the municipal programme there is a -organised and far-sighted control which is putting public welfare first.

ı its initial growth, however, Detroit has ered as nearly every rapidly expanding city must. 'as a large city before anyone had planned it, an mbly of buildings rather than a lay-out, and its , the business district, suffers from the same con- ion that occurs in down-town New York or in the :ago "Loop." Buildings great and small jostle ı other without order, the old-fashioned office dings of the late 'nineties, with their heavy, sawn- cast-iron cornices, contrast with the clean-zoned ts of the most recent sky-scrapers; and soon, to inate them all, is rising the 85-storey "Book er," higher than the Woolworth Building, but so tall as the projected Larkin Tower in New k.

he main street imitates the Broadway of New k by starting at a rather untidy waterfront, and through a region of office buildings, shops and ls, to pass into a district where dignified old-time lences have been crowded out by retail stores, so past a sort of civic centre, where stand the new ary of Cass Gilbert and Paul Cret's Art Museum, to a region which is the real business heart of oit, the great automobile factory centre. Out beyond this still are handsome boulevards, lined with a curious jumble of houses whose architecture reflects the humble and the ostentatious, for values have altered so rapidly that the suburbs have become the centre, and unattractive outskirts have grown into the choicest residential districts.

All these streets, laid out on the gridiron plan, are to be linked up by a great system of boulevards, many of which are already in existence. They are 204 feet wide, with a strip of parkway down the centre, radiating spokewise from the central hub of the city, and a new highway, which at its narrowest point is 120 feet in width, will traverse the boulevards and carry main road traffic round the city, avoiding the congested business district.

The dominating idea in the city planning of Detroit is to distribute the population rather than concentrate it, and the task is rendered easier, not only by a projected rapid transit subway system, but also by the fact that in Detroit there are more motor cars *per capita* of the population than in any city of the world.

In Detroit nearly everybody rides. Automobiles are to be had second-hand almost for the asking, and there is a constant flow of motor traffic along nearly every street of the 140 odd square miles of the city. The odour of petrol is part of the Detroit atmosphere; the fifteen most used city streets carry more motor cars than do the fifteen most congested streets in New York, and anyone who is familiar with Fifth Avenue and Broadway will realise what this means. Petrol stations occur on nearly every block, built often on a corner, with a wide, flat roof supported on columns, a service station in their rear, an endless array of brightly coloured pumps, and a general impression of white glazed terra-cotta, though a certain number are designed in the Italian-Spanish manner which has become familiar in and around London.

The architecture of Detroit reflects the three very marked and divergent influences which characterise the buildings in most American cities. In the first

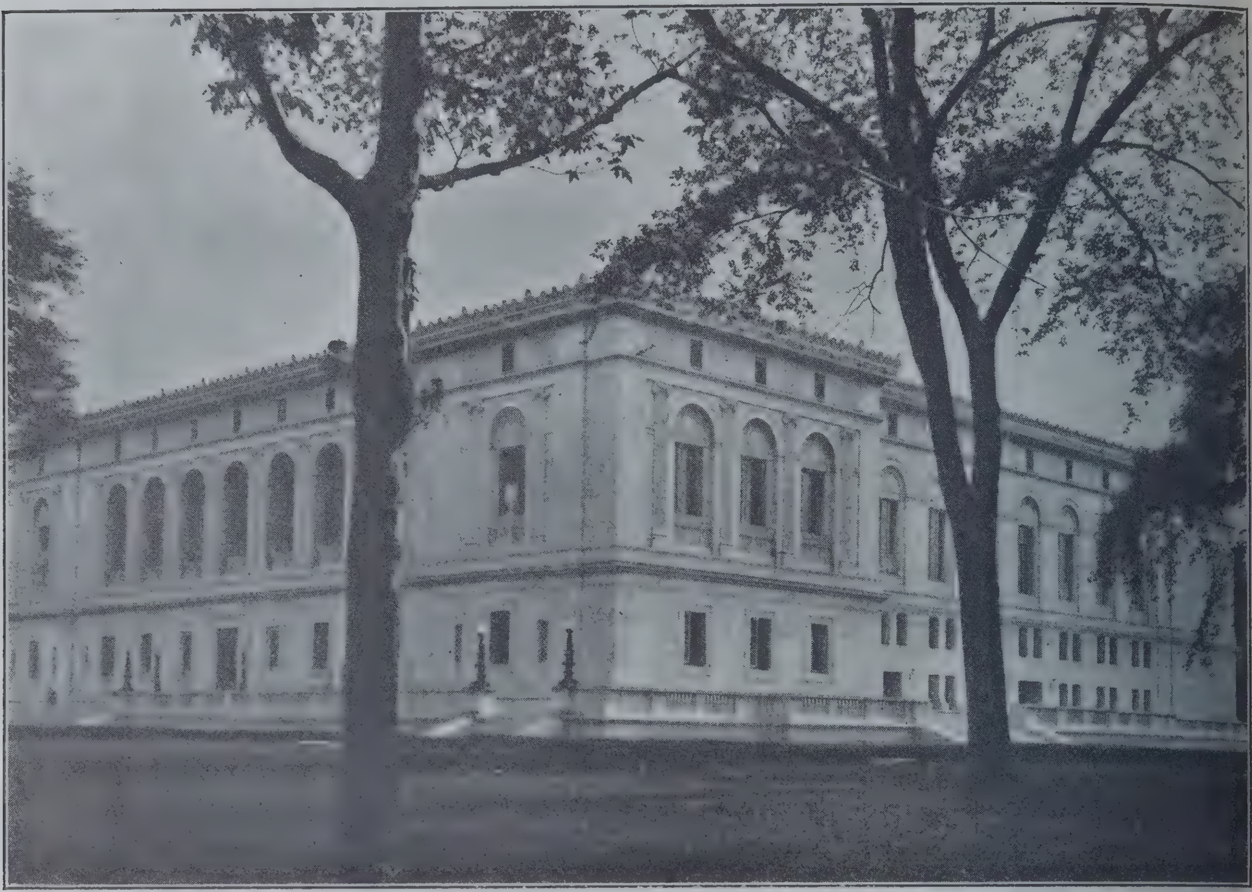


Fig. 1.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW LIBRARY IN DETROIT.
Cass Gilbert, Architect.

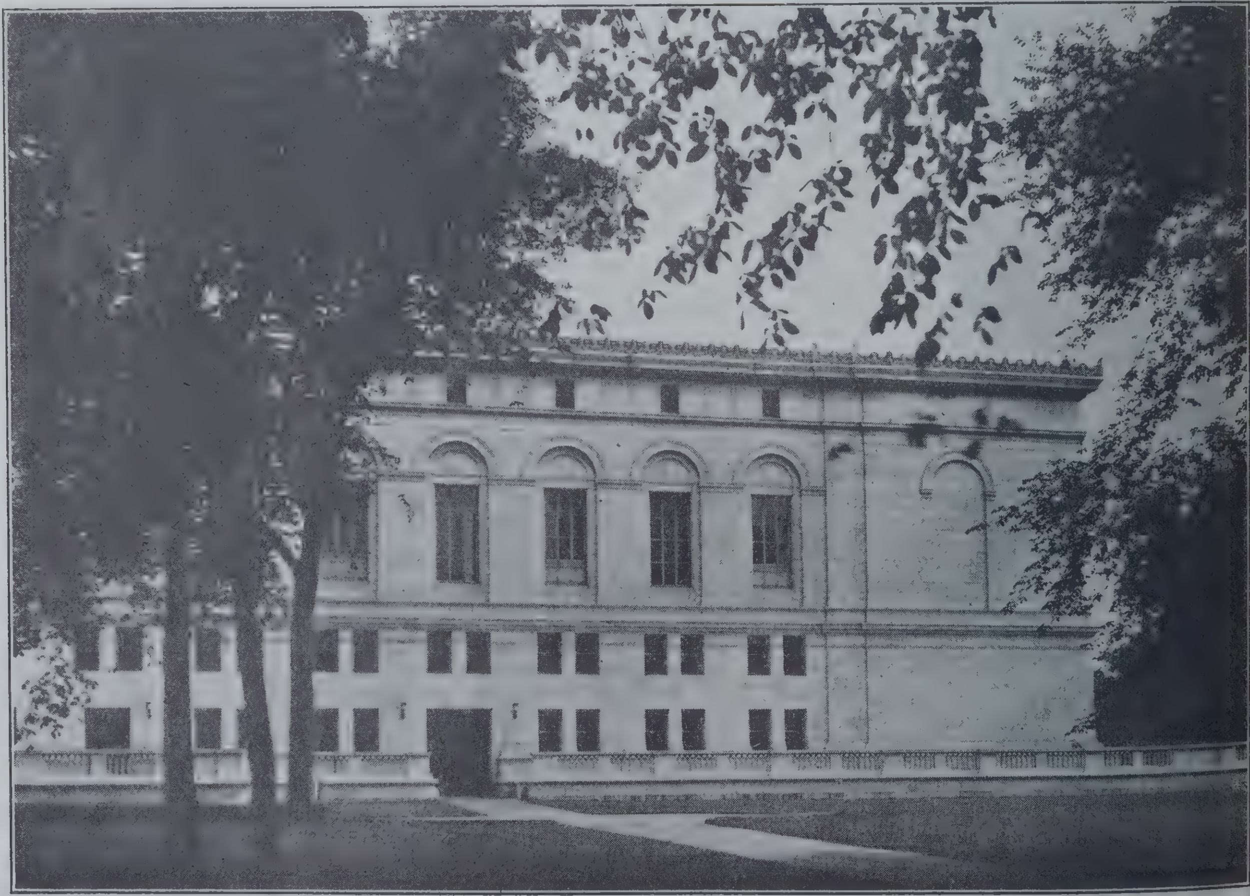


Fig. 2.—THE LIBRARY, DETROIT: DETAIL OF SIDE ELEVATION.
Cass Gilbert, Architect.

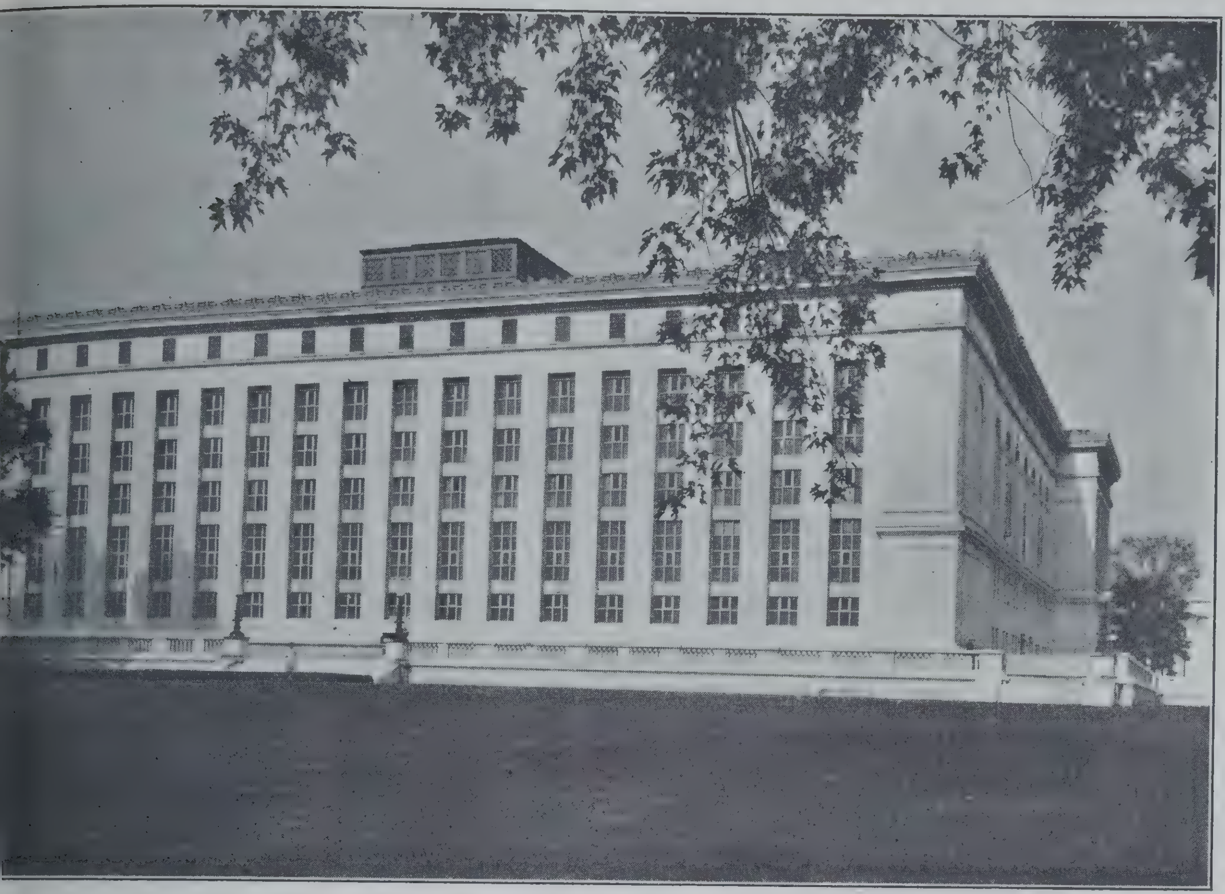


Fig. 4.—THE DETROIT LIBRARY: REAR ELEVATION, SHOWING THE STACKROOM.
CASS GILBERT, Architect.

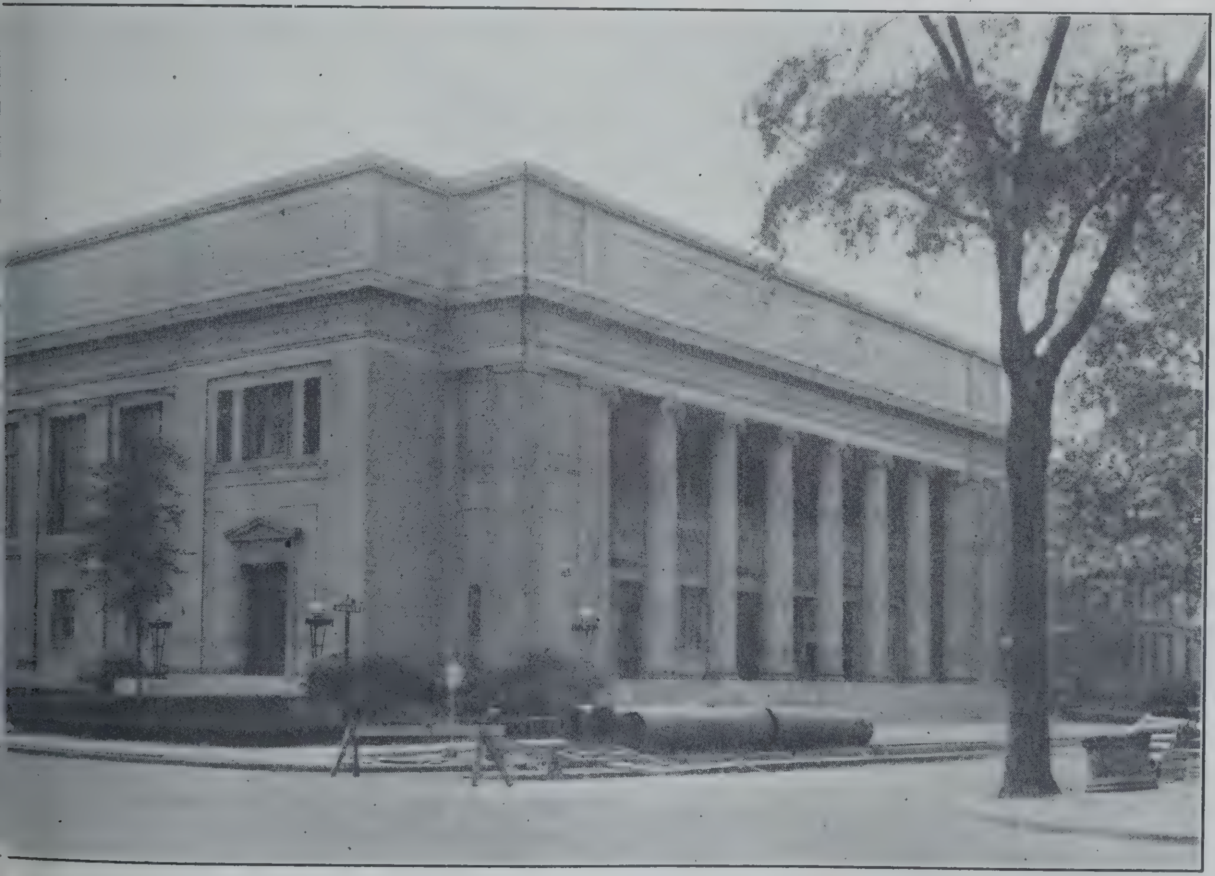


Fig. 5.—A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH IN DETROIT.

place there are the purely utilitarian buildings, the offices and shops and garages, where the requirements of function have dictated design first and foremost. These buildings, a number of which will be illustrated in next week's issue, have the vitality which is always present when the job dictates the architecture. In the second category are the schools, the hotels, and some of the apartment houses, where there is a blend of business-like efficiency with architectural aspiration. And in the last place come the purely civic buildings, the museums and libraries and art galleries, which in nearly all American cities bear the same stamp of classical decorum.

No doubt the lead which was given by McKim, Mead and White, later followed by such men as Carl Brunner, Henry Bacon, and by the excellent Government architects who have helped to give Washington a flavour of Greece brought up to date, is responsible for the almost standardised type of design into which official architecture has settled. There are advantages to this architectural systemisation, in that the municipal buildings of every city are easily recognisable, and there is an almost certainty that the result will never fall below a certain standard of ordered dignity. But the drawback is that each American city is already sufficiently stereotyped in plan to create a desire for greater individual expression in public buildings, and it is tiresome to find everywhere a repetition of the same general artistic conception. English architecture of this type is perhaps less impeccable in composition and detail, but it is certainly far more vital.

Perhaps the best public building in Detroit is the newly-completed Public Library, by Cass Gilbert (Fig. 1), a building which becomes more interesting on its flanks and rear elevation than on its carefully studied but somewhat commonplace main façade, which attains to an Italian manner without achieving Italian character. Round the corner (Fig. 2) the pilasters disappear, and the fenestration becomes more vivid in its blacks and whites; and the rear elevation, expressive of the bookstacks which it houses, is a fine and natural conception, dramatic in its strength and powerful scale (Figs. 3 and 4).

The Art Museum of Paul Cret, which stands opposite, is disappointing to those who recall his war memorial designs and his Pan-American building in Washington. It is still unfinished, but is somewhat paltry in scale and weak in proportion.

The Christian Science Church (Fig. 5), which adjoins the Library, is typical of the ambitious buildings which in nearly every American city are the headquarters of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Again the effect is impressive, but the architecture has none of the significance or personality which show in Sir John Burnet's Christian Science Church in Palace Gardens, Kensington.

It is almost a relief to turn to the commercial buildings, a new architecture which takes its inspiration from the problem, and which is therefore at once modern and cosmopolitan in character, and of which the *Detroit News* building (Fig. 6), by Albert Kahn, is such a fine and typical example. In brick and stone, vigorously massed and detailed, it combines an impression of usefulness with a sense of contribution towards the maintenance of a high standard in commercial architecture.

(To be concluded.)

Legal Notes

Architects Final Certificate: Claim to Set-Off

In the King's Bench Division, on October 24, Mr. Justice MacKinnon heard an action brought by P. & W. Anderson, Ltd. (in liquidation), building contractors, of Douglas Street, Glasgow, against the Bolsover Colliery Housing Co., Ltd., of Bolsover, near Chesterfield, to recover £600 as the balance due un
an architect's final certificate under a contract
November 7, 1924, under which the plaintiffs b
100 houses for the defendants at Edwinstone, No

Mr. R. A. Willes, for the plaintiffs, said the f
were not in dispute, and the case turned upon
construction of a building contract of a rat
unusual character. Defendants were relying
Clause 36, which ran: " Materials to be the prope
of the employers, and all materials purchased by
contractor shall become and remain the absolute
perty of the employers as soon as they have b
brought to the site of the works, and upon complet
of the works the contractor shall remove
material which remains unused, and the employ
shall be entitled to set off against any sums pay
by them to the contractor the value of such unu
materials." The total amount of the architect's f
certificate was £1,100 odd, and the defendants
all but £600, which they said they were entitled
set off. Plaintiffs agreed that at the conclusion of
work they took away material worth £600. It loo
as though the builders were asking to take a
material as their own which was worth £600 w
the building owner had paid for, and for which
builders were not giving credit. The builder's ans
was that the final certificate must be taken to h
been adjusted so as to produce the final bala
payable by the employers to the contractors. Tho
the employers were entitled to credit for mater
they had bought which the builder took away, it
the architect who had to make the set-off in his f
certificate.

Mr. E. G. Kington, partner in Messrs. Percy
Houfton & Co., the architects concerned, giving
dence for the defence, said he thought at least
worth of the £600 of materials on the site had
included in interim certificates.

Mr. W. Lewis, for the defence, submitted that
defendants were entitled to say " It is agreed t
was £600 worth of material left on the site, and
are entitled to deduct it from the final certificate.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said the sch
of the whole contract was that builders should be
for the prime cost of the work, and if the prime
was more than the maximum price provided the
was to be reduced to the maximum price. On
other hand, if the prime cost was less than the s
dard price, they were to have the prime cost toge
with half the difference between the prime cost
the standard cost. It was apparent, the Judge
tinued, that when the architects certified £1,13
due they had not taken into account the £600,
he did not think the plaintiffs could say that u
that certificate, which purported to be a final ce
cate, they could claim the £1,131, and that defend
were not entitled to make any deduction or se
from that under Clause 36. If there were any un
materials the defendants were entitled to set
the value against the final certificate of the archi
unless the architects had already made
declaration in making out the certificate,
he was satisfied they did not make it. If
whole of the £600 had been paid in interim ce
cates it would be clear that the whole of
fell to be deducted under Clause 36, but it appe
to be the fact that something less than the full
the value of the unused materials, had been paid
in the interim certificates. The matter was com
cated by the provision for maximum and stan
prices. He thought plaintiffs were probably enti
to some balance for the value of unused mate
for which the defendants had not paid in the int
certificates, but as he was quite unable to say wh
was he hoped it would be settled by agree
between the parties. The claim failed, and t
would be judgment for defendants with costs.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Lead for Glazing

m a paper read, on October 12, by Mr. Sidney L. Brown, of the National Lead Co., New York, to the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, the President, being in the chair.

here are to-day three processes for making came The first is casting, the second is casting and ving through a lead vise, and the third is extrud- The first process, casting, was used entirely from 0th to the 15th century. Thirteenth-century lead red in section from modern in that the web, ead of being at right angles with the flange, uated from the flange down to the centre of the making the centre of the web, or heart, the hest part. There are two reasons for this, either hich may be correct. The first, and most likely, at the insert, or core, could not be drawn out he lead after the casting was made, unless there a draught or cutaway. In other words, the core l not be constructed at right angles with the e, as it would adhere. The second reason is, I , that the grozing irons of that day rather tended ive this shape to the edge of the glass. I feel, ver, that the first reason is more correct. The was very good, having a natural molecular con- tion, such as a gravity pour would give it.

e vise process—casting, running through a vise drawing down to the size desired—came in, I ve, about the 17th century. The process, im- ed upon since its first introduction, has been sively used here, but is hardly used at all in Jnited States.

e third process is the hydraulic, as used in the ng of lead pipe; the die is inserted in the ram, the der is filled with lead and allowed to cool till , then the two are forced together by hydraulic ure of about 30,000 pounds to the square inch, ead being forced through the die.

e three systems were a produce of their time and about as a matter of necessity. But the natural ular construction of the 12th and 13th-century was subject to slight expansion. In the vise m, the molecular construction is drawn or ated, and the resultant came is subject to less nsion than the casting of the 13th century.

the extruded process, where the lead is forced ugh the die when cold, the crystals are forced cked together; the lead has a greater density of ruction and, consequently, a greater expansion in the product of either of the other two systems.

ANALYSES OF LEADS (PARTS PER CENT.).

	1. S.E. Missouri Un-desilverized	2. Roman Pipe.	3. Ordinary Common.	4. Thirteenth Century.
.. ..	·0070	·00785	·0005	·0068
C	*	†	*	†
NY	·0030	*	·0100	·009
.. ..	†	†	†	1·78
H	·0030	·0328	·0800	*
.. ..	·0600	·0060	·0006	·014
.. ..	·0015	·0004	·0015	†
.. ..	*	·0003	*	†
& NICKEL	·0080	†	†	†
IMPURITIES..	·0825	·04735	·0926	1·8098
.. ..	99·9175	99·95265	99·9074	98·1902
.. ..	100·0000	100·00000	100·0000	100·0000

—* Signifies a trace. † None. No Cadmium or Manganese in these samples.

[The lecturer proceeded to give some analyses of leads ancient and modern, explaining that the Roman example had been furnished by a piece of lead pipe dug up in excavating for a sub-cellar under the Palace Hotel at Rome. It bore an inscription which, translated, runs: "Manufacture of the Emperor Cæsar Augustus Vespasianus under the charge of Callistus freedman of the Emperor Manager." The results of the analyses are given in the foregoing table as copied from the lantern slide.

No. 1 was known as chemical lead, used as sheet lead for tanks in the manufacture of acids of various types. No. 3 is what is known as commercial pig lead, taking standards of the United States. I do not know how they compare with British standards, which are unfamiliar to me, but I presume they are about the same.

The most striking thing in these analyses is the purity of the Roman lead compared with the others, it being supposed that the older forms of lead ran a great deal higher in silver content than modern lead, whereas the Roman lead and the 13th-century lead are a great deal like the chemical lead, what in America is known as undesilverised pig lead. The other notable point is the tin content in the 13th-century lead, which runs to 1.78 per cent. This content does not appear in any of the other analyses, and it seems to me must be an added content and not anything contained in the original lead. I think the reason for this is that in casting the 13th-century lead, they found some difficulty in casting ordinary lead in the narrow long strip, as there is only about 5 degrees difference between plasticity and complete liquefaction; so they had to lengthen this point to effect the casting, because if the lead were heated too much, it would run out of the mould. If it were only at complete liquefaction it would freeze before it reached the end of the mould. It must be remembered, in this connection, that they were casting very small, thin, round cames, not the type that carried any volume of material, as in the vise system, which, I understand, is used extensively here, and where the cames are cast in a rough mould first. *The 13th-century came makers, in this matter, planned better than they knew, as the tin content prevented lead carbonate from forming and saved the structure.*

The lecturer here showed slides of three sets of came leads, all made from the same dies at the same time, all exposed to the weather at the same date and for the same period of time; the first was made from ordinary commercial lead; the second from chemical lead; and the third from chemical lead plus 1½ per cent. of tin, being almost identical in composition with 13th-century lead.

The first set showed the formation of lead carbonate which, if the experiment had continued, would eventually have gone through and so undermined the structure of the came as to make it useless. A set of church windows, forming a national memorial in the United States, which the lecturer had had occasion to examine 10 to 15 years after erection, were so covered with lead carbonate that the structure of the lead seemed to be all gone. The windows were very badly bulged both ways and would have to be reglazed within the next few years. The lead used in these windows must have been ordinary commercial lead. The second set of cames showed the presence of lead carbonate, but in far less quantity than the first. On the third set, describable as 13th-century lead, there was an entire absence of carbonate.

Lead carbonate forms freely on all kinds of commercial lead, and where there is a sufficient volume of material, as in a lead pipe, may be a desirable thing, as it will only go a certain distance and then seal the lead from further deterioration. In a lead came, unfortunately, there is not sufficient volume of material to offset the danger of going through. That is the reason I say our forefathers in the 13th century planned better than they knew. Most of the 13th-century cames I have examined seem to have given out at the heart or web first, this being the weak point. I think this is due to the elements; the rains washed out the cement, and the windows were left without being re-cemented, but the remarkable fact remains that they lasted, as they have done for centuries, with this fine web of material.

Summary: To make a lead that will last as long as 13th-century lead, it is necessary to observe three points specially. First, the alloy or material should consist of a lead, with the composition of undesilverised lead plus an addition of 1½ per cent. of tin, as this will resist the formation of lead carbonate. Second, the lead must be shaped so that the web or heart will have the same strength as the flanges. Third, no work should be glazed in the so-called flat lead of the day. This should be used only as a medium for the outside edges of windows to provide for the expansion that occurs in all windows. The flat or outside lead will crush and let expansion take its natural course.

Gas as a Factor in Smoke Abatement

From the Presidential Address of Sir Russell Bencroft, M.R.C.S.E., J.P., at the 16th Annual Conference of the British Commercial Gas Association, held at Southampton on October 4, 5 and 6.

The Minister of Health has piloted to the Statute Book during the past year a Smoke Abatement Act, which, if it does little more, has at least drawn general attention to a national problem, the solution of which lies very largely in our hands. When we remember the depressing apathy towards this question, only a few years ago, it is most gratifying to discover two Cabinet Ministers within ten days thinking it worth while to speak emphatically upon the pressing need for smoke abatement. At the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress in July, the Home Secretary, as President, observed: " There are special difficulties connected with the development of urban civilisation calling for continuous effort. I would instance particularly the smoke difficulty. We have cleaned our streets, but we have still much to do in the way of cleaning our skies." Only a few days before, the Minister of Health, in a broadcast speech from Birmingham, acknowledged gratefully the contribution made by the gas industry to cleaner air. It was impossible, he said, to legislate against smoke-producing fires in existing houses; he could at the best have tackled new houses only, " but these are already largely being fitted with non-smoke-producing apparatus. Seventy-five per cent. of the new houses being built by local authorities, for instance, are fitted with gas cookers." Cookers, of course, stand for one only of the several fuel needs of the home; for all those needs gas is in great demand. During my year of office one issue of that excellent publication of ours, " A Thousand and One Uses for Gas," contained an amazing record of the extent to which gas was being adopted for all domestic fuel purposes in housing schemes throughout the land. It is a very happy privilege that we can make the new houses that are springing up, especially the houses of the working-classes, smokeless, clean and easier to run by putting gas within the reach of all. It is the best insurance against future slums, and a great contribution to the housing problem. It is a service to public health, not only in reducing smoke and admitting more sunlight to our towns, but in reducing the fatiguing drudgery
and ending the unhealthy conditions of all who w
and live in British homes.

It is more even than that. The Minister of Hea
gave his cordial support last year to the formation
an admirable body called the Council for the P
servation of Rural England. It is a great and urg
work to preserve the beauty of our country-side. I
five-sixths of our population live in towns. Can
not reasonably call ourselves a Council for the Resto
tion of Beauty to Urban England? Truly, if sm
goes, dirt will go; if dirt goes, slums will go; and
sunlight comes in, as it will, the " ugliness of
industrial age " is a phrase that will lose its meani
I can think of no greater contribution to public hea
in these islands. It is in our power to make it.

Notes in Brief

The Central Electricity Board have appointed
Reginald Blomfield, R.A., to advise them on qu
tions arising in connection with the design a
colouring of the towers for carrying transmiss
lines.

* * *

Among the important restoration works be
carried out at Oxford is the refacing of Queen's C
lege with Clipsham stone. Special care has b
taken to reconstruct the enriched pediment and ei
stone statues which stand in niches facing the C
lege garden. The architects for the work have b
Mr. N. W. Harrison, of Oxford, and Mr. E. S. Fr
of Chelsea.

* * *

A new town, to be known as St. Helier's, is to
built early in the New Year, at a cost of ab
£1,000,000, on the outskirts of London, in the distr
lying between Sutton and Mitcham. The houses
be built twelve to the acre, and there will proba
be nine or ten shopping centres, with about the sa
number of elementary schools and two good second
schools. Money for the scheme will be L.C
capital raised on loan with the consent of Par
ment.

* * *

During repairs which are being made to the cano
stalls at Sheffield Cathedral an " angelic choir
carved in oak, was discovered. The figures proba
date from the late twelfth or early thirteenth c
tury.

* * *

The old Barnet Grammar School, an Elizabeth
foundation of 1573, is to be closed, and will be
placed by a County Secondary School, estimated
cost £50,000, which will be built and owned by
Herts County Council and managed by a specia
appointed body of governors. The governors of
closing school are applying to the Board of Edu
tion for leave to sell the old buildings, the proce
to go towards an endowment of the new school,
a movement is on foot in Barnet to purchase and p
serve the Tudor Hall of the old school, the only p
now remaining of the original buildings, and it
expected that it will be purchased by a local bene
lent body, the Visitors of Jesus Hospital Chari
The new school will be erected on another site, wh
adjoins the playing-fields of the old school on
outskirts of the town, and has been purchased
£2,600.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., in his pr
dential address at the opening of the 68th session
the Northern Architectural Association, said t
" The true architect is the man who not only can
sign beautiful buildings, but be able to erect th
buildings, even out of nothing, substantially and w
sound commercial discretion.

London Building Notes

LDERSGATE.—An extensive recon-ction scheme is in progress at the nises of Messrs. Finlay & Co. The ractors are Messrs. Clemens Bros., ., 77 Derby Road, E.7.

ATTERSEA. — The don Power Co. e acquired about acres of land ting the Thames Battersea, where propose to erect rge power sta-. The new build- will be 425 ft. ength by 490 ft. vidth, and about ft. high. The nate capacity of station will be 00 k.v.a., this g divided into units each of 0 k.v.a. The n power will be lied from 16 rs, each with evaporatian of 00 lbs. per , and equipped super-heaters, omisers, air- eaters, furnace- d water, etc. plans, which are prepared by ompany's chief eer, Dr. S. L. e, are only e most prelim- stage at the nt time.

CONTREE. — A of eight shops ng erected on a n Green Lane Mr. F. E. Faw- The architect is rederick Smith, hadwell Heath,

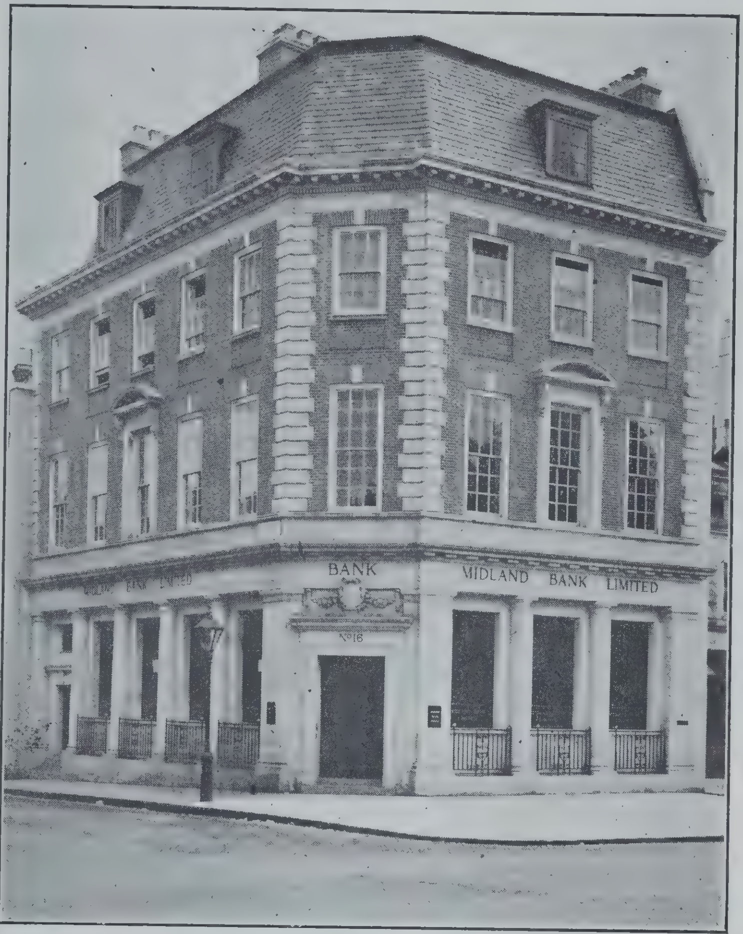
MLEY.—Mr. C. Kenworthy, Street, Herne is the contrac- r the proposed administrative at the West Joint Isolation tal, Bromley on. Plans have been prepared . Percy Coad, 90 Knightingale Bromley.

KINGHAM PALACE ROAD.—Exten- terations and additions are to be to the "Shakespeare" public- by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Co., Ltd., Stag Brewery, S.W.1. have been prepared by Mr. J. G. rlane, surveyor to the brewery.

YDON.—The E.C. recommend the of Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., rnton Heath, £17,247, for the bourne Central School in accord- with plans prepared by Mr. n H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A.

YDON.—The Corporation recom- the tender of Mr. S. E. Moss, thend-on-Sea, £16,143, for two blocks of flats in Upper e Street.

CROYDON.—Premises at Wharfdale Parade, Polland's Hill, are to be converted into branch offices for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. The builder is Mr. E. J. Saunders, 254 London Road, Croydon. Plans by Mr. A. G. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., building inspector to the bank.



NEW MIDLAND BANK PREMISES, EARL'S COURT ROAD AND KENSINGTON ROAD, W.8.
Messrs. WHINNEY, SON, & AUSTEN HALL, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

The architects have taken full advantage of the corner site. The elevational treatment is in the traditional English Renaissance manner. The base, in stone, shows a Roman Doric Order with full entablature, while the façade above is in brick with stone rusticated quoins, and is crowned by a modillion cornice and steep pitched slate roof. The style of the elevation is extremely suitable to a bank building in an urban area.

WALTHAMSTOW.—It is proposed to rebuild and enlarge the "Markhouse" Picture Theatre in Lea Bridge Road, E.5. Plans by Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., 40 Craven Street, Strand.

CROYDON.—For the Waddon School for the B.C. the tender of Mr. J. Crewdson, Horley, Surrey, £8,420, has been accepted.

CROYDON. — For the Winterbourne Central School for the B.C. the tender of Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., High Street, Thornton Heath, £17,247, has been accepted. Architect, Mr. William H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A.

DOLLIS HILL LANE.—The governors of St. Andrew's Hospital propose to carry out a considerable scheme of extensions. Mr. T. H. D. Scott, of 11 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, has been appointed architect to prepare the plans.

DOWNHAM.—The L.C.C. Housing Estate, Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., are the contractors for an elementary school on the seventh site, estimated to cost £33,490.

ELTHAM. — Plans passed by the L.C.C.: Swimming-bath, garage and racquet court, Court Road, for Messrs. George Hubbard & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., 45 New Bond Street, W.1; shop and houses, Avery Hill Road, for Mr. P. G. Newton, L.R.I.B.A., High Street, Orpington, Kent; club premises, Eltham Housing Estate, for Mr. W. R. Hindmarsh, architect.

ENFIELD.—A large housing scheme, comprising some 240 houses, is to be carried out. The builders are Sir William Prescott & Son, Ltd., Astor House, Aldwych, W.C.2. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. R. Crabb, A.R.I.B.A., Enfield.

FULHAM. — Mr. J. Crewdson, Horley, Surrey, is the contractor for the telephone exchange. Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., chief architect.

GOLDER'S GREEN. —A large corner site in Golder's Green Road, N.W.11, has been purchased for a "super" cinema. Mr. W. G. King, architect, 5 Great James Street, W.C.1, has prepared the plans.

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET. — Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2, are the contractors for extensive improvements to the Winchester Street branch bank, for Messrs. Midland Bank, Ltd. The bank's architects are Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

HORSEFERRY ROAD.—Mr. George E. Withers, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 50 Cannon Street, London, has been appointed by Messrs. Hovis, Ltd., to prepare plans for a proposed block of offices and flats on a site in Horseferry Road, S.W.

NEW CROSS.—Sir Banister Fletcher,

F.R.I.B.A., etc., is the architect for the rebuilding of the "Rising Sun," Dennett's Street.

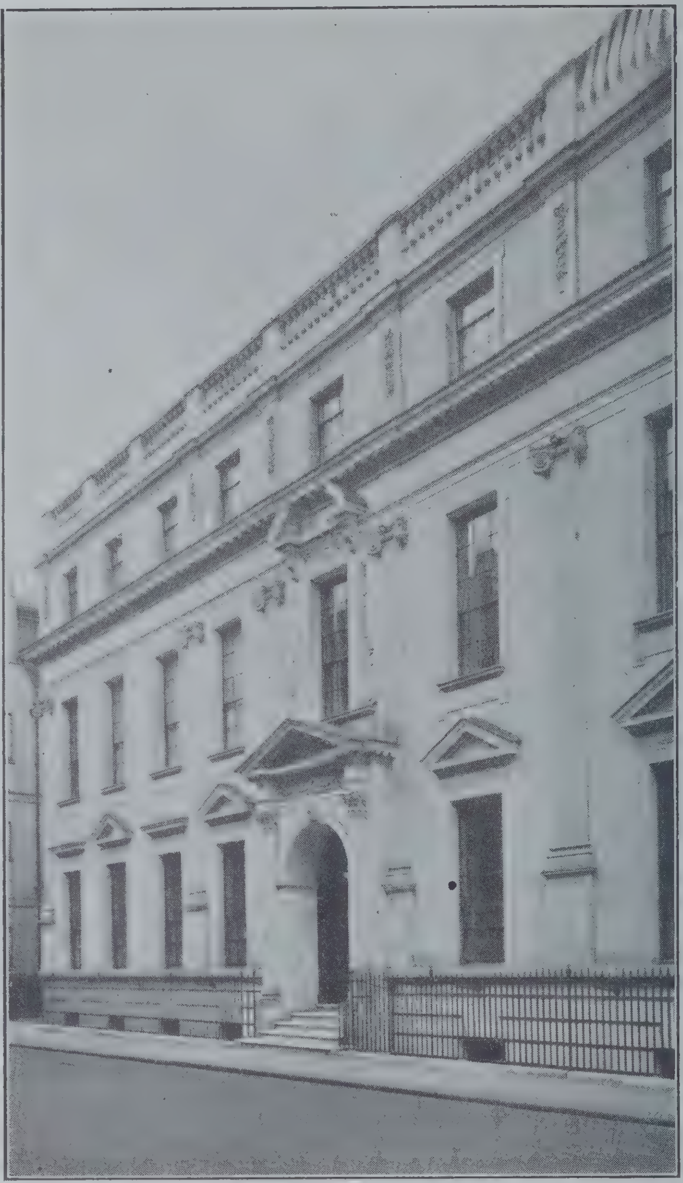
Old Broad Street.—Large premises in Old Broad Street, E.C.2, have been acquired by Messrs. The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.3, for extensions. The surveyor and assistant surveyor to the Bank are Mr. F. C. R. Palmer and Mr. W. F. C. Holden, FF.R.I.B.A.

Princes Street. — Work is about to be put in hand upon the second section of the large head office buildings of the Midland Bank, Ltd. The builders are Messrs. Rice & Son, 15 Stockwell Street, S.W.9. The architects are Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, FF.R.I.B.A., 9 St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.2, with Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

Putney Bridge. — New shops and showrooms are being built on a site near Putney. The builders are Messrs. T. J. Lovell & Sons, 6 Bathurst Street, W.1, whilst the steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.14. The architects are Messrs. Burgess, Holden & Watson, Station Approach, Beaconsfield.

Shoreditch. — The B.C. have selected the plans of Messrs. Yates, Cook & Derbyshire for stores and showrooms for the electricity department.

Southwark. — New factory premises are being erected in Southwark Street, S.E.1. The builders are Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Bridge, S.E.1, steelwork by Messrs. Young & Co., Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. The architects are Messrs. W. H. Woodroffe & Sons, 5 Bedford Row, W.C.1.



EGYPTIAN LEGATION, LONDON.
Ferdinand Billery, Architect.

The Egyptian Legation building has a wide stone frontage in an urban Classical style. The façade below the cornice shows two rows of seven apertures. Pilasters on pedestals support a tall entablature, which is surmounted by an attic with balustrade. Exception may be taken to the broken segmental pediment over the central first-floor window, which cuts into the frieze in a somewhat restless manner, but the building gives a general impression of dignity suggestive of its important function.

Springfield (Wandsworth). — Mr. G. Clare, L.R.I.B.A., 33 College Road, Harrow, has designed a market for a site at the junction of Garrett Lane and Twilley Street.

Stoke Newington. — The B.C. Special Baths Committee recommend that Mr. Arthur G. Porri, F.R.I.B.A., be instructed to prepare a scheme for a swimming bath on the Glebe Place site, such scheme to be based upon the possible development of the whole site for the erection of municipal buildings.

Streatham. — Plans have been passed by the Council for an L.C.C. school. Messrs. Fred. & T. Thorne.

Hill End.—Plans are being prepared by Mr. H. Carter Pegg, of 35 Parliament Street, Westminster, for the proposed new nurses' home at the Hill End Mental Hospital for the Hertford C.C. The building will be of brick construction, with accommodation for 50 nurses.

Surbiton.—The U.D.C. have in view the enlargement of their council offices in Ewell Road, at an estimated cost of £6,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Forsyth Maule, FF.R.I.B.A., 12 Stratford Place, W.1.

Tottenham Court Road.—A large block of flats is to be erected over Goodge Street "Tube" Station. The builders are Messrs. Perry & 20 Woodstock Street, W.1. Stee will be supplied by Messrs. Walker, Ltd., Tothill Street, minster, S.W.1.

Twickeni —The Council accepted the co of Messrs. Thor Bros. & Son, 55 Street, Surbiton, £11,550, for an el tary school. have been prepar Mr. F. W. Pearc Council's surveyor

Victoria Em ment. — Plans fo proposed rebuildi the south-east blo King's College been prepared by E. W. Tro F.R.I.B.A., Gray's Square, W.C.

Wapping. — A site has been pur in Choppin's by Messrs. Crossman & Co., brewers, White Road, E.1, for a public-house. Pla brewery architect.

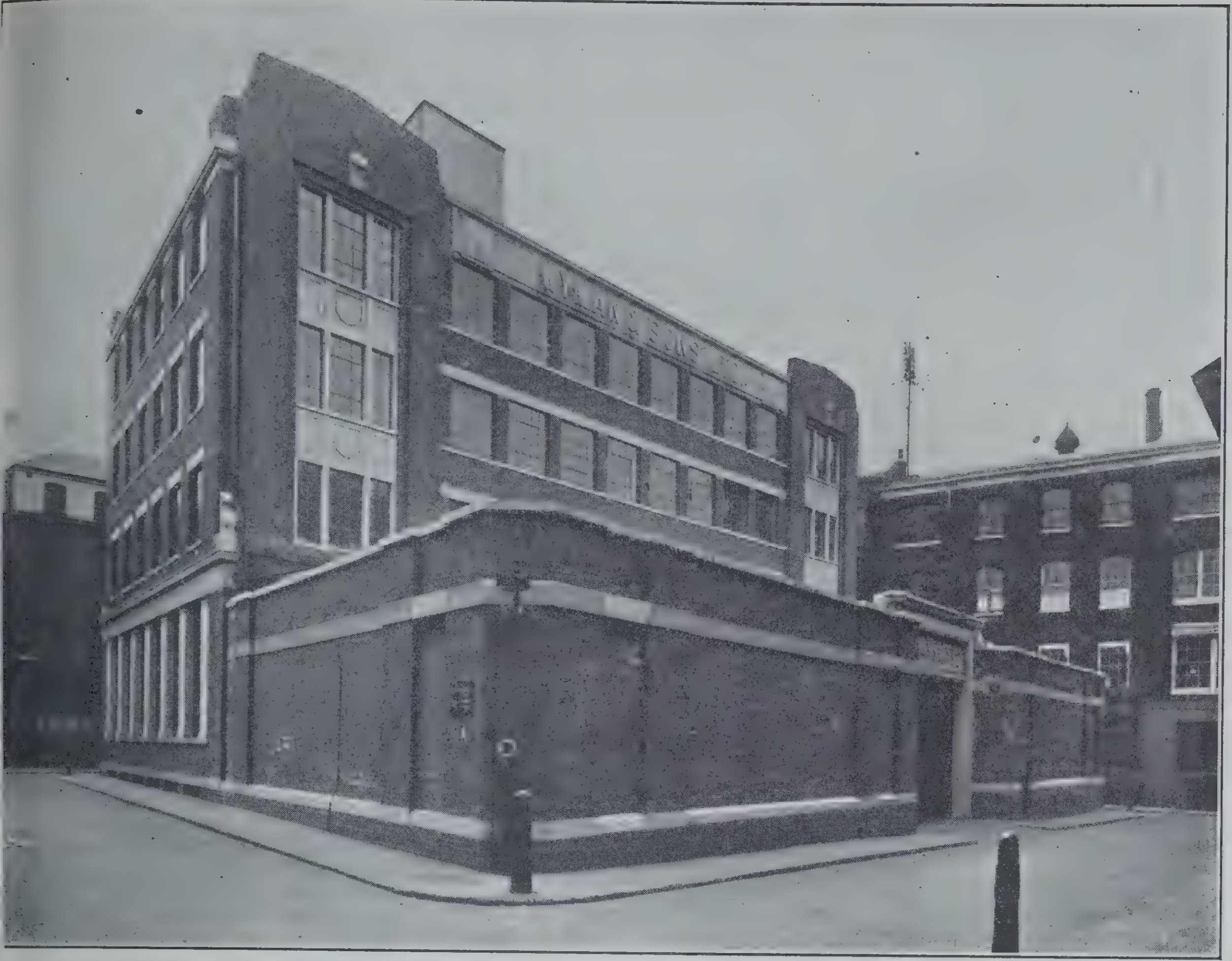
Wembley. — film-producing s are to be erected Wembley Exhi grounds by the incorporated Pic Ltd. Plans have prepared by Mr. ter G. MacDona Howitt Place, N.W

Westminster. — Middlesex Hospita building Com have accepted the der of Messrs. land & Hanne Cubitts, Ltd., 256 Inn Road, £241,511, for the tion of the new wing. The archit Mr. Alner W. F.R.I.B.A., of M Young & Hall Southampton Strand, W.C.

Woolwich. — have been passed houses in Bro Grove, and alter to buildings in wich Dockyard fo Royal Arsenal Co tive Society, Powis Street. Plans by the so architects' department.

Upper Tooting Road. — A site has been disposed of for bu purposes, and plans are under d sion. The new owners are Perry & Perry, builders, 20 Woo Street, W.1.

Upper Warlingham.—Work is to start upon a scheme for the tion of 26 non-parlour type h Plans have been prepared by Sydney E. Evershed, A.R.I Lloyds Bank Chambers, Surrey.



NEW PREMISES OF MESSRS. WYMAN & SONS, LTD., NEW STREET SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.
A. BURNETT BROWN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ı this new building the architect has attempted to arrange a series of large window openings in a simple and orderly ›mposition. The two large bays at the extremities of the elevation towards the open space have an imposing scale, hile the juxtaposition of brickwork and stone facings provide an agreeable contrast of tones. We have here a modern commercial building, economically constructed, to which has yet been given an architectural quality.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

TRINCHAM.—Mr. H. E. Brown, yor to the U.D.C., is to prepare ıeme for the erection of 34 flats nd adjoining Beaconsfield Road.

RNSLEY. — New headquarters o be erected in Pitt Street and ge Street for the Barnsley and ict Conservative Club. The con- ›rs are Messrs. C. D. Porter & of Doncaster Road. Plans were ıred by Mr. N. A. Witham, archi- and surveyor, 10 Regent Street, sley.

H.—Work has commenced on ıew Benedictine Church, to ac- odate 400 people. Plans pre- by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., of ›n.

GLESWADE. — Mr. Sydney C. L.R.I.B.A., is the architect of a Court House. Messrs. Pettengell rke, of Hitchin, are the builders.

MINGHAM. — The premises of s. Rackhams & Co., Bull Street, ngham, are to be reconstructed. ontractors are Messrs. John Ken- Co., Vauxhall, Birmingham.

MINGHAM.—Messrs. Harrison & Cox, F.R.I.B.A., 109 Colmore Row, Birmingham, are the architects for a building scheme connected with St. Vincent's Church, Ashisea Row, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. H. G. Bradley, architect, 10a Temple Row, Birmingham, has prepared plans for the proposed new picture house in Taunton Road, Balsall Heath.

BIRMINGHAM.—Plans are being prepared by Mr. A. J. White, architect, of 55 Newhall Street, Birmingham, for the erection of 12 shops on the Fox Hollies Estate, Acocks Green.

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs. Spooner & Tew, 5a Temple Row, Birmingham, architects, have prepared plans for a number of houses in Hall Green. They are also to erect 20 houses off Lordswood Road, Harborne, and seven bungalows at Stirchley.

BIRMINGHAM.—Nine hundred houses are shortly to be erected on the Birches Green Estate, and the E.C. sub-committee recommend the erection of a new school on the site. It is recommended that Mr. A. McKewan, architect, Birmingham, prepares the plans; Mr. U. M. Jones, Birmingham, the quantities; and Messrs. Henry Lea & Son, consulting engineers, Birmingham, the scheme for heating and lighting.

BLACKBURN.—Included in the plans approved are the following: Extension to Bishop's house, for the See of Blackburn. Architect, Mr. W. D. Caroe, 3 Gt. College Street, S.W.1. Extension to Mill Gate Street, for Messrs. Cunliffe & Ward, Paradise Mills, Gate Street. Architect, Mr. Arnold Ingham, Headroomgate Road, St. Anne's-on-Sea. Proposed greyhound track, for Messrs. Round & Thompson, Blackpool. Architect, Mr. H. Thompson, L.R.I.B.A., Borough Chambers, 7 Cedar Street, Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans have been approved for 52 subsidy houses at the Norbreck Garden City Estate. Architect, Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 8 Clifton Street, Blackpool.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The borough engineer, Mr. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I., is to prepare plans for the erection of houses on the Charminster site.

Brighton.—Alterations are to be carried out to the Brighton British Legion Club, Ltd., 60 West Street, Brighton. No contracts have yet been placed. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Garrett & Son, of 34 Ship Street, Brighton.

Cardiff. — A large block of business premises is being erected at the corner of Duke Street and High Street, Cardiff. The contractors are Messrs. Tucker, 181 Broadway, Cardiff. Plans were prepared by Messrs. Wilmot & Smith, AA.R.I.B.A., architects, of 4 Park Place, Cardiff.

Chesterfield.—Extensions are to be made to the Oldfield Pottery works. The architect is Mr. Derbyshire, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.

Chesterfield.—Stands and dressing-rooms for the Rugby Football Club have been designed by Mr. C. M. Bonce, 24 Spring Bank Road, Chesterfield.

Coventry. — The Corporation Housing Committee are to erect a further 30 houses adjoining the Radford housing estate, at a cost of £12,600.

Dordon (Tamworth). —The Dordon Working Men's Liberal Club, No. 217 Long Street, propose to erect a new concert room, etc. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Marston & Linford, architects, 36 Market Street, Tamworth.

Douai.—Plans for a large new abbey church have been accepted by the Conventual Chapter of Douai Abbey. Twenty-two side chapels will be provided. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Arnold Crush, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of Birmingham.

Douglas (I.o.M.). — Plans have been passed for Mr. I. E. Teare, architect, Athol Street, Douglas, for alterations to 40 Fort Street; and for Messrs. G. Kay & Sons, architects, 22 Athol Street, for a garage and depot.

Durham.—The contractor for the Miners' Institute at Quarrington Hill is Mr. R. Welsh, builder, Wheatley Hill, Durham. Plans were prepared by Messrs. Hays & Grey, F. & A.R.I.B.A., of Wingate, Durham.

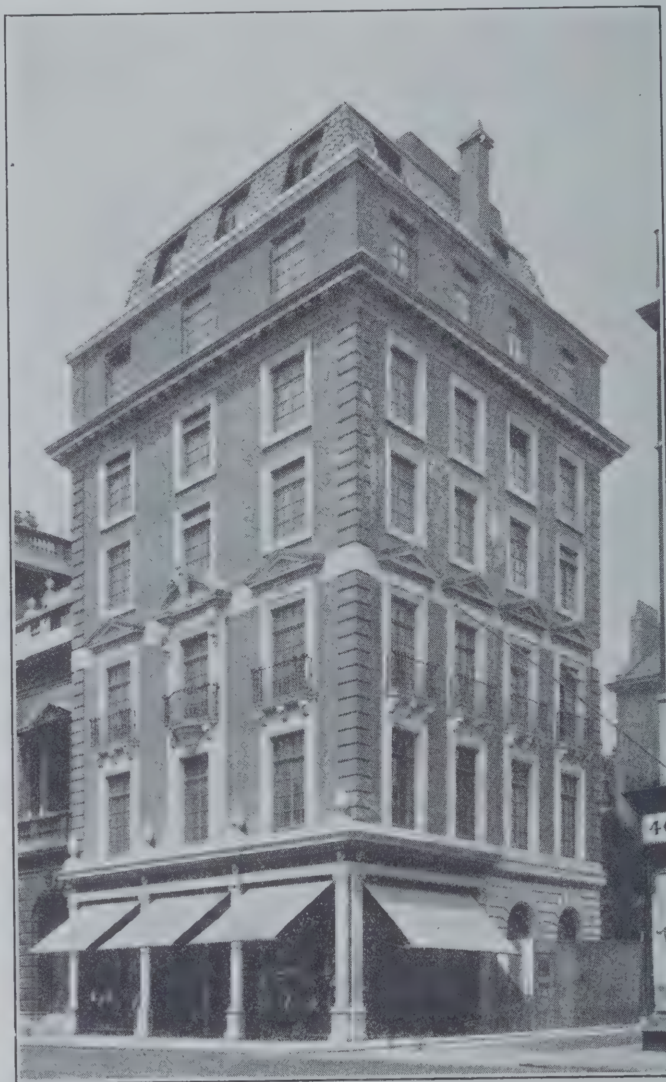
Edinburgh. — Extensions and improvements are meing carried out at the West Calder Roman Catholic School, Edinburgh. The extensions include three new classrooms, science department, handicraft department, and housecraft department. The contractors are Messrs. Wilson Bros., of West Calder. Plans were prepared by Mr. William Scott, of 9 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

Glasgow. — In connection with an application by Mr. W. Inglis, architect, of Bath Street, for a site at Knightswood for the erection of a cinema, the Corporation Housing Committee have decided to allocate a site for such purpose, and to invite tenders for its purchase.

Hanley.—The Stoke city engineer has prepared plans for a mortuary at Hanley, estimated to cost £1,250.

Hartshill (Staffs).—Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. R. Ashworth for a billiard hall and a block of shops in Hartshill Road.

Hexton.—A village hall is to be built. Mr. Percy Turner, A.R.I.B.A., of Bradford, is the architect. The builders are Messrs. Peck & Sons, of Barton.



NEW PREMISES, MESSRS. MEAKERS, LTD., PICCADILLY, W.

Mr. Adams, Acton, in conjunction with Messrs. Bomer & Gibbs, Architects.

In this instance a certain effect of formality is obtained by enclosing the pattern of the windows between a rectangle bounded rusticated quoins. The row of pediments over the second-floor windows, however, somewhat disturbs the unity of the facades and detracts from the broadness of scale which might have been achieved without them. Yet the building represents a gallant attempt to cope with the difficulties involved in giving the proper architectural treatment of a tall and narrow façade, in which it is necessary to introduce a large number of windows.

Liverpool.—A contract will short be placed for the erection of the n college which is to be erected at Mo ley Hill, Liverpool, at an estimat cost of £100,000. The building w comprise two wings, central block, a chap and dining-room, servi hall, and assembly-roo It will be situated on ov 26 acres of land, a ample provision has be made for recreation a playing fields. Plans f this scheme were p pared by Messr Leathart, Granger Webber, of 7 John Stre London.

Longton (Staffs). The Alexandra Pictu Palace is to be reco structed. The archite are Messrs. Wood & Go straw, of Tunstall.

Lymm.—Messrs. Her Thomason & Son, Oug trington, Lymm, Che are the contractors the erection of 12 hou in Pepper Street.

Manchester. — T Manchester and Distr Greyhound Owne Federation have acqui a site near the juncti of Kingsway and Mose Road, Fallowfield, wh they propose to constr a new greyhound rac track. The plans being prepared Colonel Westcott, arc tect and surveyor, Ga Cock Chambers, Bridge Street, M chester.

Northampton. — Corporation have pas plans for alterations additions to the "F Bells" public-hou Wellington Street. architect is Mr. Grayt York Road, Northam ton.

North Elving (Leicester). — Arthur Hind, F.R.I.B of Leicester, has prepa plans for a propo chapel at a cost of £7,(

Norton. — The W Riding E.C. have agr to revised plans fo larger elementary sch estimated to cost £8,

Oxford.—Mr. H. S. Rogers, F.S F.R.I.B.A., 119 St. Aldate's, Oxf is the architect for extensions to made at Somerville College, Woods Road.

Oxford.—Plans have been pa for additions to St. Ebbe's Sch Paradise Square. Plans were prep by Mr. H. W. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., George Street.

Penrith. — New premises ar be erected for Messrs. Barclays B Ltd., in Market Square. The cont tors are Messrs. John Laing & Ltd., Dalston Road, Carlisle. architect is Mr. R. Morton R L.R.I.B.A., of Penrith.

Building Contracts Open

** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ECONTREE. — November 22.— r the erection of refreshment houses the Becontree L.C.C. Housing Es- Particulars, the Valuer to the incil, Valuation, Estates, and Hous- Department, Old County Hall, ing Gardens, S.W.1.

RADFORD.—November 5. — For combined shops and dwelling- ses on the Odsal housing site. Par- lars, city architect, Town Hall.

RIGG.—November 2.—For an ele- tary school at Brigg, for the dsey County Council E.C. Particu- Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, archi- s, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln. osit £2 2s.

AMDEN TOWN, N.W.—Novem- 9.—For employment exchange. ticulars, the Contracts Branch, Office of Works, King Charles et, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

ATTERICK (YORKS).—Novem- 16.—For repairs of W.D. buildings supply of building materials. Par- lars, Commanding Royal Engineer, thumbrian area, Royal Engineer es, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire.

HESTER.—October 29.—For the ion of a mortuary at the Poor Institution, Hoole Lane, Chester. iculars, John H. Davis & Sons, itects, 14 Newgate Street.

AST HAM.—November 10.—For erection of 12 double tenement es on the Flanders site, High t South. Particulars, borough eer, Town Hall. Deposit £2.

LON (ABERDEENSHIRE).— ber 31.—For all trades in con- on with four houses at Hatton. iculars from Mr. James Hendry, h Council Office, Hatton, Aber- shire.

ETER. — November 2. — For ations to premises adjoining 74 n Street. Particulars, Contracts ch, H.M. Office of Works, King les Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

RING-BY-SEA (WORTHING). vember 8.—For telephone ex- ge. Particulars, Contracts Branch, Office of Works, King Charles t, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

CKNEY, E.—November 1.— a Post Office and Telephone ange. Particulars, Contracts h, H.M. Office of Works, King es Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

NG'S CROSS, W.C.—November or an Employment Exchange. culars, Contracts Branch, H.M. of Works, King Charles Street, Deposit £1 1s.

NCHESTER. — November 2.— he several works required in the erection of the Cheetham Municipal Special School, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. Particulars from the Education Offices, Deansgate. Deposit £2 2s.

MANSFIELD.—For the enlargement of the Grand Theatre. Particulars, Mr. John Tomlinson, architect, Victoria Street, South Normanton. Deposit £5.

PICTON (nr. CHESTER).—For the erection of new houses, farm buildings, adaptation works, to premises at Picton Hall and Lower Picton farms. Particulars, Mr. Douglas Wright, F.L.A.S., County Estate Office, Nicholas Street, Chester.

ROWLEY REGIS.—November 11. —For the lay-out of the site of the Tividale Hall Estate; construction of roadways, sewers, etc.; erection of 44 parlour and 72 non-parlour houses. Particulars, Mr. Stanley A. Griffiths, F.F.A.S., 87 High Street, Stourbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

RUNCORN.—October 29.—For the erection of 20 non-parlour type houses in Kingsway, Frodsham. Particulars, Mr. John L. Beckett, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, High Street, Runcorn. Deposit £2 2s.

ST. AUSTELL.—November 4.—For extensions to the St. Austell technical school, for the Cornwall C.C. Particulars, Mr. B. C. Andrew, architect, New Inn Chambers, St. Austell. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTHEND.—November 21.—Reinforced concrete engineers and contractors are invited to submit schemes, with specification, etc., and estimate for the design and construction of proposed shelter on Leigh Cliffs. Particulars, Mr. R. H. Dyer, Municipal Buildings, Southend. Deposit £2.

SUNDERLAND.—November 10.— For 54 four-roomed houses and 28 three-roomed houses at Newcastle Road (Crozier Street site). Particulars, borough engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

UTTOXETER.—October 31.—Erection of 19 non-parlour houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. Stan. S. Proud, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Uttoxeter.

WELLINGTON (SALOP).—November 12.—Erection of 64 non-parlour houses on the Orleton Lane site, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Walker, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Walker Street, Wellington. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

ABERDEEN.—The contract has been placed by the Aberdeenshire E.C. for the erection of a new school at Lyne of Shene. The successful builder is Messrs. G. Duncan & Son, Souterford Road, Inverurie. Plans were prepared by Mr. George Watt, Central Chambers, Union Street, Aberdeen.

ALDERSGATE (TAMWORTH).— For a motor-bus garage, for the Midland Red Omnibus Co., of Birmingham. Architect, Mr. A. Ashton, F.R.I.B.A., 33 Parade, Leamington Spa. The steelwork contractors are Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., of West Bromwich, and the general contractor Mr. J. R. Deacon, of Lichfield.

ALTRINCHAM. — The contractor for club premises at the junction of Mayors Road, Moss Lane and Manor Road is Mr. W. Brown, 26 Queens Road, Hale, Cheshire. Plans by Mr. T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., 19 Kingsway, Altrincham.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. — Erection of 35 houses on a site having frontages to Curzon Street, Hulme Street, French Street, and Herries Street, Ashton. The architects are Messrs. Linley & Gibson, of Market Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne. The contractors are Messrs. Crossman & Lackley, Ltd., 6 Wellington Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.

BARBOURNE (WORCESTER).— For new secondary school for girls. The plans are by Mr. A. V. Rowe, 38 Foregate Street, Worcester. Contractors, Messrs. Parsons & Morrin, 133 Belgrave Road, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM. — The following tenders are recommended by the E.C.: Erection of a new school at Spring Road, Tyseley, Messrs. John T. Harris, Ltd., £13,185; remodelling of the Garrison Lane Council School, Messrs. Maddocks & Walford, Birmingham, £6,799.

BLACKPOOL.—For the works in connection with the erection of the second portion of the Tyldesley Council School, boys' department, Condor Grove. Plans by Mr. Francis Wood, M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Blackpool. Contractors are Messrs. Atherton Bros., Ltd., of Blackpool.

BLYTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Purdie, Lumsden & Co., Ltd., £7,032 3s., for the erection of a new bridge at Bedlington.

BRADFORD. — The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. H. E. Pitts, Ltd., of Sunderland, £127,559, for 366 houses on various estates.

BRADFORD. — The Corporation Baths Committee have approved an amended estimate of £20,200 for the erection of district baths at Thornton, and the city architect is to obtain tenders for the work.

BRIGHTON.—The contract for the extension of the branch premises of Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., has been placed with Messrs. Mardon, Ball & Co., Farnham, Surrey. The architects are Messrs. Clayton & Black, AA.R.I.B.A., 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

BRIGHTON. — The Jockey Club and the Racestand Lessees have adopted a scheme prepared by Mr. A. J. Taylor, of Bath, for stabling, etc., at the Brighton Racecourse, at £15,000.

BRIGHTON. — The Corporation Electricity Committee have approved estimates of the engineer, £32,000, for extensions to buildings at Southwick Power Station.

CHESTERFIELD.—A large hotel, the "Hollinwood," is to be erected at Staveley Road. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Charles Vallance & Sons, Climber Street, Mansfield. The architects are Messrs. Clayton & Rignall, 12 Corporation Street, Chesterfield.

CORK.—A contract has been placed for the erection of the new Carnegie library at Cork. The contractor is Mr. T. Kelleher, Millard Street, Cork. Plans were prepared by Messrs. O'Flynn & O'Connor, of South Mall, Cork.

DERBY.—The orthopædic department of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary is to be enlarged. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Uttoxeter Old Road, Derby. The architects are Messrs. Young & Hall, FF.R.I.B.A., 17 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

EASTBOURNE.—Alterations and additions to the "White Hart Hotel," Eastbourne, for the Rock Brewery, Ltd., of Brighton. The building contract has been placed with Messrs. James Bodle, Ltd., builders, of 18 Victoria Place, Eastbourne, Sussex. The steelwork contract has been let to Messrs. J. Every, of Phœnix Ironworks, Lewes. Plans were prepared by Mr. Stavers H. Tiltman, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 31 Clifton Hill, Brighton.

ERDINGTON (BIRMINGHAM).—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. E. Garfield, Ltd., for extensions at the branch library.

FLEETWOOD.—A new Wesleyan Hall is to be built. Plans by Messrs. Potts & Hennings, A. & F.R.I.B.A., architects, 34 Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester. The contract has been let to Messrs. T. Riley, Ltd., Electric Saw Mills, Fleetwood.

GAINSBOROUGH. — A Unitarian Church is to be erected in Trinity Street. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Parade Chambers, East Parade, Sheffield.

GATESHEAD.—For a new R.C. School at Esh Winning, Co. Durham. The contract has been secured by Messrs. Hallwoods, contractors, Hyde, Ches. Plans by Mr. H. A. Yearsley, architect, 25 Market Street, Manchester. Electric light contract, Messrs. John Adams, Ltd., electrical and mechanical engineers, 15 Tariff Street, Manchester; central heating by Messrs. Craig & Mills, Ltd., 22 Cooper Street, Manchester.

GLASGOW. — The Corporation Health Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. J. Morrison & Sons (Glasgow), Ltd., £2,978 10s., for the erection of a recreation hall at Belvidere Hospital.

GRAIGEULLEN (LEINSTER).—Messrs. T. Thompson & Son, Carlow, are contractors for the Catholic Church.

HACKNEY.—The L.C.C. E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Marrable Bros., of Leytonstone, £11,997, for the conversion of Upton House as a central school. The architect is Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

HAMMERSMITH. — The L.C.C. E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston, £19,663, for an elementary school at Lena Gardens.

HAMPTON HILL.—The Middlesex E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., of Kensington, £14,450, for an elementary school.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Conway, Ltd., of Weymouth, £19,978, for the erection of 48 houses on the Elephant Farm Estate.

KINGSBURY.—For a new block at the Kerton Lane Council School, the tender of Messrs. J. Stewart & Sons, of Tottenham, has been accepted, £10,843. Plans by the county architect.

KING'S HEATH (BIRMINGHAM).—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. G. Mobbs, contractor, for a bank at High Street.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the following tenders for houses: Messrs. Paul Rhodes, Ltd., 172 at York Road and Selby Road Estate, £58,764; Messrs. W. Thompson & Sons, 104 on the Meanwood Estate, £39,716.

LEEK.—Erection of 28 "A" type houses and six "A" type on the Novi Lane site. For the former the tender of Mr. S. Salt, Leek, at £462 per house, is recommended, and the latter that of Mr. Fred Salt, Leek, at £462 per house.

LEICESTER. — The E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. T. W. Bilson, of Leicester, £16,090, for an elementary school in Knighton Road.

LEWISHAM. — The L.C.C. E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. F. R. Hipperson, Broad Street Place, E.C., £7,108 14s. 3d., for the enlargement of the Athelney Street Elementary School, Lewisham.

LIGHTWATER.—For three pairs of houses on the Avenue site, the tender of Messrs. Church & Co., Lightwater, £2,115, has been accepted.

LIVERPOOL.—For Lloyd's Bank premises at Victoria Street, the contractors are Messrs. William Moss & Sons, Ltd., of Roscoe Street, Liverpool. Plans by Messrs. Grayson & Barnish, architects, 606 Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool. Sub-contractors: plasterer, Messrs. Connor & Son, Liverpool; steelwork, Messrs. Henderson & Glass, Ltd., Liverpool; floors, The Kleine Fireproof Floor Co., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—In connection with the proposed erection of the new department of geology at the University of Liverpool. Plans by Messrs. Briggs & Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., Royal Liver Buildings, Pier Head, Liverpool. Contractors are Messrs. J. Henshaw & Sons, 8 Chatham Street, Liverpool.

LYMM.—Messrs. Henry Thomason & Son, Oughtrington, Lymm, Ches., are the contractors for the erection of 12 houses in Pepper Street.

MABLETHORPE. — A parish church and rectory are to be built. Plans by Mr. A. Hill, A.R.I.B.A., High Street, Mablethorpe.

MAIDSTONE.—Erection of the new open-air school at Wickham Street, Bexley, Welling, for the Kent E.C. Contractors, Messrs. Clarke & Leaky, Ltd., St. George's Works, Northead, Kent; steelwork, Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., 4 Central Buildings, London; steel windows, Brunswick Engineer Co., Brunswick Place, London; pavings, Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; floors, Messrs. Concrete, Ltd., 50 Wellington Square, Leeds. The estimated cost of the scheme is about £14,000.

MALTBY HALL. — For the proposed extensions to the Maltby Hall Council School, boys' department, Plans prepared in the architects'
department, West Riding Cou
Council, the contractors being Mes
T. Jenkinson & Sons (Doncast
Ltd., builders, Bentley Road, D
caster.

MANCHESTER.—For extension
Boddington's Breweries, in Brid
Street, Strangeways. Plans by Mr
Westcott, 13 Bridge Street, Manches
Contract let to Messrs. R. &
Howarth, builders, Crossfield Wo
Rochdale.

MANCHESTER.—Premises at
Ann's Square and Barton Square
to be converted into motor show-roo
The architects are Messrs. J. W. Be
mont & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., 24 Bra
nose Street, Manchester. The cont
has been let to Messrs. Robert Car
& Co., Ltd., Elsinore Road,
Trafford, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. —
James McEwan, builder, of Back
wood Terrace, Newcastle, propose
erect 10 houses in Dunholme R
Plans by Mr. C. S. Errington,
Gronger Street West, Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. —
Education Committee are to buil
large addition to the elemen
school at Walker Gate. Plans
been prepared by Messrs. Marsha
Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newca
on-Tyne.

OXFORD.—The Corporation H
ing Committee recommend the
der of Messrs. Structural Contrac
Ltd., Victoria Street, London, £50,
for 92 houses on the Gipsy
Estate.

PENRITH.—Messrs. John Lai
Son, Ltd., Dalston Lane, Carlisle,
the contractors for the new Barc
Bank in Market Square. Architect,
R. M. Rigg, L.R.I.B.A., Corney Squ
Penrith.

PETERBOROUGH. — A bloc
flats for women is to be erecte
All Saints' Road. Plans by Me
Traylen, Newton & Warwick, Nat
Provincial Buildings, Manor St
Peterborough.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Corpora
recommend the tender of Me
Howe & Bishop, £11,172, for
shops for the blind at Portsdown

ROSENDALE (LANCS.).—F
new church. The contractor is M
Bradley, of Stacksteads, Bacup.
by Mr. R. Byrom, A.R.I.B.A.,
Victoria Buildings, Bury.

SCARBOROUGH. — The P
Church at Staintondale, Raven
near Scarborough, is to be rebuilt.
architect is Mr. J. Rickinson,
Robin Hood Bay, near Scarbor
the contractor being Mr. T. Read
builder, Scalby, Scarborough.

SEAFORD.—For alterations
additions to the Bay Hotel the
mer Building Works' tender has
accepted.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corpor
Housing Committee have accepte
tenders of Messrs. James Lav
Sons, Ltd., for the erection o
houses, £32,010, and 52 h
£19,142, on the Longley Estate.
W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., city
tect, Town Hall, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD.—The E.C. have
contract to Messrs. D. O'Neill &
for the conversion of Arundel
ings into a domestic science sch

(*Continued on page* 706)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
nes Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
ditto	10/3	Ditto
Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
ditto	10/6	Ditto
Breeze	5/6	Ditto
nes Sand	12/6	Ditto
and	11/6	Ditto
ied Sand	12/9	Ditto.
and Cement	53/–	Per Ton
l Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
ite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Stone Lime	50/9	Ditto
ad Blue Lias Lime	53/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
ons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
d Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
ard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
l Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
itto headers	390/–	Ditto
itto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
itto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
itto double headers	510/–	Ditto
itto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
or Buff, Cream and bronze ne cost of similar white glazed ks	40/–	Ditto
or other colours to the cost of lar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
ridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
ED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
azed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
to bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
to sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto	
—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
nary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
ceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
to locking or crew stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

—	Prices 4in.	Prices 6in.	Units.
on coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
bends	6/9	14/6	Each
junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
r Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
on coated interceptor with clearing arm, , bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

OLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Seal Manhole covers.				
d medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

S—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
gor or	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
madoc	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
s	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
R.	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
lon	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

oreland Random first green slates, R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

labole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

—		
Broseley hand-made, sand-faced es	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

igated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
igated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
er sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/– cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—												
Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/5
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	1/6½
Stop ends do	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	4¾*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

Lead delivered		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets 28/9		Lead pipes in coils 29/3		Lead soil pipes 32/3
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—
		Each				
		1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to s in quantities of 100 upwards		
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*

	Feet super						
In places not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	10
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sha
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/– ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/– ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/– ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/– ..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/– ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/– ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/– ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/– ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/– ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/– ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/– ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/– ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/– ..	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 704)

SHEFFIELD.—The Watch Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Abbott & Bannister, Ltd., £36,270, for the extension of the central fire station in Rockingham Street.

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of a new police station for the Walkley Division. Plans were prepared by Mr. W. G. Davies, the city architect. The contractors are Messrs. Melling Bros., Ltd., £10,340.

SHEFFIELD. — The tender of Messrs. H. Teanby, Ltd., £30,473 2s. 10d., is recommended for the council school on the Wybourn Housing Estate.

SKEVTON (LANCASTER). — Mr. A. C. Thoms, Wheatfield Street, Lancaster, has secured the contract for the new school for St. Luke's Church of England. Plans by Messrs. Austin & Paley, Castle Park, Lancaster.

SOUTH SHIELDS—Business premises in King Street, South Shields, are to be entirely rebuilt. The new building will comprise five storeys, with lifts. The first section of the work has been placed with Messrs. Carruthers & Salt, of 1 Heugh Terrace, South Shields. Plans were prepared by Messrs. T. A. Page & Son, of King Street, South Shields.

SOWERBY BRIDGE.—The Council have accepted the following tenders for the erection of 50 houses at Beech Wood: Masons and bricklayers, Messrs. E. & T. Bower, Ltd., Halifax; carpenters and joiners, Messrs. J. Hawkyard & Sons, Ltd., Elland; slaters and plasterers, Messrs. Lumb Bros., Ltd., Halifax. Mr. J. Eastwood, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor.

ST. HELEN'S.—The T.C. propose to erect an open-air school at Rainford Road. Plans by Messrs. Biram & Fletcher, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 17 George Street, St. Helen's, Lancs. The contract has been placed with Messrs. W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., builders and contractors, Bank Chambers, Runcorn, Ches.

ST. PANCRAS.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender, £3,422, of Messrs. Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Pall Mall, for foundations for dwellings at Ossulston Street, St. Pancras. The architect for the scheme is Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

SUNDERLAND. — Extensions are proposed to the premises of Messrs. H. Binns, Son & Co., Ltd., Borough Road. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Fawcett Street, Sunderland.

SWANSEA.—Erection of a new church in Llanyfelach Road, Trefoeth, Swansea. Plans were prepared by the architect, Mr. J. B. Fletcher, 21 Dumfries Place, Cardiff. The contractors are Messrs. Morgan Bros., Cwm Yaod, Landore, Glam.

SWANSEA.—Extensive additional buildings are to be erected at the works of the Phœnix Tinplate Co. at Yatalyfera. The contract has been placed with Messrs. McKenna, Ltd., Bank Chambers, Heathfield Street, Swansea, and will be supervised by Messrs. William Walter Hughes & Associates, 12 Cambrian Place, Swansea.

TIVERTON.—Messrs. Nicks Br builders, of Bradninch, Devon, are successful tenderers for the erection the new war memorial library Tiverton, Devon. Plans were prepa by Messrs. J. P. Dixon & J. Bams of St. Peter Street, Tiverton, Dev

TYSELEY (BIRMINGHAM) The Corporation have accepted tender of Messrs. W. Edwards (C tractors), Ltd., Birmingham, for erection of 108 parlour type hou at Spring Road.

WALKERGATE (NEWCASTL —The E.C. have accepted the ten of Mr. John Craven, £9,670 12s. for an infants' school.

WALLSEND. — Extensions are be carried out to the works of Mes R. Hood, Haggie & Sons, Ltd., r manufacturers, of Willington Qu The work has been placed with Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Balmore Road, Possil Park, Glasg

WILMSLOW.—Messrs. Swann Scaife, A.R.I.B.A., architects, Peters Chambers, Stockport, have p pared plans for the construction o petrol station at Fulshaw Cross. contract has been let to Messrs. Brown & Sons, Ltd., builders, Stat Road, Wilmslow, Ches.

Lloyds Bank at Tooting

Owing to the fact that two bra offices are being built by Mes Lloyds Bank, Ltd., at Tooting, so confusion inadvertently arose, and wrongfully attributed the one ill trated on page 624 of our issue October 14 to Messrs. Home & Knig AA.R.I.B.A.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

low for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
low for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
ow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
ow for water, ditto	⅜%
ow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
dd for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
dd for every additional storey in height	7/6
for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
ow for supervision of plastering	7/6
ow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
ow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
to, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
w for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
	Per Foot Run
rding complete	4/-
ked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
per gantry complete	40/-
per roadways	8/-
	Per Foot Cube
lling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
vate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9*d*.
king and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
king, strutting and shoring	1/- ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
and cement and ballast rete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
d stoneware drains jointed in nent or standard iron drains ated in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
s, including concrete surround 1 iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
in 1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/-	830/-	1060/-
,, cement mortar ..	635/-	845/-	1075/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
asphalte	9*d*.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing ricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
her joint in cement		2½*d*.
oint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
lf-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
f of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
bbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over he common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
le-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	 Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/- ..	93/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/- ..	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/- ..	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/- ..	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	.. ..	115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	.. ..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	.. ..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Casement Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	40/3	49/3	52/3

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/3
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ¼ in.	⅜ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 i
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3,

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flus or Sta Bea
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 100
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	Cast Glass ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glaz
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stip
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/
In scarlet, ivy green. or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If Narr Wid
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Ena
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Wax	Supe Frer
Polishing	6*d.*	1/

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	Patt
On walls	1/5	2/
On stairs	1/10	2,
On ceilings	1/7	2/

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

ı the intervals of training future architects, Pro- ›r Reilly devotes some of his scant leisure to the less important work of educating laymen to a ›er understanding and appreciation of the Art erves. From time to time, articles from his pen :ar in *John O'London's Weekly,* which bright : paper for thoughtful people may be con- ulated alike upon its recognition of Architecture ıe of the things that matter, and upon its selection ıe contributor who expounds the fact. Professor :y's latest article, in the current issue, deals with ıe Age of Concrete,'' an era he perceives to be ually approaching and " which may cause, and ably will in the end, as great a revolution in ling as did Roman concrete eighteen centuries '' Indeed, the importance of the Roman innova- in vaulting over vast spaces with concrete has ly received its due recognition; and though :ly improved materials and appliances are ready ır hand for the purpose, we have, as yet, scarcely ıed the level of Roman achievements with this rial. Though, doubtless, an idle occupation, it is esting to speculate what might have happened ıe world's architecture had the Roman Empire allen and the secret of the Roman cement not been in the ruins. For one thing, the world would ıave taken seven centuries to reach the somewhat ed span of the Gothic arch. It is probable that distinctive span would never have been evolved; ın such case Britain would have been spared the ıological phenomenon of the century-long :tle of the styles.''

* * *

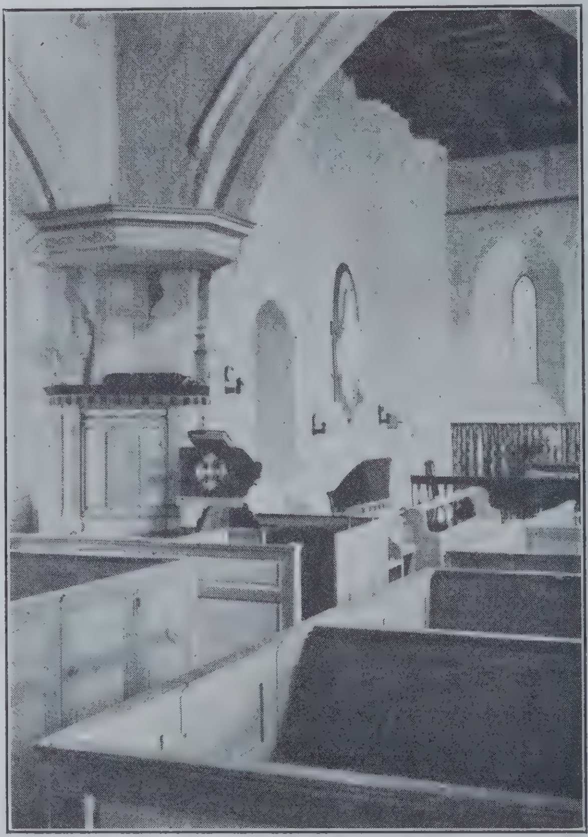
om this article we might deduce that Professor y himself is developing a new orientation in 'd to modern tendencies in Architecture. A few ago he, with others, was profoundly interested e more recent work of the United States. That ısiasm appears to have slackened with the reali- ı that American achievement centres mainly in :yscraper, and that the American architects have l to devise an artistic treatment, either expressive ›r commensurate with, its novelty of form. ıbly the facility with which steel framing lends to fancy dress, whether in Beaux Arts stone- or Venetian Gothic brickwork, has been the l. We should judge that Professor Reilly now to see the future architecture in reinforced ete, and this is a material that will, to a great t, dictate its own expression. " The buildings of ıture constructed in it will not be of the heavy mental character bricks and stone imply. The new architecture will be more akin to Gothic than to Classic, but with angular forms rather than curved ones, for the moulds of the latter are difficult to make.'' Also expensive! It is one of the saving virtues of reinforced concrete that, in these days of increasing building costs, it will not pay to make moulds to perpetuate the old traditional motifs. That, at least, will force architects out of the rut, and to thinking along original lines. As yet we must look to the Continent, and particularly France, where reinforced concrete was invented, for the first tentative experiments in a new architecture. " To begin with,'' says the Professor to his lay audience, " we shall no doubt think the buildings ugly. In the end we shall find them possessed, we fancy, of strange power rather like that of some of the pictures of machinery in the ' Metropolis ' film. Probably our appreciation will be speedier, if our own architects begin to experiment in the architectural treatment of reinforced concrete. The cosmopolitanism of the present age tends to leave us too much under the thrall of foreign idiom. All our architectural ideas originally came from other countries, but were developed here into a native tradition. " The Age of Concrete '' will probably follow the same procedure.

* * *

The full details of the proposals of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee for co-ordinating the passenger transport facilities in the London traffic area have now been made public, and we see no reason to alter the views we previously expressed when an intelligent forecast of the main provisions was given in *The Times.* It is stated that the proposals for a common fund and management have, generally, been favourably received by the public and private bodies concerned in providing the transport facilities. This was only to be expected from the London County Council, which sees a prospect of eliminating much of the competition which makes their tramway undertaking a hopelessly losing concern. Lord Ashfield, the head of the Underground group, is less certain in his attitude. He is reported to have expressed a liking for adventure and for the risks of private enterprise, and a scheme which limits the scope and extent of his combine's activities to certain lines and in certain directions can hardly hold a strong appeal for him. The most notable point about the report, however, is its negation or abrogation of the principle that unrestricted competition tends to the benefit of the people as a whole. It is the abandonment of a hitherto important tenet of British economics, and the truth of the converse proposition, even in the restricted area of London, has yet to be proved. Monopolies have never been favoured by the British people, and the Committee's proposals, in effect, propose to create a monopoly that will be shared by several public and a number of private bodies. Frankly, we do not see how it can work satisfactorily even if the decisions of the superman, who must be found to manage the whole of London's transport, are enforced with all the power and weight of the Advisory Committee acting as the supreme controlling authority. The object of the scheme is to cut out competition, to reduce facilities on the whole, whereas they need to be extended. On whom the cost of extending facilities, where needed, is to fall, does not appear; nor does the elimination of old, inconvenient or out-of-date systems of transport seem to have been provided for.

* * *

A correspondent sends us a view of the interior of Great Casterton Church, which lies close to the Great North Road, a few miles north of Stamford, with the information that this church, which is regarded as one of the best examples of Early English work in that district, is about to be restored for the first time. "Restored" is an ominous word, particularly so in this case, as we are given to understand that the old box pews, a unique font and other quaint fitments, are to disappear in the process. We are not possessed of the reasons supporting these drastic proposals, but unless the surrounding population has so greatly increased as to necessitate a more cramped form of seating, we think it is a profound pity to destroy yet another example of the old English church as it was. As long as the building serves its purpose, judicious reparation is all that is required; the entire remodelling of the interior is uncalled for. Too often there is a mistaken religious enthusiasm behind proposals such as this; but the form of seating which served our forefathers for several hundred years might well serve our needs also. They were not less pious than we. The defect in most of our country churches is lack of colour; these old pews seem to present an excellent vehicle for it. Why not save the pews and give a young decorative artist of ability a chance to see what he could do with the building?



GREAT CASTERTON CHURCH, RUTLAND.

* * *

In the October issue of *The Keystone*, the Journal of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, are given some particula the further progress of the Association's camp for minimum salaries. A Sub-Committee of Association Executive met a Sub-Committee of R.I.B.A. Practice Committee and, with certain r fications, more or less recommended the adoptio the original A.A.S.T.A. proposals. This joint re was referred by the R.I.B.A. Practice Committ the Allied Societies, which rejected it by a cons able majority on the ground that the "standar tion" of salaries was not in the best interest assistants. The contention of the A.A.S.T.A. that they had not proposed standardisation at time. Logically, that is true, but it seems inevi in these days that a "minimum" salary become "maximum," and, t fore, a standardised one. A.A.S.T.A. are now to cuss with a Sub-Comm of the Allied Societies ference minimum salarie the basis of the Inst Examinations, a measu qualification being equ against a correspon measure of remuneratio

* * *

Much sympathy was pressed at the John V Bi-centenary ceremonie Bath on Tuesday for Mayor of the City, A man Cedric Chivers, was prevented by regret illness from taking pa a celebration which organised largely thr his initiative and in the parations for which he the keenest interest. A man Chivers may be sa be the "Grand Old M of Bath, and held in highest esteem and affe by his fellow citizens. much of his enthusiasm the architectural beauti the city over which he sides were voiced in th cellent speech with which Madame Sarah G welcomed the City's visitors. Most vis will have resolved, we think, to make an visit at no distant date. Indeed, with the exce Great Western rail service, there is no reason Londoners should not enjoy at week-ends or freq intervals the indefinable "atmosphere" of Bat which the Mayoress alluded. They would find t much more of interest and genuine worth than famous resorts can supply, apart from the exce curative waters which Bath provides in addition. arrangements which enabled an extensive progra to be carried through without a hitch or fat great credit is due to Mr. John Hatton, the Secretary of the Celebration Committee.

COMPETITION RESULTS

Beckenham Urban District Council proposed Municipal Offices

First Premium, Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, FF.R.I.B.A., London.
Second Premium, Messrs. E. Berry Webber & J. O. Cheadle, AA.R.I.B.A., London.
Third Premium, Mr. W. Naseby Adams, A.R.I.B.A.

West Smethwick Wesleyan Church

First Premium, Messrs. Webb & Gray, Architects, of Dudley.

MR. WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., PRESIDENT OF THE R.I.B.A., PLACING A LAUREL WREATH ON JOHN WOOD'S HOUSE.

BATH

By "SCRUTATOR."

I have never been able to decide between the rival ims of Bath and Oxford as to which is the most autiful city in England. I purposely confine my wilderment to this country, so there is no need r Scotsmen to get argumentative about Edinburgh, for Irishmen to take up the cudgels on behalf of iblin. I at once admit to them that Edinburgh is e most beautiful city—(in Scotland!)—and that iblin surpasses every other city—(in Ireland!). ford has an approach from the station that any of more squalid of our industrial towns might envy, ilst Bath has a fringe of suburbs which I once ard the late Lord Curzon describe as the "Ragged ico fringe of a beautiful tapestry." If anyone ites to me to say that the actual words d by his Lordship were "Ragged calico edge," I ll treat such person's communication with disdain- silence.

It may be my classical upbringing, but I am lined to award the palm to Bath. Oxford always s me with unsatisfied longings; it seems so remely to be the city of the second best, and yet re is something so beautiful in its ensemble that ave sometimes doubted whether the finest cities do t demand some sacrifice on the part of the individual buildings—some surrender to the need of the whole. For, apart from the Taylor and Randolph and the Parish Church, neither of them, I suppose, strictly University buildings, is there any building in Oxford, ancient or modern, which attains to any very high degree of excellence? By excellence I mean that quality of performance which is to be observed in the finest examples of the buildings of Paris, Florence or ancient Athens. I suppose all loyal sons of Oxford will curse me by book and by bell, and the solemn curse of an Oxford man must be a terrible affair, but such is my considered judgment—a judgment that saddens me whilst I write, for Oxford is one of my shrines. I return to it again and again; the allurement of its baffling beauty entices me to my final exasperation. I love it as one would a beautiful and gifted person who never seems to be able to rise to the full height of their opportunities.

Now Bath has quite a different effect on me; I find it extremely satisfying, which sounds like a recommendation to try a particular kind of suet pudding. There is a quality of excellence about many of the buildings that eloquently witness to the quality of the minds of the master builders who erected them. Wood the Elder, Wood the Younger, and Robert

Adam have all left the impress of their individual genius on this lovely city of the west. If I had to choose which town I should like to live in I should decide for Bath with long holidays at Oxford. I think that for permanency the Bath Buns would be more endurable than the Oxford trousers. I once had a client who started talking to me about building him a perfect house, an idea which I promptly eliminated by telling him that I did not build perfect houses, that if he wanted an architect who would build him a perfect house he must seek help elsewhere. I told him that I did not like perfect houses any more than I liked perfect people; their perfection was usually obtained at too great a cost. However, this is by the way. My point is that I doubt if there can be a perfect city any more than there can be a perfect house, that any perfection must be the perfection of a rather low performance, that if the heights of emotional interest are to be achieved, there will be some valleys of might-have-been better. Now if I had any criticism to make of Bath, it is that in some moods she is a little too majestic, a little aloof, a little too remote from everyday experience. There is about her a touch of patrician haughtiness, and, as the charlady said, "I do 'ate 'aught"! A robust contemptuousness which seems to ask with the insolence of a Beau Nash, "Who the deuce *you* are"? Bath is proud where Oxford is humble, and if we admit the justifiable pride of the beautiful and the efficient, it is the humility of the wise that we love.

But in spite of the awesomeness of those imposing squares and spectacular crescents, those noble streets built for parade and pomp, there is at the same time an air of gaiety about the city—a holiday feeling that pervades and exhilarates both resident and visitor.

There is, as always with an ancient pleasure resort, an accompanying air of sadness, a wistful longing after vanished glories, a gaiety that is half a sigh. Possibly Venice is the supreme example of this, and if Venice is haunted with ghosts in cloaks and masks, Bath still echoes in fancy to the tap of red-heeled shoes.

This week, the Mayor and Aldermen and Council of the City of Bath are celebrating the bi-centenary of the arrival of the Elder Wood in the Somerset town. The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects hung a wreath on Wood's house; as an admirer of the Romans he should have been particularly happy in his visit to Bath. Possibly, also assisted by the Mayor and Corporation, he ate a Bath Bun, but much as I like Bath Buns, my own recommendation would be a Bath Oliver biscuit. As a rule, it is only a resident or an habitué who knows about these delicate little circular pieces of baked pastry the colour of parchment; they are a sort of reserved mystery to which only the initiated, the real lovers of Bath, are introduced. They should be eaten sparingly, never more than one or two at a time, accompanied by a small glass of old port. I believe they were invented by Dr. Oliver somewhere about the middle of the 18th century, possibly as a sort of fasting fare for his overfed patients, but they conjure up (with the help of the port) a picture of Bath in its heyday—the Bath of the stage coach and the private chaise, of the sedan chair, of Ralph Allen, most princely of patrons, and of Beau Nash, most impertinent Master of Ceremonies. They act as a sort of time machine to transport you back to the crinolines and patches, the kisses, quarrels and duels of our ancestors. Bath, of course, had its reputation as a health resort long before the 18th century. The Romans first discovered the curative qualities of its waters, and there is still sufficient of the Roman Bath left for us to realise the importance that the place had for the Masters of the Ancient Worl During the 19th century Bath was somewha neglected; the Victorians were probably a littl shocked of the ghosts of those naughty red-heele people who danced and frivolled within its walls. Th city in those days appears to have been surrendere to fat old ladies with pug-dogs who drove about i a mysterious conveyance called a landau, and t yellow-faced and short-tempered Anglo-Indians doubtless attracted by the balm of the healin waters.

The 20th century has witnessed a kind of Renaissance—the return to the road has done i You can, if you like, start magnificently fro London along the new arterial Great West Roa picking up the trail of the Old Bath Road, where i leaves Hounslow, and then on to Slough, Maidenhea Newbury and Marlborough. You find the old stag coach inns waiting you along the way, called int renewed life and activity by the return to the roa and if you were lucky and the ties of business wer not too great, you reached Bath in time for th centenary festivities and paid your humble tribut to that precocious architect who, it is said, ha already in the early twenties of his life conceive the main lines of his immense design.

Professional Societies

Liverpool Architectural Society

The official opening of the Society's new premises Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, will take place o November 9, when Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., wil read a paper on "Old French Architecture and it Relation to Modern Practice." On November 23 Professor S. D. Adshead will read a paper o "Architecture and the British Empire," and Professor Patrick Abercrombie follows, on December 7 with a paper on "The Town Planning and Cit Building of the Knights of Malta." A number o interesting papers have been arranged during th early months of next year, among which we note o January 11 an informal talk on "The Work of th R.I.B.A." by its Secretary, Mr. MacAlister, and a paper on "Logic in Architecture," by Mr. Rober Atkinson on March 21.

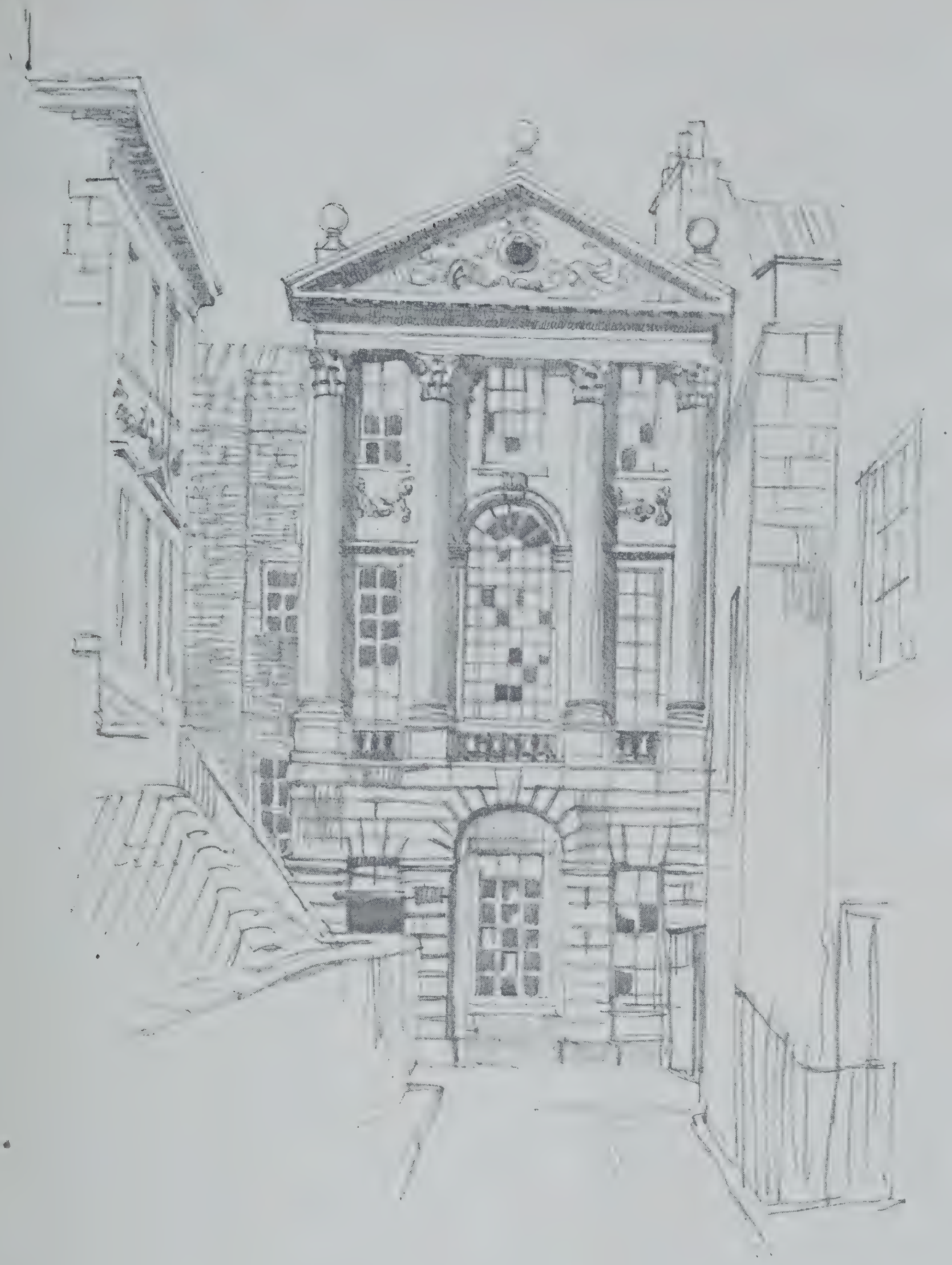
Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects

The Council at their last meeting agreed in principle to the formation of the Essex Society of Architects, and steps are being taken to convene meetings in the near future at Romford, Chelmsford and Colchester with a view to setting up branches with th Southend Society of a federal organization, to b known as the Essex Society of Architects. This bod will, it is hoped, be affiliated to the R.I.B.A.

The Southend Society is now completing the firs year of its existence and possesses a membership rol of nearly 60. It has held monthly meetings durin the year, at which lectures have been given by eminen architects.

The first annual dinner of the Society will be hel on December 15 at Southend, and Mr. Walter Tapper A.R.A., President of the R.I.B.A., has promised to b present.

Architects in Essex who would be willing to suppor the formation of the Essex Society are requested t write to Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., Hon Secretary, at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend



RALPH ALLEN'S TOWN HOUSE, BATH.

JOHN WOOD AND BATH

By A. Trystan Edwards.

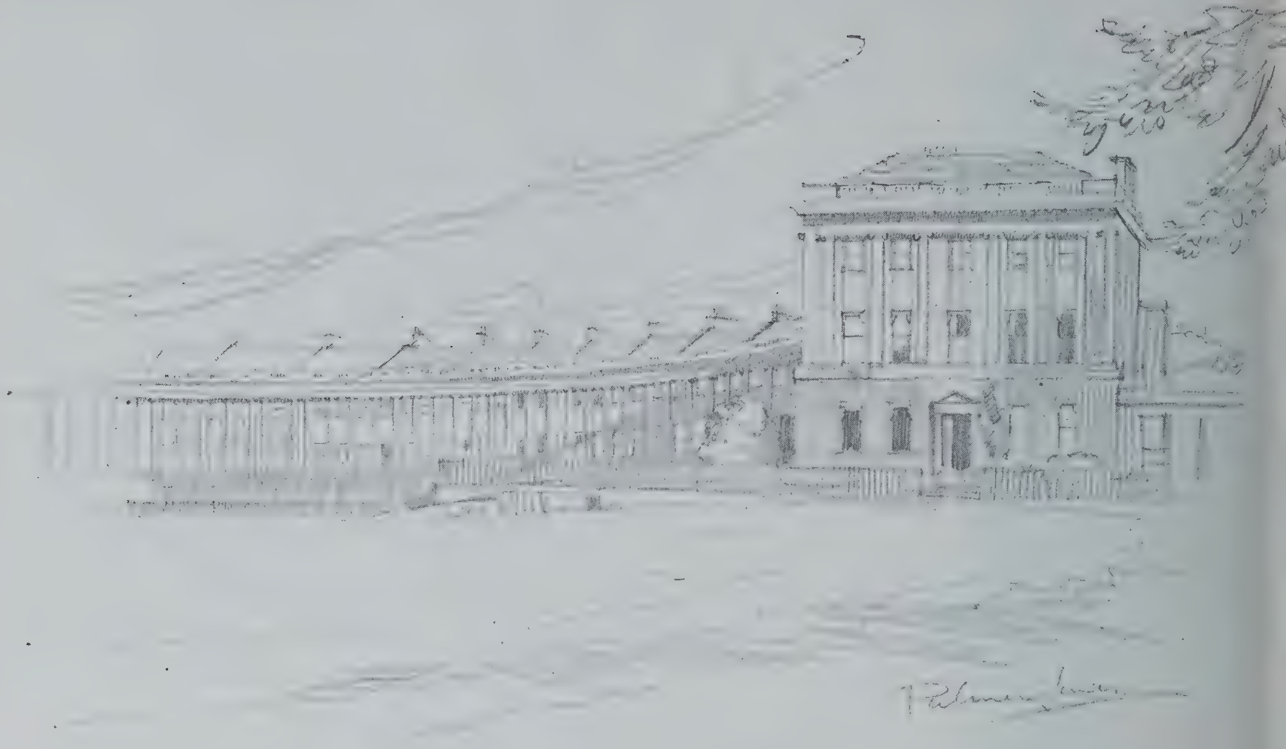
Illustrated by W. J. Palmer-Jones.

The bicentenary celebrations at Bath which are ing place this week provide evidence that the glish tradition of civic architecture is still revered only by architects but by the citizens of the town which such high accomplishment in the art of lding has been exhibited.

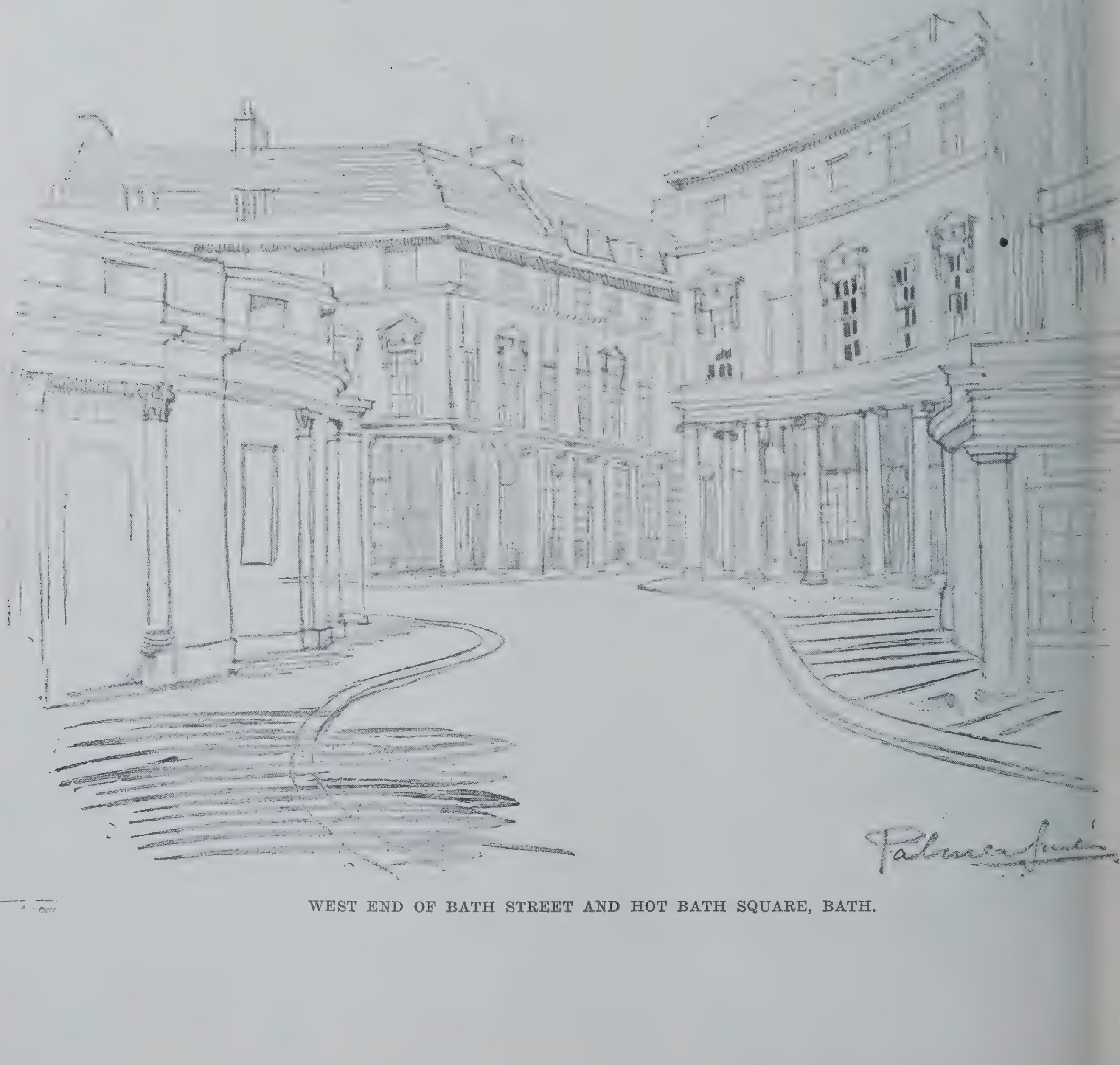
The " English " Movement.

he ceremonies at Bath do not merely indicate an orical interest in past achievements, but are a ognition of the vital importance of ordered town-nning to a developing community. Bath is no ger regarded as a somewhat tame and old-fashioned ce in which retired and aged generals or civil vants are wheeled about in chairs, for it is, or will n become, a rallying-ground for those who have heart the furtherance of an important movement rchitecture. This I may describe as " the *English* movement." During the last twenty-five years we have had, and still have, in this country American, French, German, Austrian, Swedish, and other movements, but, strange as it may seem, there has been no English movement emphatically expressed in the work either of architectural students or of those more mature practitioners who are so rapidly changing both the form and the spirit of our streets.

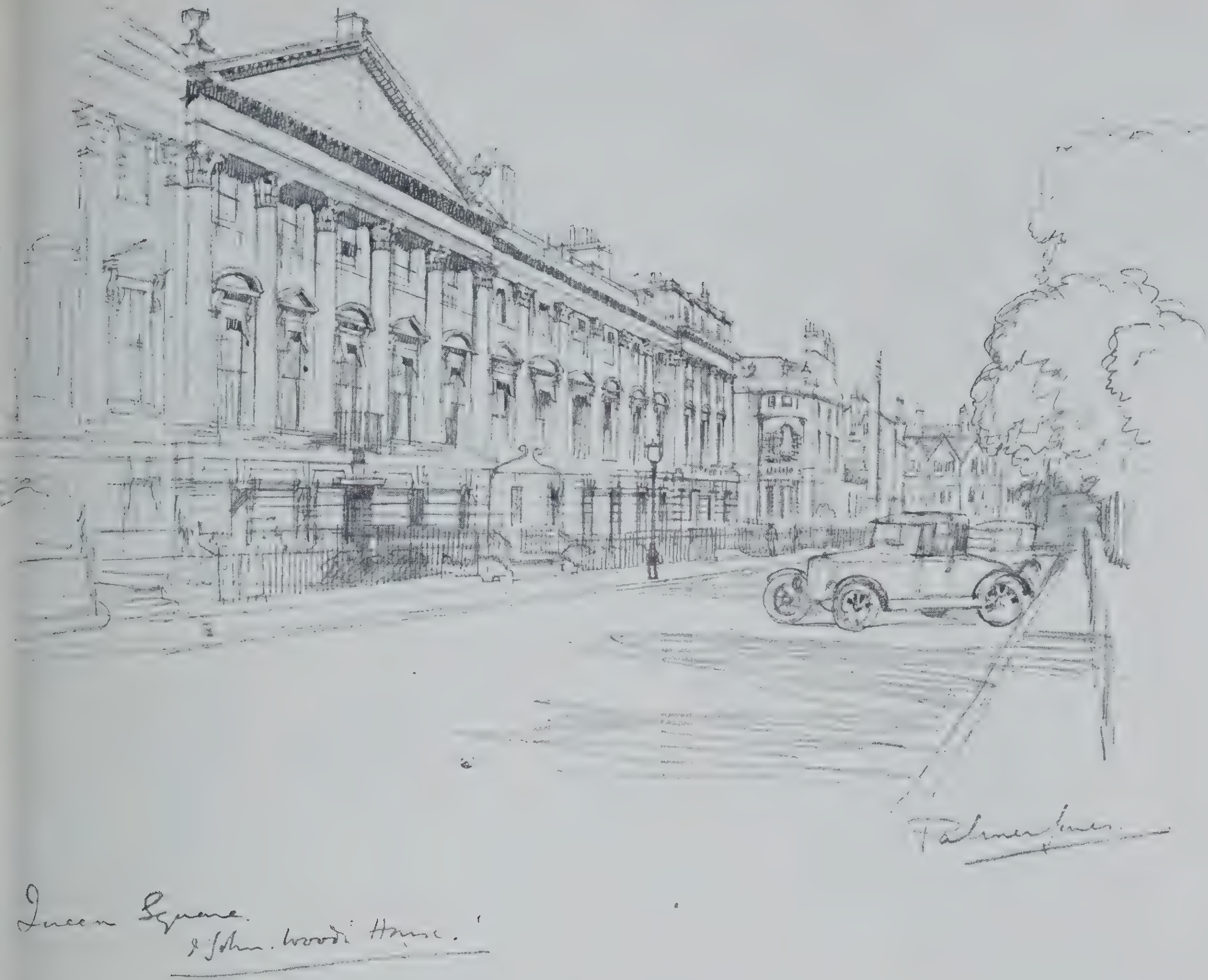
Some people may ask: " Is it *desirable* that there should be an English movement in architecture? " To this question I answer, " Yes." It is not only desirable but necessary, if we are to retain our artistic prestige among the great nations of the world. And the English movement which I have in mind would not only determine the direction of architectural developments in this country, but would actually exert a powerful influence over developments elsewhere. What is the nature of the national accomplishment which could be deserving of such renown? We can



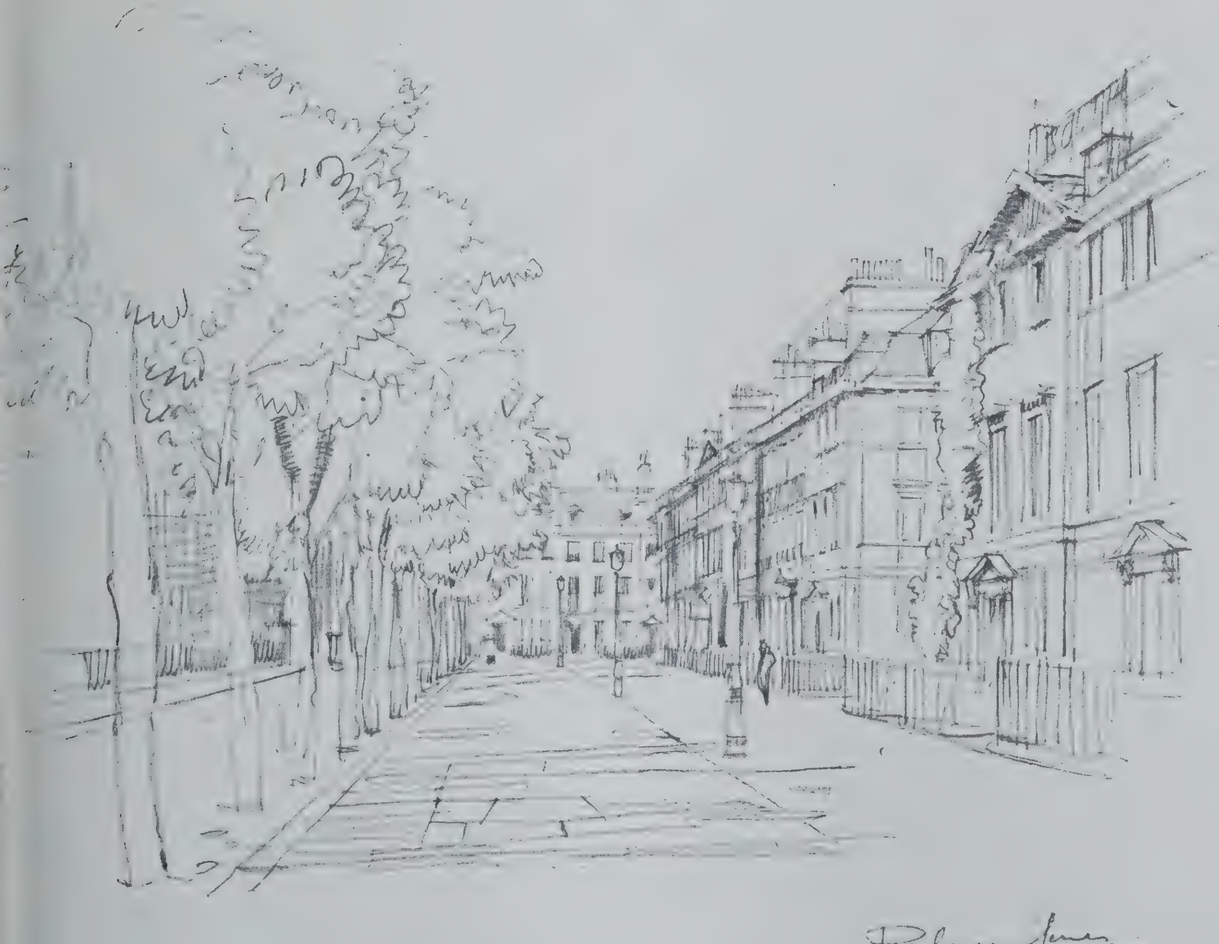
THE ROYAL CRESCENT, BATH.



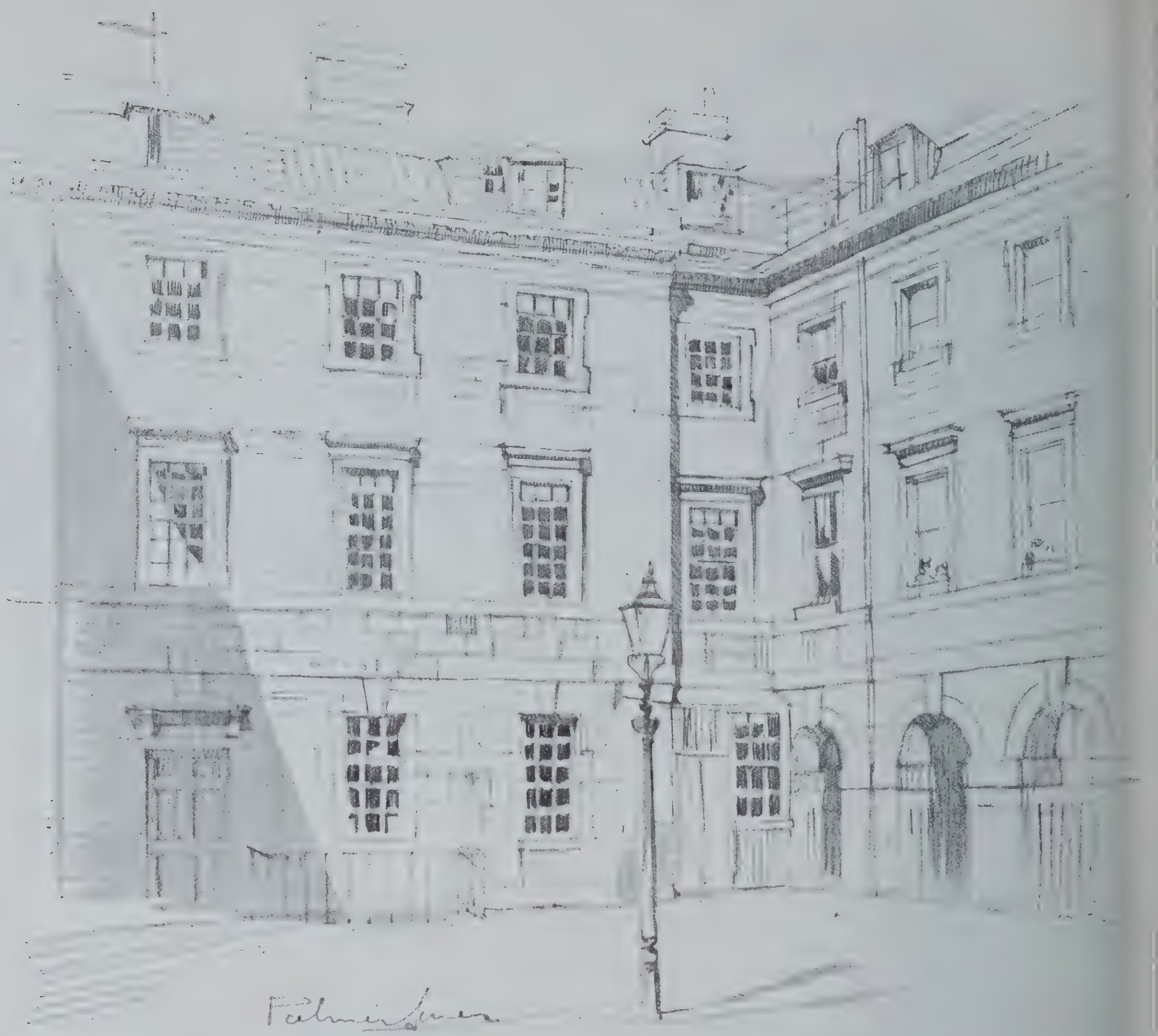
WEST END OF BATH STREET AND HOT BATH SQUARE, BATH.



QUEEN SQUARE AND JOHN WOOD'S HOUSE, BATH.



SOUTH PARADE, BATH.



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL AND CHAPEL COURT HOUSE (HORACE WALPOLE'S HOUSE), BATH.

study it, of course, in Bath, and at the present moment better in Bath than in most other parts of Britain.

The Coming of the Street.

In celebrating the work which John Wood and his son executed in Bath, it is important to recognise that the buildings designed by them and the harmonious urban development to which their activities contributed were not in themselves unique. In the 18th century similar achievements might be recorded in many parts of England, but what makes Bath so precious to us at the present time is the happy circumstance that so much of it has been preserved, while thousands of lovely streets in other towns, in the design of which an equal genius found expression, have been ruthlessly, and in many cases unnecessarily, destroyed.

The architectural qualities of Bath need to be intellectually apprehended in order that it may be possible to a certain extent to imbue our modern buildings with them, for otherwise the present celebrations will end in a few speeches and dinners, and architecture will not be the gainer thereby. It may help us to estimate the real effect of the 18th-century development of Bath if we contrast its present state with the old town which existed at the end of the 17th century. An illustration of this appears in Mr. Mowbray Green's delightful volume on Bath, and it shows a church and a large number of gabled buildings scattered about. Many of these were detached, while others, although aligned upon a common thoroughfare, displayed very little æsthetic consciousness of this fact. The 18th century was the great period of street development, and John Wood, a true child of this age, looked at Bath, and seeing no streets, had the ambition to build some at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Mowbray Green tells us that Wood was said to be the first architect who conceived and carried out the idea of unit
several distinct dwelling-houses in one grand arc
tectural design, as on the north side of Queen's Squa
of which the first stone was laid in 1729. If it
true that Wood deserves credit for this particu
invention, he is indeed a personage of very great
portance in the history of architecture. Now, in c
tinuous building there are two main factors to
considered. In the first place, we have the mere f
of continuity. The formal identity of a street
established if only the buildings on either side o
take account of a single pavement line and are c
tiguous to one another. A considerable advance
civic architecture has been achieved when even t
amount of cohesion is present in street buildi
Very charming effects can be obtained where hou
of approximately equal size are yet dissimilar in
individual patterns of their fenestration, provided t
they share a common frontage and have certain ot
points of æsthetic accord.

The Large Formation.

This primary and informal development of
street formation had, of course, taken place on
Continent as early as the 17th century, in Italy
parts of France, but it certainly is true to say t
the combination of a number of separate houses i
a single unit of domestic architecture was a specia
English invention. And even to this day in fore
countries there are comparatively few examples
pronounced groupings of houses into terraces w
have themselves some of the qualities of a long-fron
palace. It must be admitted that the practice is ea
capable of abuse. The difficulty here is that the bu
ing is apt to express a unity which does not e
among its inmates. In spite of the multiplicity
its entrances, it may give the impression that i

PRIOR PARK, BATH.

ne institution whose members are bound together a common tie. In reality, it is merely a domicile abited by a large number of people of diverse erests and occupations who live in the same town, is true, but who are not associated in any other y. Again, it is possible that in a composition a part, the centre or an extremity, as illustrated in Queen are, is so accentuated beyond the other parts that would naturally assume that it was inhabited by ebody more important than his neighbours, whose erior status is expressed by the position accorded in the group. Hence, to give such a large build- the true character of domesticity, it is essential t no part of it should be very much more con- uous than any other part, although, of course, e slight accentuation is necessary if there is to be omposition at all. Many of Wood's terraces and dential squares and crescents are admirable mples of this reticence in design. It is noteworthy people prefer to live in a group which is not an ated example of its kind, but supported on either by other groups, different in design, perhaps, but expressing the same spirit of subdued individu- y. In places where there is only one single resi- tial square, which shows up obtrusively in the of a town as if it were the abode of privileged else peculiar citizens, it is never very popular. re must be a plurality of squares before such a ation becomes truly domestic in character. In this plurality is of terraces, crescents, squares circuses, and both the Woods had a keen appre- ion of the right admixture of uniformity and rsity in the forms of domestic architecture which established.

The Happy Mean.

creating this happy mean between the formal informal, the English have made a special contri- on to civic design. Socially and artistically— osophically, in fact—this subtle blend of opposites stifiable and correct, and without it architecture mes either artificial and pompous or slovenly and chical. Thus the achievement of the Woods in does not merely represent a purely local and orary triumph, as if their architecture could only lmired in its own geographical setting and in the light of standards which happened to be fashionable in the 18th century. These standards are permanent and appeal to artistic intelligence wherever this be found.

For the eccentricities and perversions of architecture have been rigorously excluded. The buildings are neither too tall nor too low, too overcrowded nor too diffuse. To-day, however, an architectural "movement" must always be directed to some extravagance of concept; some aspect of building must be stressed *at the expense* of others equally important. One set of people is striving to erect skyscraper buildings in urban quarters which are already sufficiently congested, while another would place, between our overcrowded town and the open country, wildernesses of suburbia where the houses are quite unnecessarily far apart. A person bold enough to advocate the *mean* between these two extremes would to-day almost be considered an eccentric. What appears to be needed is the moderation and balance of mind which during the 18th century distinguished both artists and public in matters architectural. Would that the skyscraper fanatics and the garden suburb fanatics would meet together in Bath and in that gracious environment apprehend the qualities which are proper to a city—namely, order, spaciousness, combined with *continuity* of building. They would here discover that within a limited area a very large number of well-lit and ventilated rooms can be provided *without* resorting either to enormously tall structures which overshadow their neighbours, nor yet to a configuration of detached and cottagy buildings, in which the traditions of urban design have been altogether cast aside.

Sashes and Parapets.

An important factor in the development of the style exemplified at Bath was the invention of the sash window, which was introduced at the end of the 17th century. In his description of Bath, John Wood writes: "Twenty years had now been spent in improving the private buildings of the city; in the course of which improvements thatched cottages were exchanged for such as were tiled, low and obscure lights were turned into elegant sash windows, the houses were raised to five or more storeys in height, and everyone was lavish in ornament to adorn the outsides of these in profusion." Sash windows, however, arrived before the Palladian style, and there was an intermediate period in which the houses were gabled and even had Gothic hood-moulds over the windows. By degrees, however, it became apparent that the rectangular square-topped façade best accorded with the large street composition, and the parapet, also a peculiarly English invention, was almost universally adopted. It need not, however, be supposed that the parapet, which feature plays such an important part in establishing the urban character of a façade, is an element of architecture exclusively belonging to the Classic tradition, for our mediæval forefathers used it freely in both ecclesiastical and civil buildings, where, in fact, it often appears as an ornamental derivative of the battlement. It is noteworthy that both in Classic and Gothic architecture very many more parapetted buildings are to be found in England than, for instance, in France. In Bath the homogeneity of the buildings is greatly helped by the general adoption of the parapet, which, whether decorated by balustrades or by other means, never fails to give additional cohesion to a street façade. The long lines of the parapet support the horizontal emphasis of the strings and cornices, and, moreover, the enormous variety of designs which this feature may show renders it an exceedingly important and useful feature in the composition of street buildings.

One of the slogans of the "English" movement in architecture should surely be "Back to the parapet."

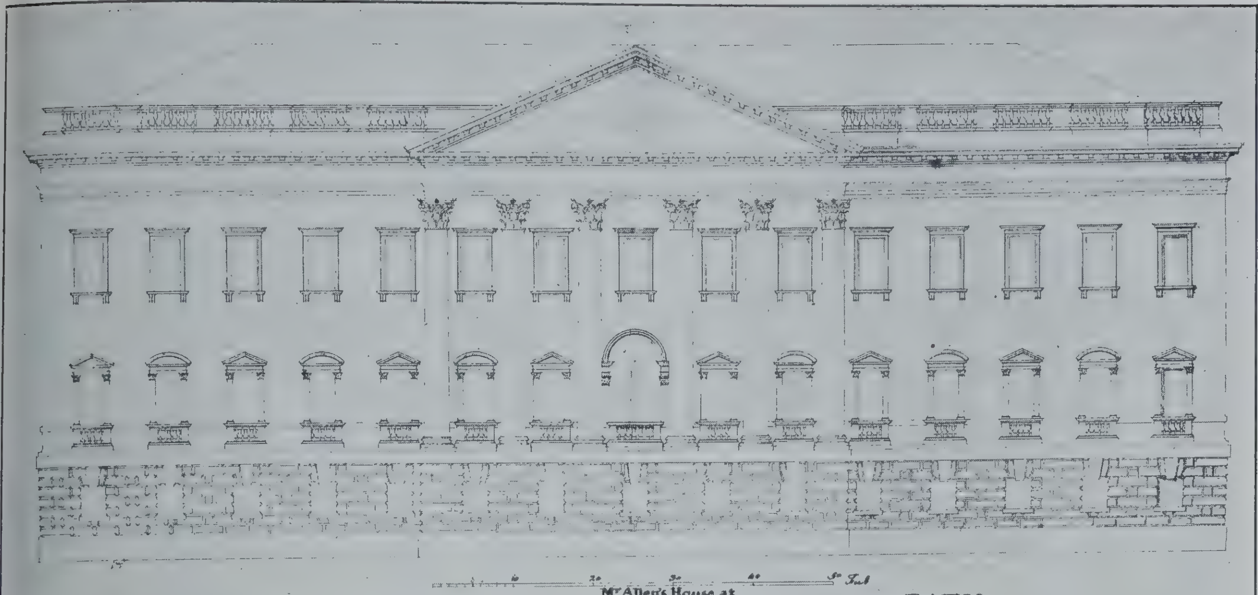
THE URBAN TRADITION.

To John Wood and his son, as to others of their period who occupied themselves with the design of buildings, architecture was a "polite" art. Mr. Mowbray Green has an interesting passage in his book, in which he describes how during their life-time a great revolution had been effected in the manners of Bath society. The great Beau Nash, ruling with a high hand in the realm of fashion, yet exhibited no petty tyranny, and his fixed code of laws relating to order, propriety and etiquette were necessary and cheerfully obeyed. His character and influence, combined with energy of mind, had been a great factor in the revivifying of the city. This same order and propriety were expressed in the architecture which was to be the background of the social comedy enacted at Bath, and what is especially remarkable in the elegant houses which lined the sober streets is the charming variety of their plans. Formality was not attained at the expense of convenience. Even in the terraces and crescents, where repetitive design was most in evidence in the façade, the disposition of the hall and staircase, the number and shapes of the various rooms, were often different in every house Where, however, an individuality of form was given to the *exterior*, such, for instance, as the circular bay in No. 41 Gay Street, which was the home of th younger Wood, this modulation of the façade wa conceived as being necessary to the appearance of th street as a whole, for it formed a delightful termina feature to a large composition. We have here principle of planning which is the exact reverse o that which found acceptance in the latter half of th 19th century. In this period it was customary fo architects to design *from the plan outwards*—that i to say, they first determined the disposition of th rooms, and then let the elevations take care of them selves. John Wood, in company with other prac titioners of his time, first considered the general archi tectural effect which they wished to create; they ha a clear vision of each building in its relation to street or city, and then with a definite type of eleva tion in their minds they adapted their plans thereto— with what degree of success thousands of exquisit houses bear witness. The great difference is that th late 19th-century architects, in spite of their grea pretensions, were, in fact, intellectually lazy, and onl solved a part of the æsthetic problem involved i domestic building. The other part, which may b described as the important *civic* part, they neglecte altogether.

No other country but England could show so muc urban architecture of an unpretentious kind, hous and terraces which are pleasant to live in and to li with. This urban style was of slow growth, but reached its culmination in the 18th and early 19t centuries. But though admirably adapted to the sma building, this free-and-easy style could put on the to of grandeur when grandeur was considered appr priate to the occasion. The full range of the style manifested in Bath, and that is why Bath, as the mo complete and perfect English town, should serve as a exemplar of our native urban tradition, and eve stimulate a modern movement capable of rescui architecture of to-day from some of the sectari influences by which it is threatened.

Prior Park The Palladian Bridge

PRIOR PARK: THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE.



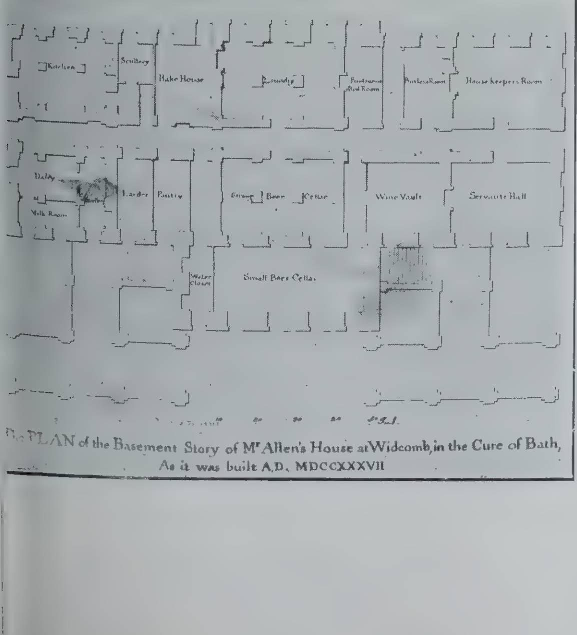
Mr Allen's House at
The ELEVATION to the North of WIDCOMB [illegible], near BATH,
With the Windows Dresſed according to the Original Design.

Some Original Drawings by John Wood

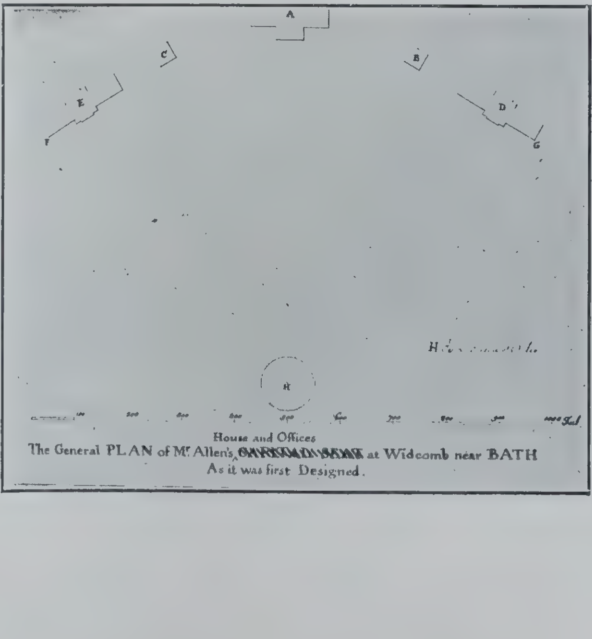
In the library attached to the Art Gallery at Bath ere is a precious volume containing a large number original drawings by John Wood. These are of ecial interest, not only because they illustrate re- wned works of architecture, such as the great house Prior Park, but because they throw light upon the thods of draughtsmanship adopted by designers of ildings in the early part of the 18th century. It noteworthy that, whereas the protagonists of a cer- n school of opinion never tire of telling us that aughtsmanship is the curse of architecture, and that dents cannot do better than "get into touch th the materials" and become building craftsmen mselves, the progress of architecture in the 18th tury was the result of following an opposite pre- t, and we find that masons, carpenters and mbers, anxious to master the art of building, and become architects themselves, realised that such an bition could never be achieved unless they first uired skill as draughtsmen. The capacity to draw authors' plans and elevations of buildings was con- ered essential to the designer. But here the resem- nce between modern and 18th-century methods of aughtsmanship ceases, for whereas we appear to ce upon the shoulders of the draughtsman the *ximum* burden which that person can carry, our efathers were well satisfied with the *minimum* extent of pictorial representation necessary for imparting to the builder the dimensions and construction of the work to be executed. Perspectives, for instance, were little used and coloured drawings do not appear to have been vouchsafed to the builder. What we find in these sketches by John Wood is a fine ink line accurately drawn, supplemented in many instances by figured dimensions. Occasionally he has resorted to pencil "shading," not to "cast" shadows over projections, but merely to indicate the darker tone of the window openings.

The illustrations show elevations and plans of the original design for Prior Park. It will be observed how well the line drawing brings out the architectural character of the design—the rusticated basement, the scholarly treatment of the Corinthian Order, the handsome balustrade and, lastly, the fine array of windows arranged in a repetitive pattern. It may, of course, be contended that the later fashion of draughtsmanship, in which the windows were shown black (as in the volumes of Colin Campbell, for instance), is superior to the method here shown, but there can be no doubt that the plain line drawing, with no tones or shadows, gives the essentials of an architectural design, and may itself have some of the characteristics of a work of art.

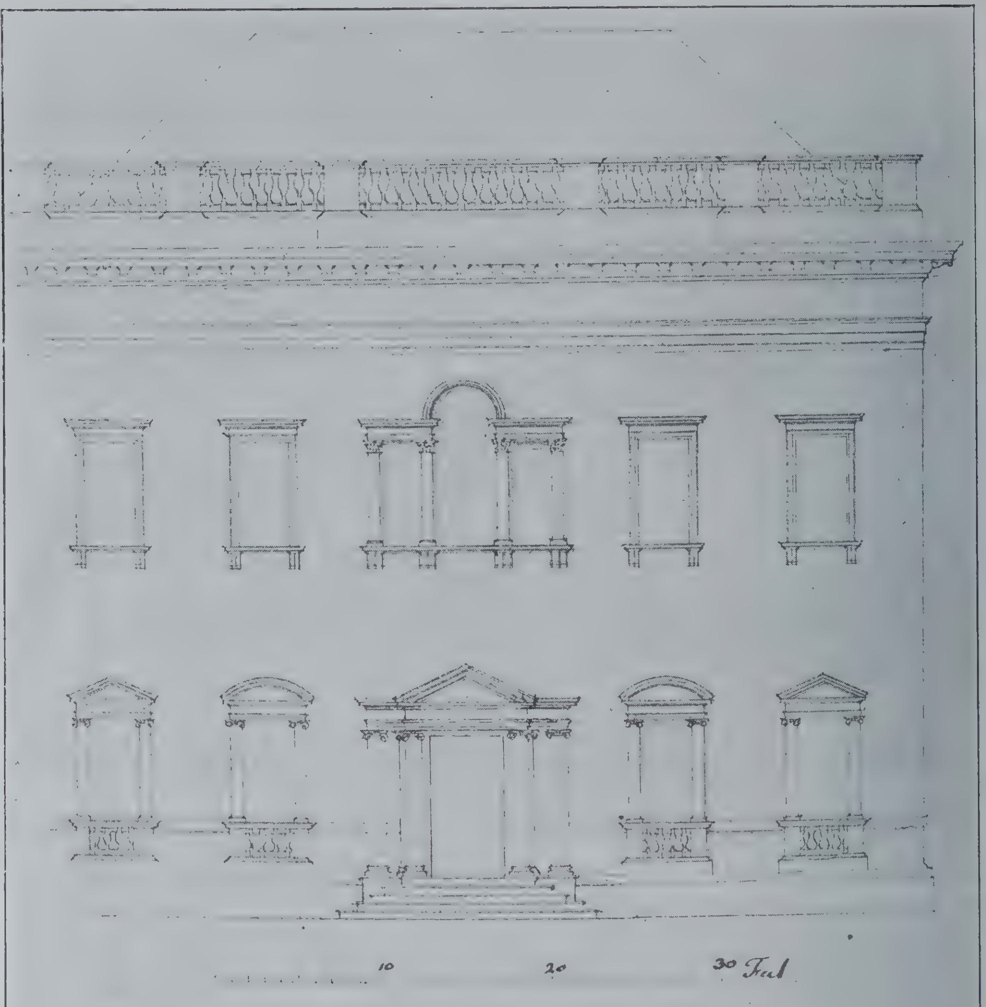
In the case of the elegant plans here shown, John



LAN of the Basement Story of Mr Allen's House at Widcomb, in the Cure of Bath,
As it was built A.D. MDCCXXXVII



House and Offices
The General PLAN of Mr Allen's [illegible] at Widcomb near BATH
As it was first Designed.



The ELEVATION, to the Eaſt,
Of Mr. Allen's House at Widcomb near Bath
As it was first Designed.

Wood resorted to the common convention of giving to the walls a darker tone than to the spaces between them. The unity of design which should distinguish the association of a large house with its appendages is indicated in the delightful elevation for a block of stables. This building was vaulted in stone. The soffits of the arches were panelled, and the perpentives were crowned with a cornice and small saucer domes. The stables had shallow arched recesses, six on each side, for the stalls, which were apparently only five feet apart from centre to centre. The whole was entirely lined with wrought free-stone.

The interesting façade here illustrated, which shows small domes at the lateral extremities of the building and a castellated parapet, indicates that Wood was not afraid to make experiments with the Classic style. Yet there appears no logical reason why parapets should not be subject to this treatment, for just as in the end of the mediæval period battlements became merely decorative, the designers in the Palladian manner are equally entitled to break up a parapet into vertical sections if a desirable pattern results.

It has only been found possible here to illustrate a few of the drawings contained in this fascinating folio, which is well worth the perusal of all architects visiting Bath.

The scheme for the acquisition of the Seven Sister's Cliffs, near Eastbourne, is now complete, and the deeds of the land will shortly be handed over to the National Trust. The total cost of the estate was £17,000.

Beckenham Municipal Offices Competition

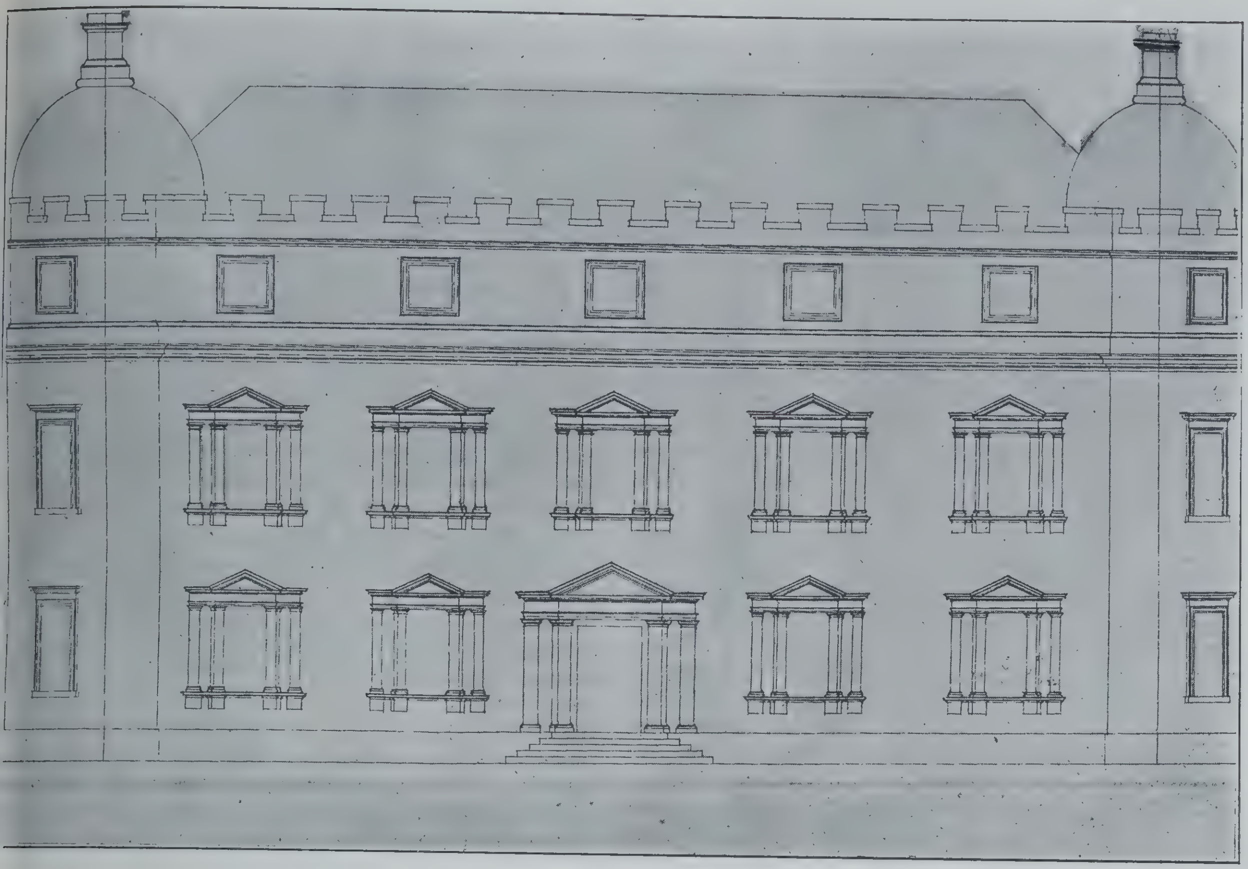
Mr. Septimus Warwick, the assessor for this cor petition, has given his award. Six designs were su mitted in the final round of the competition. Messr Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge were placed first, whi the second and third premiums were awarded Messrs. E. B. Webber & J. O. Cheadle, and to M W. Naseby Adams respectively.

The site admitted of a single large rectangul block to accommodate the Council Chamber ar administrative offices, which was to be in commur cation with offices and show-rooms belonging to t engineering department. The frontage towards t Crescent includes not only the main block, but clinic and also a future police court, and t arrangement of these three buildings in harmonious ensemble must have proved a difficu problem for the competitors.

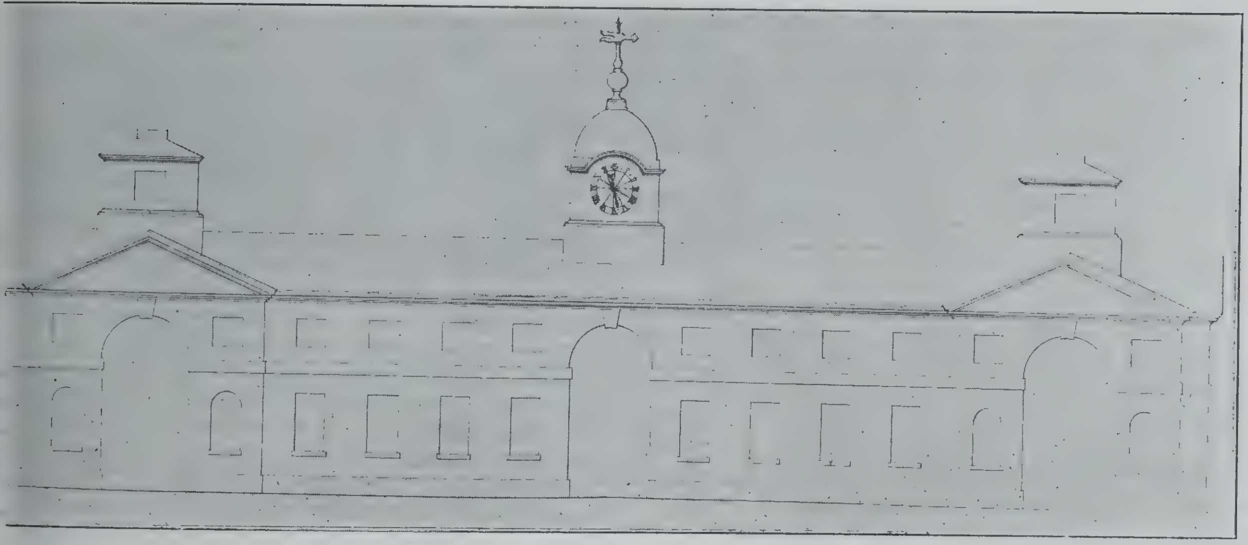
The first two premiated designs are alike in th the office rooms are connected by a corridor providi a single circulatory system of communication arou the main building. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas Lodge have given to the Council Chamber a centr position, thus securing for it a double entrance, whi is a superior arrangement to that adopted by Messr E. B. Webber & J. O. Cheadle.

The elevation of the winning design is unquestio ably the best. In adopting the association of a tow and low dome, Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lod have followed the precedent of Lanchester

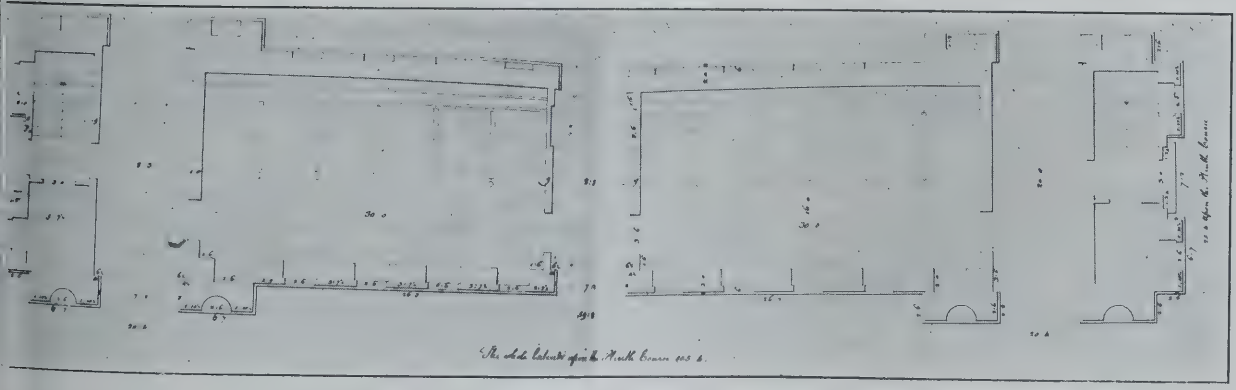
(*Continued on page* 723)



DESIGN FOR FACADE OF A HOUSE WITH DOMES.



PLAN AND ELEVATIÒN FOR THE STABLES, PRIOR PARK.



ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY JOHN WOOD OF BATH.

THE JOHN WOOD CELEBRATION AT BATH

The ceremonies in celebration of John Wood's arrival in Bath in 1727, took place on Tuesday last, November 1, the weather fortunately remaining fine until late in the afternoon, when the tour to the various buildings and places of interest had been completed. The proceedings opened with a luncheon at the Guildhall, given by the Mayor, the Mayoress presiding, and in proposing the toast of "The Visitors," said that "Bath, to those who loved and appreciated her, was like Cleopatra, 'Time cannot wither nor custom change her infinite variety.' Bath had an atmosphere, such an atmosphere that is neither to be analysed or defined." Man lives in two atmospheres, which must be pure in order to bring him to the perfection of his various parts. "There is the atmosphere he breathes, and that other atmosphere which comes to him direct from the Great Power manifest in the universe, and nourishes his spirit and sustains his soul. That is the atmosphere I say we have here in Bath. We are given that atmosphere by the great architects who have embodied in imperishable stone their beautiful thoughts." Madame Sarah Grand went on to say that she could perhaps best convey her meaning by a phrase given to her by a great artist who had volunteered to take her round an exhibition of pictures. He passed from picture to picture without saying a word to her or explaining, as she expected him to do, anything about the atmosphere, tone, colour or composition of them. At last he came to one picture before which he stopped and remarked: "I feel that." "That is how we feel about Bath," said the Mayoress. "We can only feel and have no words to express our feeling. I am satisfied with the colour of the old city, the grey and green; the wonderful curves of the City and its crescents, which have the effect upon me of a note played by a great artist upon a violincello. I feel I absorb the atmosphere of Bath, and I come under the influence of soothing harmony which is the beauty of this old City.

Mr. Gilbert Jenkins, responding, said that long before Bath became famous for her architecture, she was famous for her mineral waters, and if ever England went in for Prohibition, they would become more famous, since of all the mineral waters of the Kingdom, they were most pleasant. Bath, in the 18th century, took the biscuit and made of it a thing famous. The Bath Oliver was known the world over, and even the Bath bun, the subject of many gibes, had brought the name of Bath before all the railway companies. He thought one reason for the Wood's success at Bath was the excellent supply he had of fine building stone. Much building had taken place since the war which architects regretted, and he feared that Bath had not escaped some of it. He understood, however, that Bath had obtained powers to control the design of buildings, so that nothing should be erected to mar her beauty and on that wise decision they all congratulated her.

Dr. H. Lawrence Finney, in returning their thanks for the generous hospitality of Alderman Chivers and Madame Sarah Grand, "two splendid upholders of the ancient mayoral office, said: "I am proposing what we may term the health of the 'Heavenly Twins.'"

Following the luncheon, the visitors proceeded, in charabancs, to make a tour to see the principal works of John Wood and his son, visiting Orange Grove, North and South Parades and Duke Street, then out to Prior Park and returning past Chandos House to Queen Square, where Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., placed a wreath on the house in which John Wood had lived. The tour continued along Gay Street to the Circus, then to Royal Crescent, and passing the Assembly Rooms and the Mineral Water Hospit concluded at the Pump Room.

At the afternoon meeting here, the Deputy May Councillor Hacker, bade formal welcome on behalf the Mayor and the City Council to Sir Kingsl Wood, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres and M Walter Tapper, whose courtesy and kindness sparing to Bath a day from their extremely bu lives was greatly appreciated.

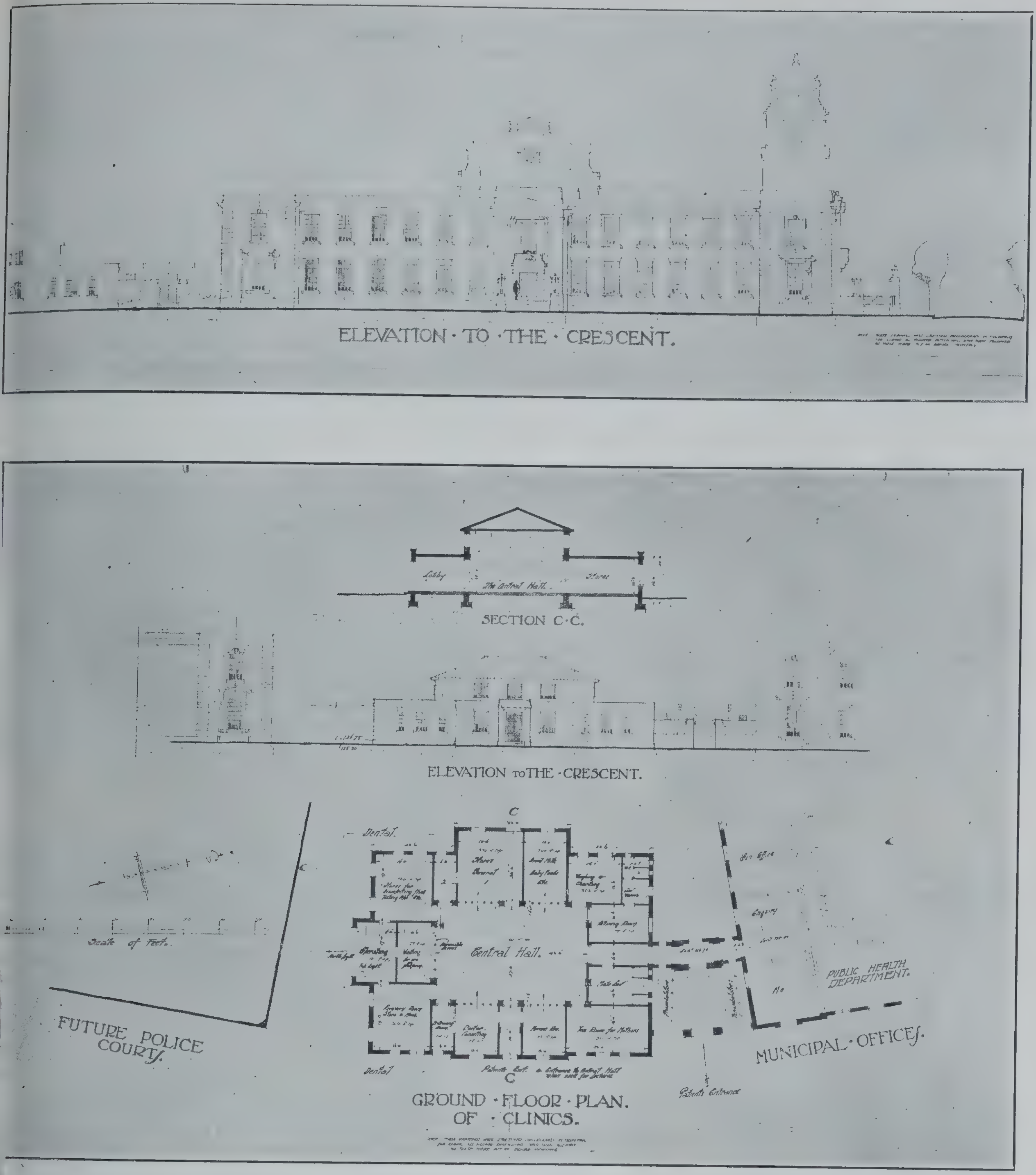
As citizens of Bath to-day, he thought they mig claim to be alive both to the importance of preservi what was old and beautiful in their city, and to necessity of not merely resting content with achievements of their forefathers but of playing th part in this generation. Business premises and pub buildings had been erected in Bath during the p year or two which were a credit to the city as w as to the enterprise of the firms concerned.

Sir Kingsley Wood said no memorial to Wood w needed in Bath, for the City was his memorial. T chief interest to the Ministry he (Sir Kingsl represented did not lie particularly in Wood's gr skill as a designer of buildings or as an author, b because he did not think merely in terms of hous groups of houses, streets and squares. He must considered as one of the pioneers of English to planning. He showed foresight, which was entir lacking to-day, in acquiring sites and projecti schemes outside the city boundaries. Those who, so many places, were the victims of haphazard a careless building, which has doomed them to c gested streets and squalid slums, should rememb with gratitude a man like Wood, whose work h shown us the better way.

Lord Crawford said that Wood was a great m and a versatile man—a road-maker, a map-maker, author, an architect, and also a good citizen. used his artistic knowledge not merely for the emb lishment of a house, but of a city. He had impress his personality upon Bath, which had had the adva tage of one consistent man's mind, with well-defin ambitions, and a sure grasp of what the circumstan demanded. He showed that it was not only possib but serviceable, to construct dwelling-houses in gr homogeneous groups; and he showed, what was n less valuable, that a narrow street frontage could invested with dignity and real charm.

Mr. Walter Tapper said Wood was a man w dreamed dreams and saw visions, but he was mo fortunate than most architects in that he was able see his dreams realised. They should not imagi however, that the beauty that Bath exhibited resul solely from the genius which Wood possessed. the 18th century, every cultivated man took interest in architecture; it was part of a gentlema education to be trained in the principle of arc tectural design; and such knowledge men like Ral Allen would possess. What he wanted to impr most strongly upon his hearers was the fact that obtaining of good architecture and fine cities res with the public. If they earnestly desired th things, and continued to express that desire, th would find that it would come to fulfilment, just in the case of Bath, the hour found the man.

After the meeting, the company inspected specially organised John Wood Exhibition, comprisi original drawings, letters, accounts, copies of books and drawings and photographs of most of buildings. As a conclusion to the day's proceedin the visitors were entertained by the Mayor a Mayoress at tea, a feature of which was the provis of Bath Edible Specialities—Bath Wigs, Sally Lun Bath Chaps, Bath Polonies, Bath Peppermints, B buns and Bath Olivers.



BECKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL PROPOSED MUNICIPAL OFFICES.
FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN: MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF.R.I.B.A.

ards' Cardiff City Hall, an admirable composi- which has both dignity and interest. On the r hand, the design placed second shows a long de of which the central feature is a tall arched ning under a low hipped roof, somewhat propriately framed in between two tall chimneys, the status of the building as a centre of muni- l government does not receive adequate itectural expression. Both the plans are, how- , extremely well-conceived and satisfy the plex requirements of the "programme" in an rly and economical manner.

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ne competition for the main oversea memorial of Commonwealth of Australia has been won by Mr. iam Lucas, F.R.G.S., architect, of Melbourne. It roposed that the memorial be erected at Villers- onneux, France, at an estimated cost of £100,000. Lucas is a former architect of Cheltenham.

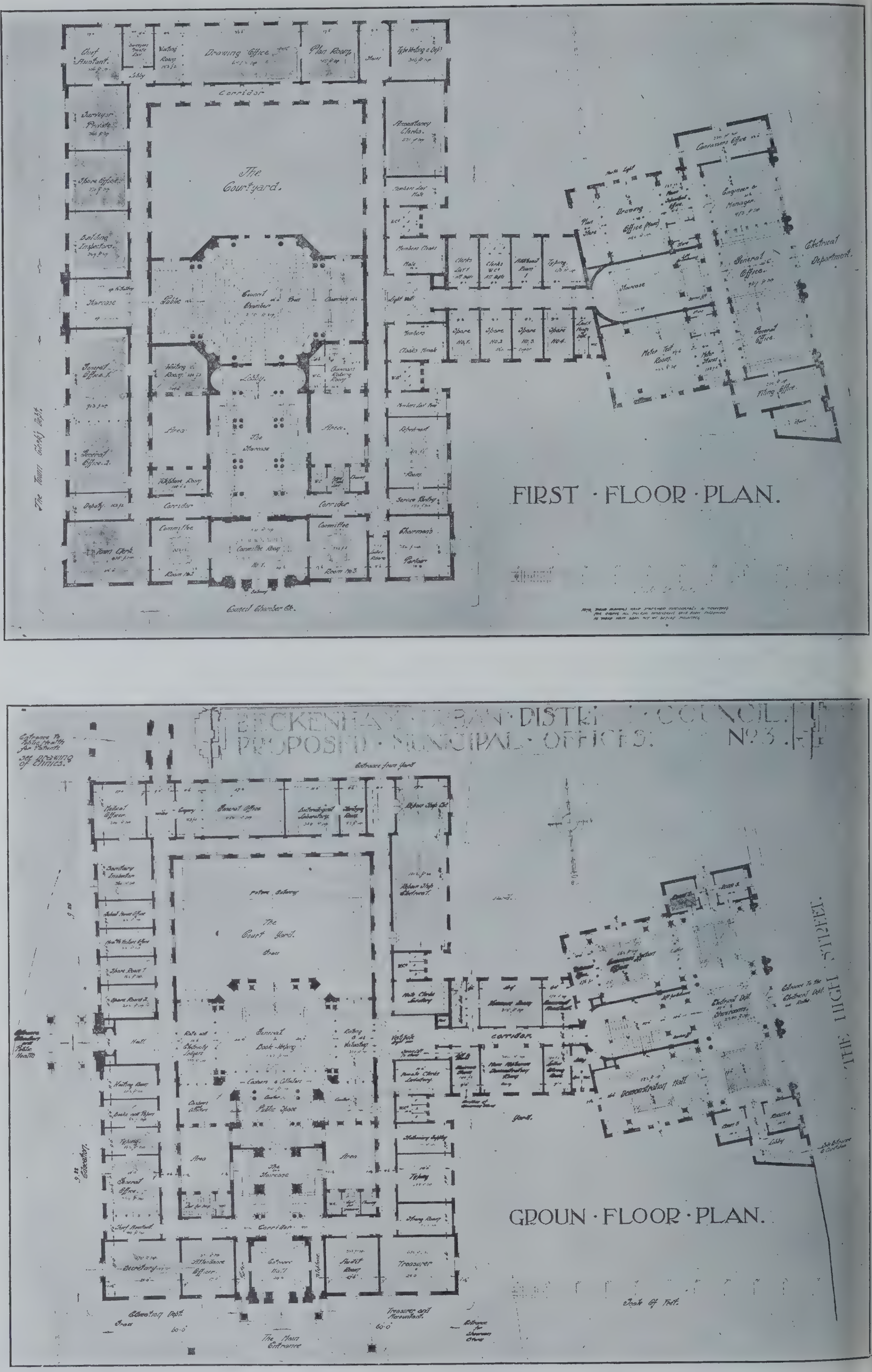
Coming Events

November 7.—Meeting of the Society of Engineers, in the Apartments of the Geological Society, Burlington House, W., at 6 p.m., when Mr. Harry W. Towse, M.S.E., will open a discussion on "Economic Transport."

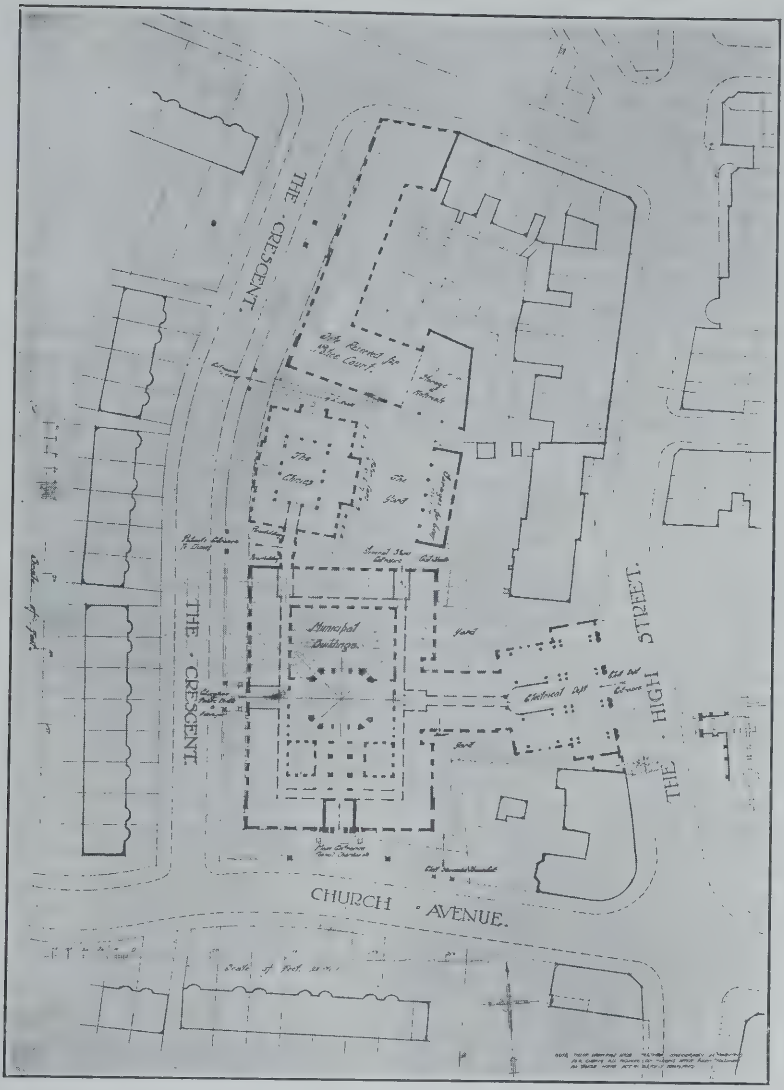
November 9.—Opening and General Meeting of the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society, at 7.30 p.m.

November 10.—Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors. Lecture by Mr. H. Martineau Fletcher, M.A.Cantab., F.R.I.B.A., on "French Buildings," at 6 p.m.

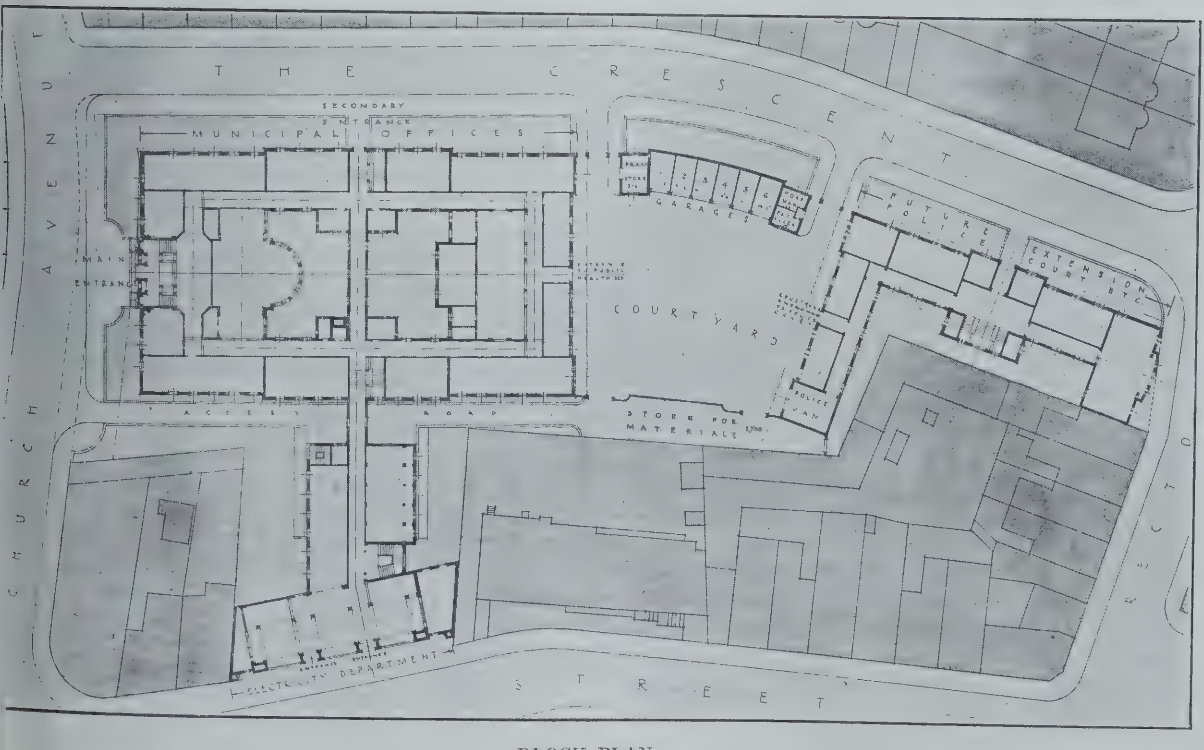
November 12.—Quarterly Meeting of the Building Surveyors' Association, Council Chamber, Town Hall, Leeds, at 2.45 p.m. This will be preceded by a visit to the Electricity Works, members meeting at the Cenotaph, City Square, at 1.30 p.m.



BECKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL PROPOSED MUNICIPAL OFFICES.
FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN: MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF.R.I.B.A.



BLOCK PLAN.
FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN: MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF.R.I.B.A.



BLOCK PLAN.
SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN: MESSRS. E. BERRY WEBBER & J. O. CHEADLE, AA.R.I.B.A.
BECKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL PROPOSED MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

CORRESPONDENCE

Nicholas Stone's Work

To the Editor of The Architect and Building News.

Sir,—You will perhaps allow me to comment briefly on some notes in *The Architect* of October 21, which have only just reached me.

The writer is mistaken in thinking that I have ever attributed to John Jackson the fine gate-way in the Physic Garden at Oxford. It is, of course, the work of Nicholas Stone, as in my History of Oxford I have tried to make clear. I am not unfamiliar with Stone's history: but I know of no evidence for attributing to him any share in the Canterbury Quadrangle at St. John's or in the Porch of St. Mary's Church, and, if I may respectfully say so, the writer of your notes produces none. The evidence for Jackson's work at St. John's is to be found in the building accounts of that College. The evidence that Jackson built St. Mary's Porch is in the Vice-Chancellor's Accounts for 1637-38 in the University Archives. It has been quoted in Dr. Clark's volumes on *Wood's Life and Times* (vol. IV, p. 56), and again in my own History, if I may refer to that once more. I do not quite understand how the words taken from Stone's patent as master-mason can be thought to touch the point. The evidence for Jackson's share in the Chapel at Brasenose is to be found in the *Book of Accounts for the New Buildings* of that College: and if the writer of your notes will refer to the *Brasenose Quartercentenary Monographs,* I shall venture to hope that his scepticism on this point too may disappear.—Yours obediently,

Charles Mallet.

A City of Towers

To the Editor of The Architect & Building News.

Sir,—I was much interested and amused by the article entitled " A City of Towers " in your issue of October 21. That so astute a critic as Mr. Howard Robertson should have taken the scheme seriously suggests that it is desirable to state at least some of the objections.

Mr. Hood says " eventually there would be no streets; the city would be a park dotted with buildings in which traffic could go straight in any direction." The picture here put before us of the volume of traffic that is necessary in such a town as New York moving freely in any direction is inconceivably fantastic. All control would be impossible; there would be no part of the city where traffic could move safely, as the whole area would be transferred into one gigantic crossing.

The argument in favour of a city of towers appears to be based on certain assumptions; first, that by doubling the height of a building it is possible to give twice the accommodation; and, secondly, that by doubling the width of your streets you can accommodate twice the traffic. Both these assumptions are fallacious, the first in a lesser and the second in a greater degree. When a building rises six or eight storeys, a new lift shaft with an express lift is required for every extra two or three storeys, which wastes additional space on all the floors, and the point is reached where to increase the height of a building may actually reduce the available floor space. Imagine, for example, that it were possible to add three storeys to the top of the Woolworth building, necessitating only one extra elevator; this would occupy at least 50 square feet on each floor; as there are fifty-six floors, this one elevator would occupy 2,800 feet of floor space that would otherwise have been available. It can be seen, therefore, that if in addition to this inevitable loss of space the ground area had to be reduced for every increase in heig the point where extra height actually means a l in useful floor area would in all probability reached a long time before the fiftieth storey.

Much more serious, however, is the traffic difficu involved. A street accommodating more than f lines of traffic treated as an undivided unit becon increasingly difficult to handle. A street wide enou to accommodate six lines of traffic does not in pr tice accommodate a regular six lines, but either f lines travelling faster, or from five to seven lines traffic no longer identifiable as lines, but presenti more the appearance of a disorganised crowd; even if this were not so, as the streets in both dir tions become wider and wider the delay at crossi (which are innumerable in a city like New York w a grid-iron plan) becomes very much aggravated, a any extra speed that might be gained by street wid ing is more than lost in the extra delay at crossin

In a city planned as Mr. Hood suggests about 80 cent. of the length of every street is occupied by crossings of other streets, so that even if vehicles w not " allowed to go straight in any direction " traffic conditions would be quite impossible. Las consider what would happen in the transitional sta You cannot unfortunately accommodate the ex traffic caused by a skyscraper by widening only streets opposite the buildings; the widening must continued for a long distance in each direction. E if we could somehow get through the chaotic stat affairs that must result from the application of system to individual blocks, the next step would be application to a limited area of special value. Th would be in this area streets of enormous wi thronged with traffic, while all adequate commun tion to or from the surrounding districts would blocked by the narrow bottle-necks of the older stre In short, though Mr. Raymond Hood's solution mi provide Mr. Heath Robinson with much valu humorous material, it contains, so far as I can little of practical value to the town planner.

Edward Unwi

Wyldes, North End, N.W.3.

Competition Notes

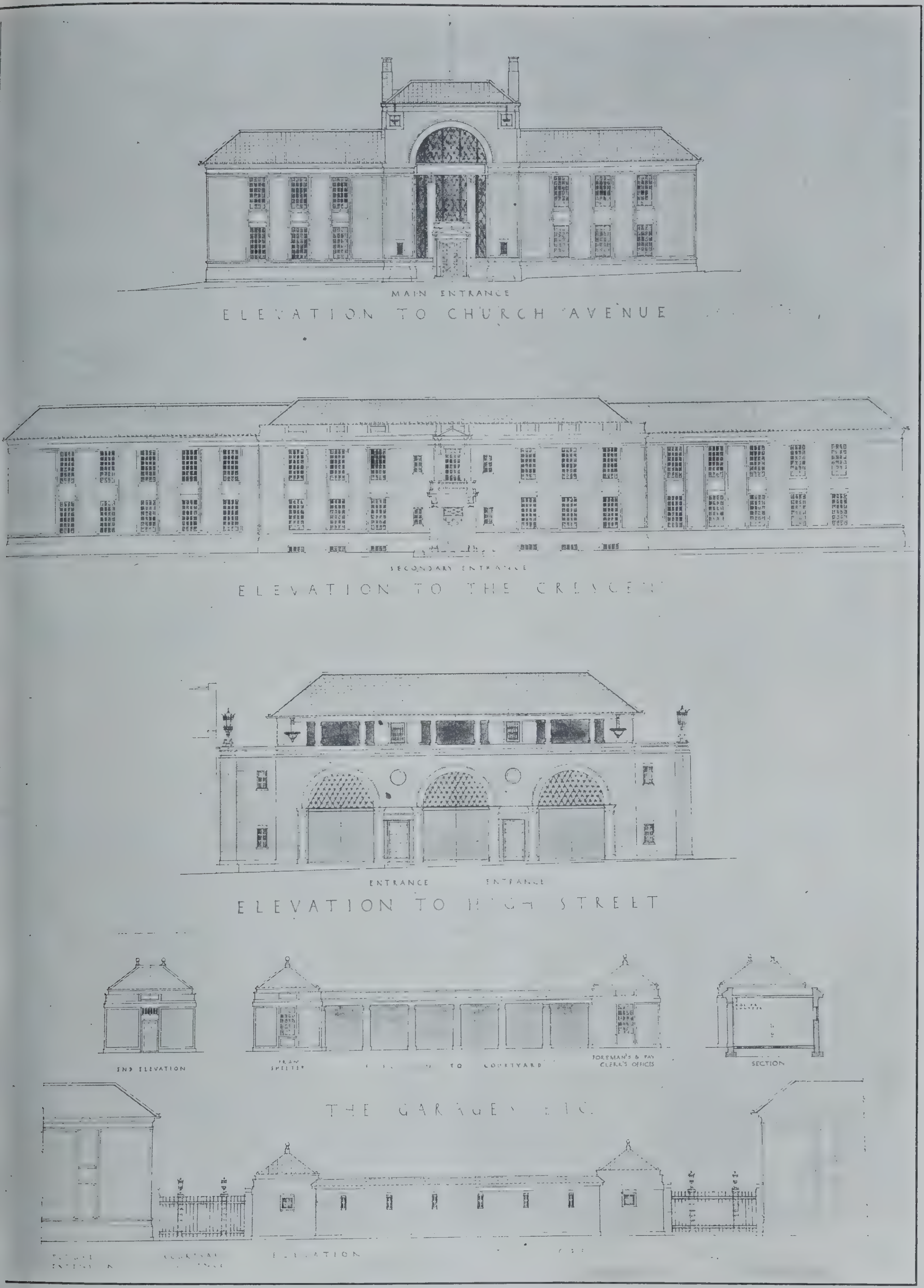
Shakespeare Memorial Theatre

The final designs of the competitors selected in first round of the competition for the above the at Stratford-on-Avon were called for delivery November 1. As Mr. Cass Gilbert, the Amer assessor, was unable to prolong his stay in country to assist in judging the designs, the R.I. have requested Mr. Raymond Hood, director of architectural design section of the American B Arts Society, to act in conjunction with the assessors, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., and Mr. Ro Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.

Peterborough

The City Council invites architects to su schemes and designs for Municipal offices, shops, on the new frontage line in Narrow Street, P borough. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., has appointed as assessor. The premiums offered First, 500 guineas; Second, 250 guineas; Third, guineas.

A copy of the conditions, site plans, and information will be sent to intending competitor receipt of £1 1s. deposit. Applications to Mr. H. A. Court, A.M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and veyor, Broadway, Peterborough.



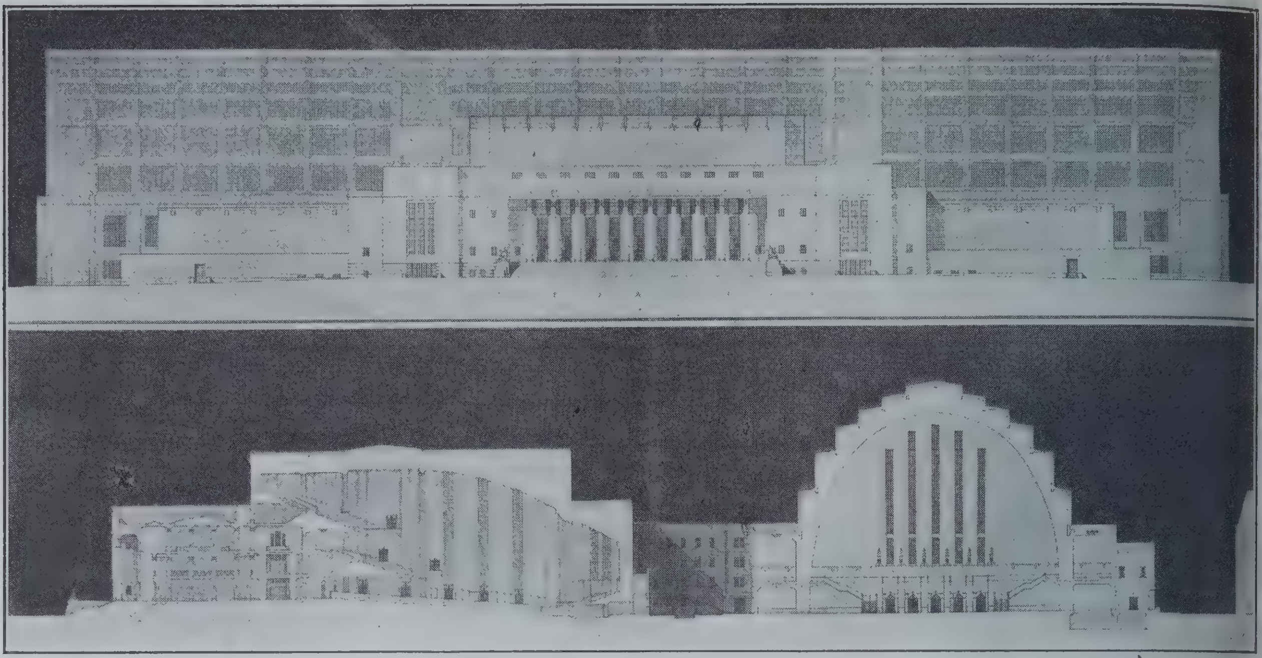
BECKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL PROPOSED MUNICIPAL OFFICES.
SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN: MESSRS. E. BERRY WEBBER & J. O. CHEADLE, AA.R.I.B.A.

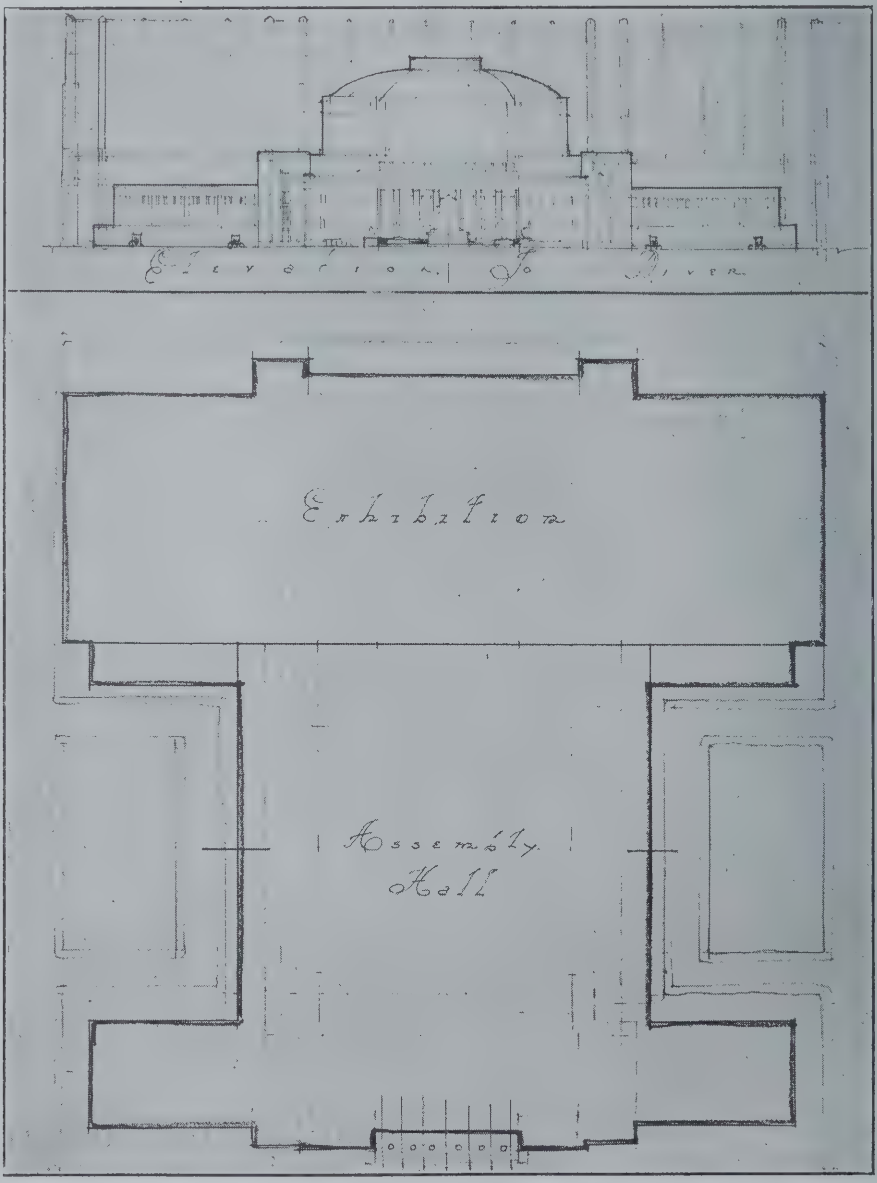
A Dinner to Mr. Voysey

s a tribute to the services which Mr. C. F. A. sey has rendered to the Art of Architecture and Allied Crafts, the R.I.B.A. has arranged to give nner in his honour on Thursday, November 17. irers of Mr. Voysey's work, who are not members ne architectural profession, but who may wish to in the tribute, can obtain particulars by writing to Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., the President of the R.I.B.A., at 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

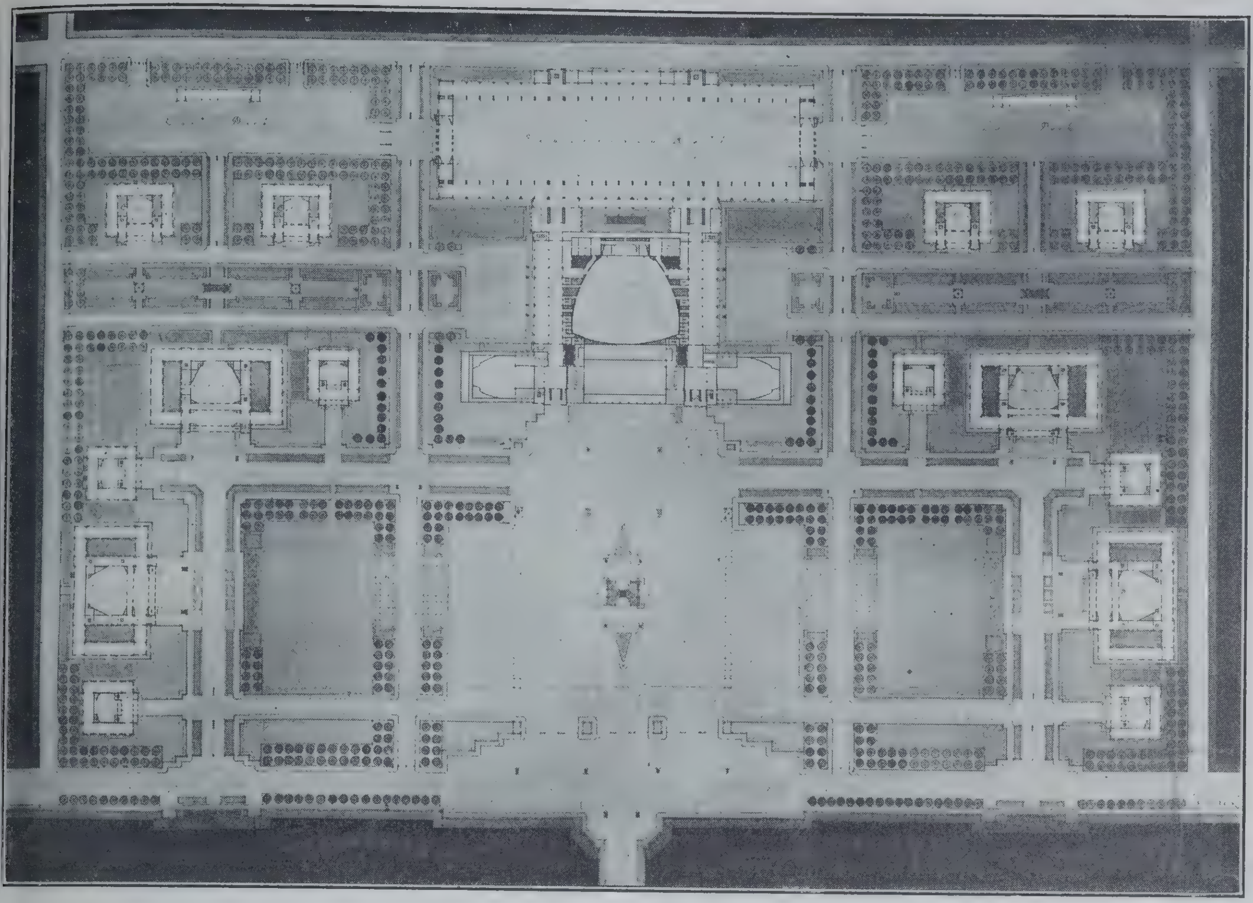
Personal

The Lancashire County Council have reorganised the architectural staff as follows: Mr. L. Evans, deputy county architect; Mr. L. B. Winder, chief architectural assistant; and Mr. L. L. Burdess, chief architectural assistant for elementary schools.

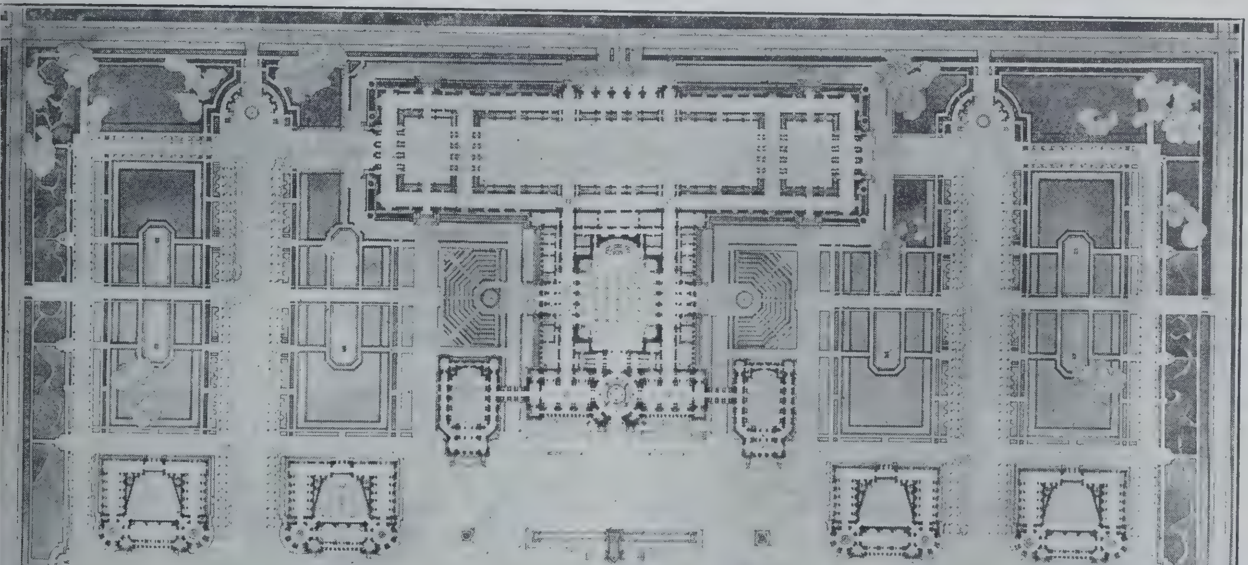




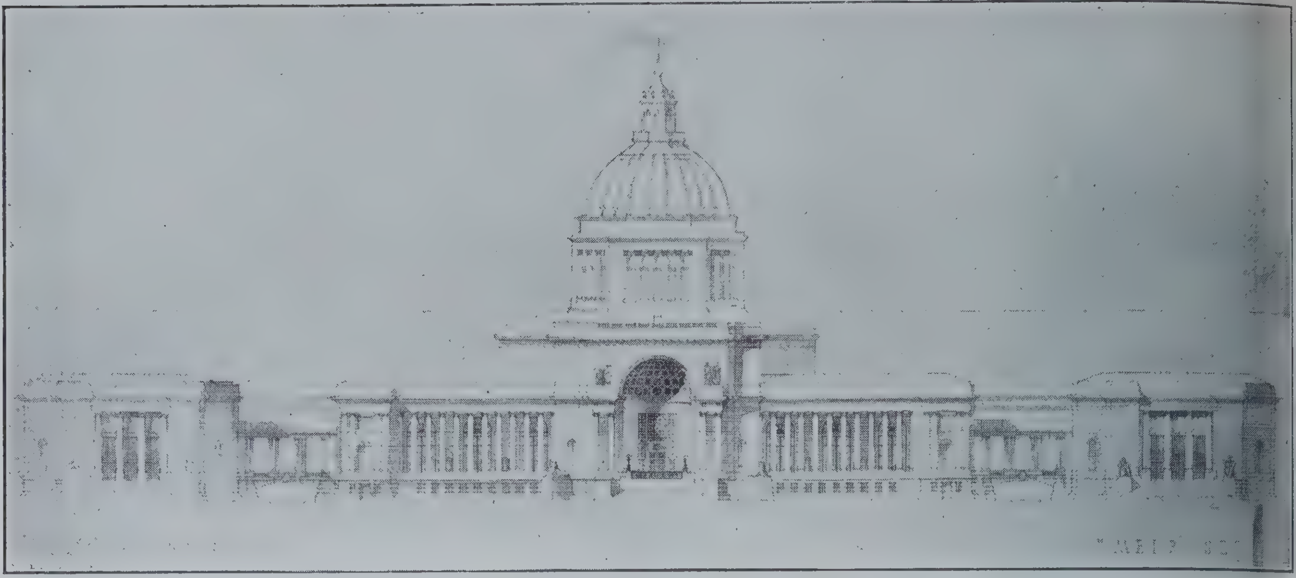
DESIGN FOR AN "EMPIRE CENTRE" IN A CAPITAL CITY.
ROME SCHOLARSHIP 1927 AWARD.
R. P. CUMMINGS (Architectural Association).



ROME SCHOLARSHIP 1927 AWARD.
R. P. CUMMINGS (Architectural Association).



THE JARVIS SCHOLARSHIP 1927 AWARD.
H. B. DYER (London University).



THE JARVIS SCHOLARSHIP 1927 AWARD.
H. B. DYER (London University).

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

The exhibition of works submitted in the final competition for the Rome Scholarships of 1927 in Architecture, Decorative Painting, Sculpture and Engraving is now being held in the spacious room in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, which has recently been allotted to the British School.

In the architectural section there were ten finalists, of whom Mr. R. P. Cummings, of the Architectural Association, and Mr. H. B. Dyer, of London University, were awarded the Rome and Jarvis scholarships respectively.

Before commenting upon the individual designs submitted it may be well to examine the subject set by the examiners. The difficulty in finding new themes fitted to stimulate the creative talents of architectural students may be admitted, and this difficulty is much increased where there is a tradition that the designs are to be of an " imaginative " nature. An " imaginative " architectural theme has almost come to be associated with an ambitious " programme " of buildings designed *in vacuo.* In this instance the students were asked to design an " Empire Centre " in a capital city. We are told that the subject is a problem in architectural group planning and provides an opportunity for a large composition of detached buildings of different sizes round a central feature. " The entire composition, apart from its practical utility, will symbolise the greatness of the Empire, its latest developments and the possibility of its future expansion." How a building or group of buildings can symbolise the possibility of the future expansion of an empire the students are left to discover for themselves. What the buildings here do express is, of course, the possibility of their own expansion, and this results from their detachment and wide interspacing, which appears to have been adopted with a desire to obtain a certain pattern on paper rather than to achieve " practical utility." The first impression one receives from nearly all the schemes submitted is that the buildings are too scattered and that the visitors to the exhibition would need a toy railway to take them round to the various showrooms. Let us give separate consideration to some of the designs. Mr. R. P. Cummings, the winner of the Rome Scholarship, has planned an immense court, having as its central feature the " Empire Building " with the immense exhibition hall (nearly as big as the Crystal Palace) behind it, while on either sid are detached edifices fulfilling other functions. Righ in front of the " place " are four miniature building in a row, which seem entirely out of scale with th remainder. Mr. H. B. Dyer, who won the Jarvi Studentship, has a scheme in which the principle o detachment has found even more emphatic expressio for here the buildings are not even grouped aroun a court, but arranged for the most part in zig-za formation, the only " steadying " influence being th exhibition hall, which, however, forms a reposefu background to the lower Empire building in front o it. Mr. M. S. Smith, of the London University Atelie and Mr. J. B. Wride, of the Cardiff Technical Colleg both of whom are rewarded by being admitted direc to the 1928 final competition, show interesting scheme in which the exhibition hall occupies a central position. One cannot help thinking, however, that th examiners' insistence upon the *detachment* of th buildings militated against the possibility of their disposition in the most convenient and practical manne Empire exhibitions are apt to be physically exhausting at the best of times, as visitors to Wembley foun to their cost, and in a climate where it so often rain some provision should have been made for better inte communication between the various buildings. Moreover, the students were asked to perform a very difficult task in creating " a large composition of detache buildings of different sizes." The whole art of architectural composition on a large scale consists in doin away with this feeling of detachment and in givin to a plurality of buildings the appearance at least o being one indivisible and continuous whole. The tas is a fascinating one and many architects of geniu have devoted themselves to it, but the competitors fo the Rome Scholarship were unfortunately precluded from addressing themselves to this most importan problem of civic design.

The standard of draughtsmanship, as might hav been expected, is very high, and the designs include some interesting stylistic essays, in which French German and American influences predominate. Grea care is expended upon all the details of internal planning, and if the architectural *ensembles* of the scheme are somewhat lacking in cohesion, the individua buildings have many features showing accomplishmen in the art of design.

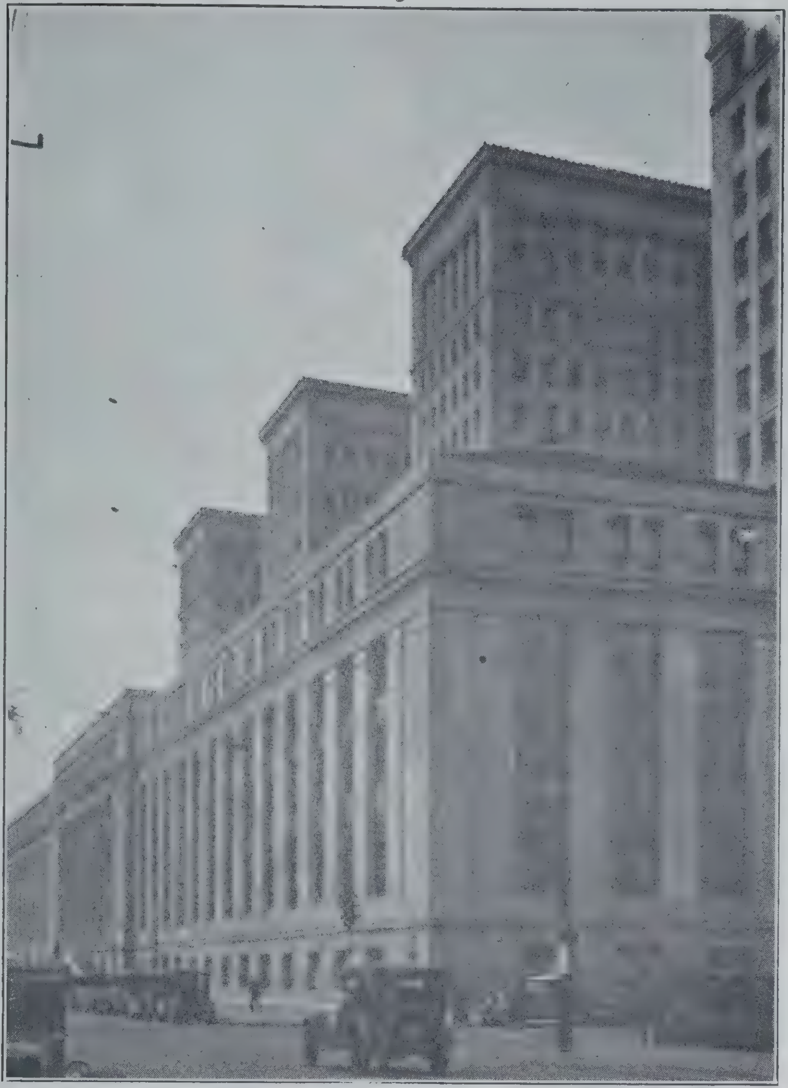


Fig. 6.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE OFFICES OF THE GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.
ALBERT KAHN, Architect.

HE ARCHITECTURE OF AN INDUSTRIAL CITY

Some Recent Buildings of Detroit (Concluded)

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

ı a city where the bulk of the business population s to work in an automobile, it is not surprising the problem of car parking is acute. The great ories of Mr. Henry Ford at Highland Park and r Rouge are fortunately outside the city limits, they have their own independent problem, not of space for parking, but of organisation. A e number of his employees ride to work in their Ford, and all Fords look alike; so that the test precautions have to be taken to see at the of the day that each owner gets back his own icular Ford and not one just like it but with the in a different place. Amusing tales are told of who forgot where they had parked and tried nd their car in vain. Anyone who has seen a itude of Fords together in a field can realise the ulty.

ıe discipline of Mr. Ford's factories is so almost ary that one anticipates orderliness in dealing the car-park problem, but in the heart of Detroit another matter, for naturally space is limited. t has actually happened is that every bit of available vacant ground is used, sites about to be built , unsold plots, back yards and front yards, every of space is crowded with automobiles, and for reason alone a tour of the down-town district of oit presents an extraordinary spectacle of a sort of permanent used car exhibition, a medley ranging from the most ancient Ford to the latest thing in twin-sixes. Apart from business men, including architects, most of the skilled firemen and mechanics have quite pretentious cars, and men who are very little above the status of a common labourer will go to work in their own vehicle, or in a car whose use is shared with neighbours.

Apart from the uncovered car parks, there are a great number of large multi-storeyed garages, which are planned on the most modern lines, most of them on the ramp principle, and a certain number on the patented scheme which has a series of short ramps connecting floors which are on two different levels of about five feet difference. This distance is only a short one to rise, and a portion of the floor ramps up to connect the two levels, thus avoiding the necessity for a continuous ramp which would occupy a great deal of valuable floor area. It is simple and ingenious, and makes each floor serve as a step in the vertical communication from ground floor to roof.

A majority of the garages have very utilitarian façades, with a minimum of architectural treatment, and are of the type illustrated in Fig. 1, and while there are plenty of more ambitious designs, the problem of the garage as a satisfactory piece of architecture seems still to be lacking a real solution.

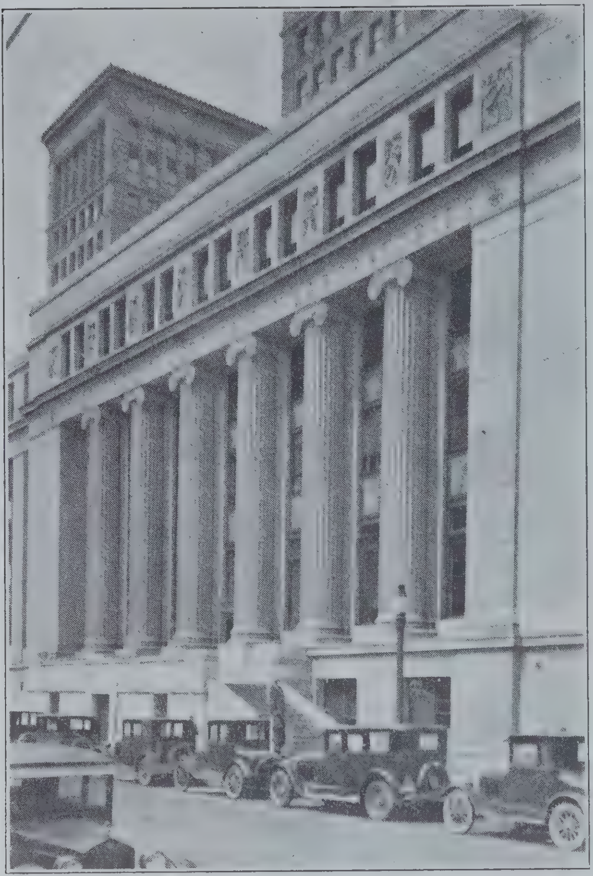


Fig. 7.—DETAIL OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE, LABORATORY BLOCK, OFFICES OF THE GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.
ALBERT KAHN, Architect.

The Detroit office buildings in their best expression reach a higher standard than the shops and garages, and there are several outstanding examples of modern design, one of the best being the recently-completed Buhl building which we illustrate (Fig. 2).

This is a 26-storey structure with a framework of steel and floors of a combination of steel and concrete slabs. The exterior walls are faced with a special terra-cotta laid in blocks of random sizes, with a granite base at street level. The terra-cotta work is very finely executed, and while it does not imitate stone, it has a texture of its own which is very agreeable and distinctive. It is a better example of this material than the writer has ever seen executed in this country.

The plan (Figs. 4 and 5) is typical of the excellent lay-out found in modern American commercial buildings. It has an extremely simple shape, that of a cross rising from a rectangular base. This cross shape allows of all courts being eliminated, and all offices become outside rooms. Incidentally, better light and air is provided not only to the tenants of the building, but to the streets in which the building abuts and the entire neighbourhood as well. It also provides a greater number of corner offices and groups offices at the ends of the wings, a factor producing a higher possible rental.

At the crossing is located all the service in a compact form, including twelve high-speed passenger elevators arranged in groups of six for local and express, two fire towers extending throughout the building, lavatories for men and women, store cupboards, hose cabinets, meter rooms, mail chutes, fire-alarm boxes, etc. One great advantage of this system, apart from the economy of space effected, is that changes required by tenants in the arrangement of their offices do not interfere in any way with the building's services.

The Buhl building is surrounded to a great extent by low structures, and produces an effect of soaring height which is emphasised by its strong verti
emphasis both in mass and in detail. It is a go
example of the "tower form" which is the keyn
of the design of so many of the newer Ameri
buildings, and it is a tower which has a base co
bining fine scale and solidity without any loss of
requisite fenestration.

An office building of an entirely different type
that for the headquarters of the General Motors C
poration (Fig. 6), one of the most remarkable str
tures of its kind, for it is designed with all
magnificence of an important municipal building, a
involved problems of construction which were by
means easy of solution at the time when it was erect
It is an early work by one of the best commerc
architects in the United States, Albert Kahn, who
responsible for some of the most stimulating of
recent buildings in Detroit, including buildings in
River Rouge Ford plant which was described so
weeks ago in THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

In floor area the General Motors building is pr
ably the largest office building in the world, and
is very cleverly planned. Here again, as in the B
building, the principle of outside courts is adopt
and the four great central blocks, connected by
longitudinal cross block, are very impressive in th
powerful and orderly repetition. The detail of t
building is sound and scholarly, if a trifle ponder
and commonplace according to modern day ideas. T
main order at the principal entrance (Fig. 7) rec
the scale of Selfridge's, and both the intermedi
and attic fenestration are well handled. There i
suggestion of McKim, Mead & White influence ab
the general treatment which does not appear in
later work of Mr. Kahn's office, which is much fr
in character.

One of the building problems involved was
danger of the stonework at the base spalling, due
the weight of the superstructure combined with
expansion and contraction of the structure. To ov
come this danger, sheets of lead separated by min

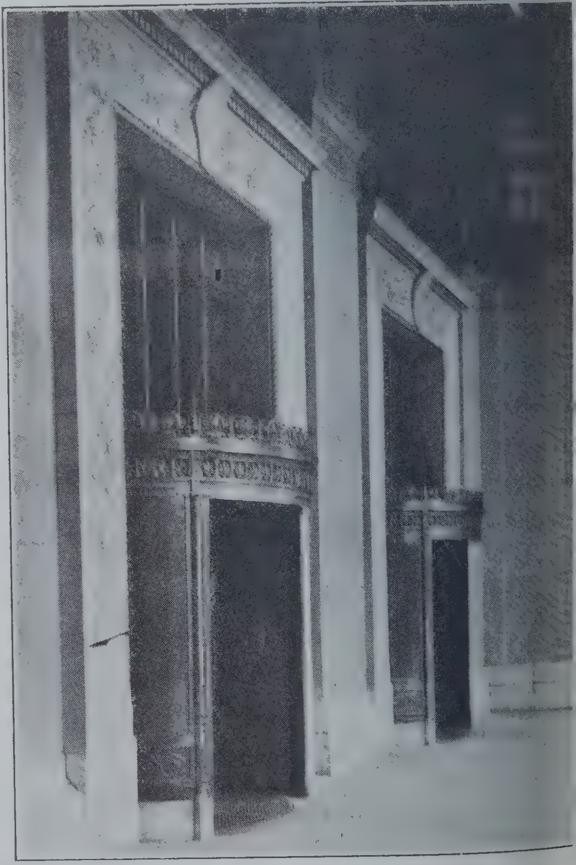
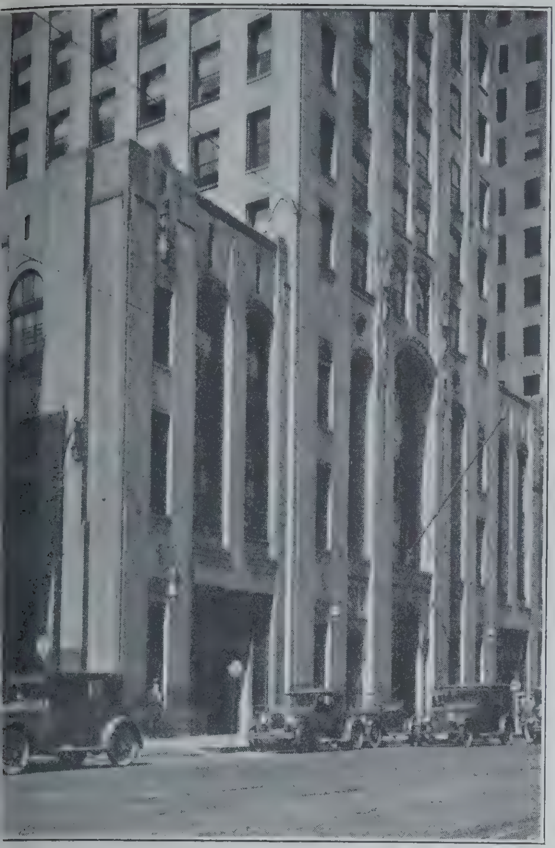


Fig. 9.—DETAIL OF THE ENTRANCE DOORS OF TH
BUILDING FOR THE GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
ALBERT KAHN, Architect.



3.—DETAIL OF THE ENTRANCE, BUHL BUILDING, DETROIT.
Messrs. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects.

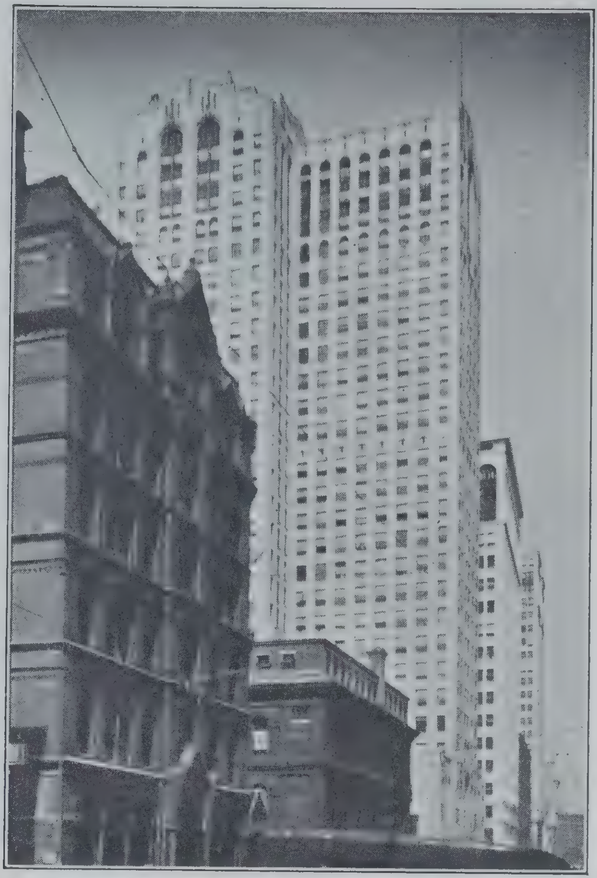


Fig. 2.—THE BUHL BUILDING, DETROIT.
Messrs. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects.

ɔall bearings have been introduced at each storey
ı of mortar joints, these allowing the necessary
without injury to the stonework.
re interesting from the point of view of the
n designer is one of Mr. Kahn's most recent
, the office building which we illustrate in Fig. 8.
the note is of verticality, with a complete
ation of cornices, and a general suggestion of
ess combined with a repose which is robust
it being the result of mere weight and solidity.
a building in which are combined two of the
slogans which Detroit has adopted since it first
to grow in importance. The first is "Detroit
eautiful," the third "Detroit the Dynamic."
iddle slogan was "Detroit the City where Life
th living." And as far as this slogan can be
f an office block, it also can be applied to this
ıg of Mr. Albert Kahn.

Covent Garden Market

It is stated that the Beecham Estates, Ltd., are negotiating for the purchase of the leasehold interest in the Covent Garden Opera House, which it is desired to acquire for an extension of Covent Garden Market. According to the latest reports, the sale of the lease is likely to go through, but that the building is not likely to be demolished for two or three years.

* * *

An Oxford Preservation Trust has been established with the object of collecting funds for the acquisition of land round Oxford, and thus preserving the city's lovely surroundings against the continual encroachment of new houses and factories. Boar's Hill is now for sale, and could be bought for £11,000, but it is stated that £250,000 would not be too much for what ought to be done. Annual subscriptions or donations are asked from all lovers of Oxford.

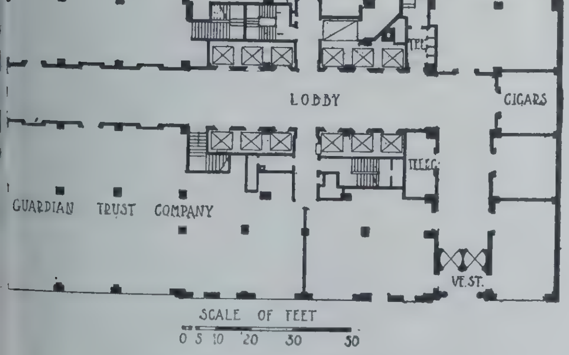


Fig. 4.—MAIN FLOOR PLAN.

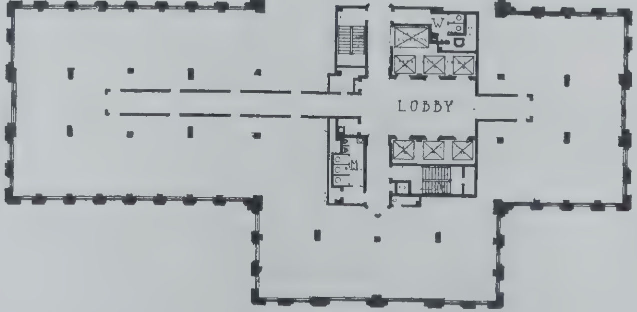


Fig. 5.—TYPICAL FLOORS, 20th to 26th.

BUHL BUILDING, DETROIT.
Messrs. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects.

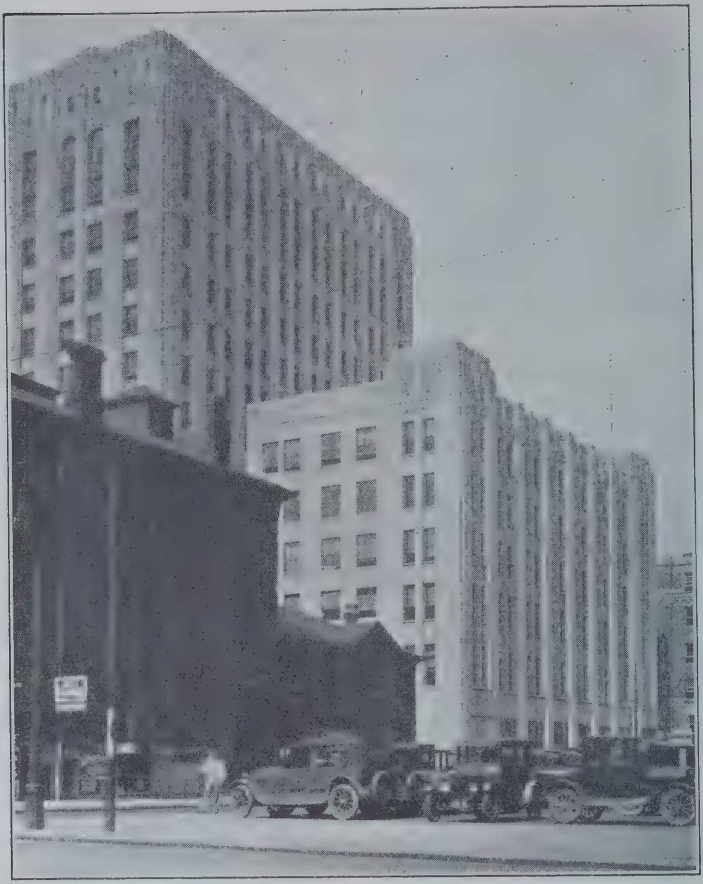


Fig. 8.—OFFICE BUILDING IN DETROIT.
Albert Kahn, Architect.

In the course of cleaning operations in one of the ante-rooms of the Palais Bourbon, the French Chamber of Deputies at Paris, a fine series of frescoes was uncovered. They are believed to have been executed under the direction of the painter David, best remembered by his portrait of Madame Recamier in the Louvre, and depict political, civil and military subjects.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester City Cou
a proposal to defer for four years the erec
of the Town Hall extension and the Central Refer
Library was defeated. The Council ultimately dec
to instruct the Town Hall Extension Committe
report within two months as to the requirement
the various Corporation departments in office acc
modation.

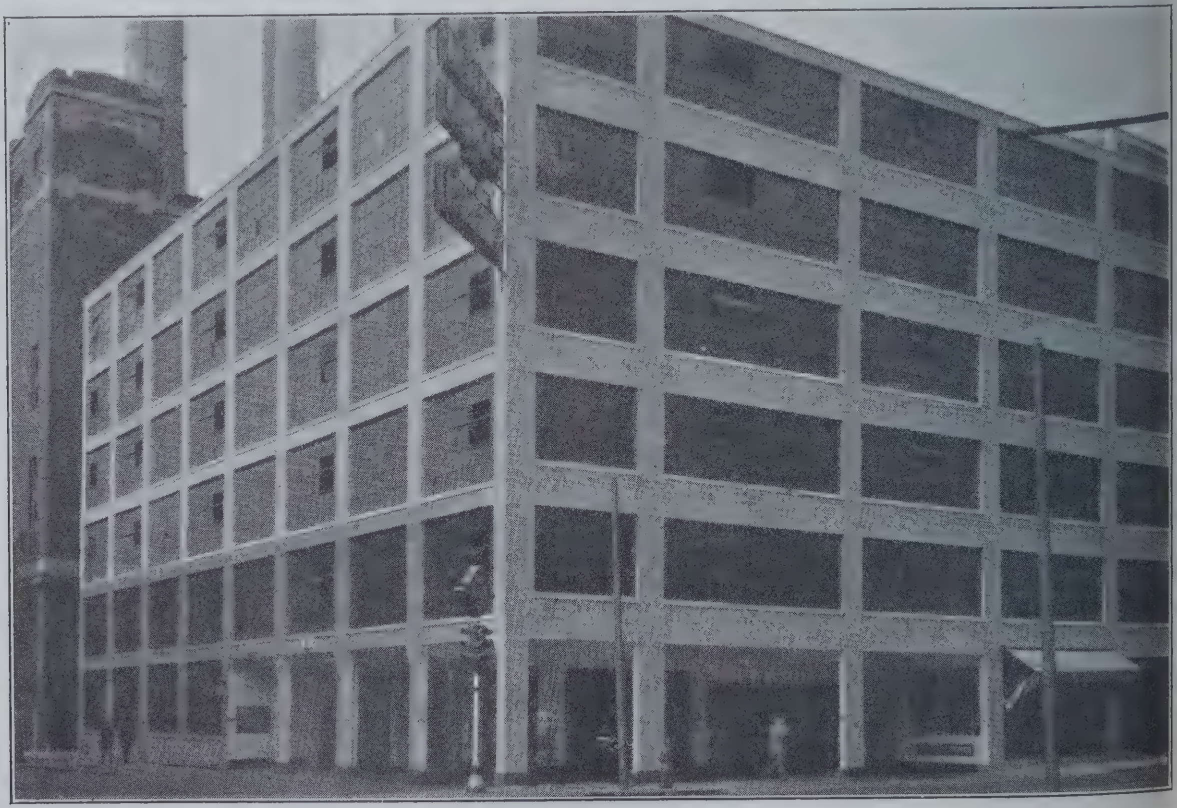


Fig. 1.—A MODERN GARAGE BUILDING IN DETROIT, EXECUTED IN REINFORCED CONCRETE.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Modernism in Architecture

eing extracts from the recent Presidential address of Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., to the Architectural Association.

It was the complete contrast between the fine Gothic d Baroque architecture of Austria and the very west buildings we saw [on this year's annual cursion] that made me decide to attempt an analysis review of Modernism in Architecture as the main bject of my address this evening.

Whether this fashion in scientific building will ever velop into an art and rise to the dignity of a style,'' or if, in the next decade, it will be looked on as a passing craze, is a matter for grave doubt. uring the excursion one heard of an exhibition of odernism in Architecture then being held at uttgart, where not only drawings and photographs re on view, but also a complete garden suburb signed by the most eminent practitioners, who had en invited to come from the four corners of the ntinent to demonstrate the excellencies of the new pressionism in art, when shown in the concrete.

Before the War, the older fashioned amongst us ded to look backwards and to revive the fine 18th-tury traditions and artistic products which the mercialism, machine production and scientific disveries of the 19th century had caused us to forget. ey believed that by reverting to the beautiful native dition of the 18th century they would attain to nething finer than if they were to throw over the ults of centuries of patiently accumulated envours to improve our art, and go back to Stonege and prehistoric times for their inspiration.

It was the Queen Anne school which revived nestic architecture in this country. Its exponents ght the public that good composition, simple mass, pleasant fenestration, refined detail and wellsen materials produced a better house than soled picturesque grouping and fussy features.

Thus, before the War, instead of England going to erica or the Continent for ideas, the whole world coming here to study how a house should be lt and set in the landscape, and—whatever our rtcomings in public buildings might have been— at least had a style in domestic architecture of ich any country might be proud.

t is this tradition which " modernism " in architure has attacked, alleging that all existing traditis are worn out. The apostles of this new creed therefore attempting to set up new standards ch—if they are to be judged by the work actually shed on the Continent—derides every accepted on of grouping, proportion, sense of structure, tion of solids to voids, and the use of mouldings rnament of any kind.

n this new style, flat roofs are *de rigeur*, the floors h themselves out through the walls and overhang façades—an idea which the designers consider t be brilliant, as it has never been done before. s so easy to do in ferro-concrete, and marks the itect as being a real live man with pep.

n the large blocks of flats, windows form a horital gash running from staircase to staircase, where fenestration is carried in huge vertical slits from ment to roof, to prove that no ties in the front, er vertical or horizontal, are required. (One ders how these buildings would have fared had earthquake in Vienna been at all severe.)

ur stay in the first city we visited on this year's rsion was too short to allow us to see the housing mes in the suburbs, but, from a distance, these eared to be on English garden city lines. However, vere shown the post-war commercial work—a store fronted with plate glass from pavement to roof, another looking like a brick box with the lid off, also a very ferro-concrete block of offices, with the windows in slits between the piers, while the latter supported angular consoles which carried the square-edged slab of concrete taking the place of the cornice.

This was on the day after we had wandered through the most delightful museum of native dress and handicrafts with beautiful old-painted furniture, and painted decoration. The Czechs and Slovenes have a fine tradition in painted internal decoration which fortunately still continues, so that the interiors of the new middle-class houses had a charm and interest, which—to our eyes—was entirely lacking in the new building works, where architecture seemed to have been forgotten.

A huge fair building is being erected with enormous spans all in ferro-concrete. It is a fine piece of simple planning, the restaurant below the main ground floor having a dignity of effect from its good proportions and the rhythm of its concrete piers and beams. All this was in the crude concrete structural state, and as an engineering feat the designer has good reason to be proud of his achievement. When, however, the drawings for the elevations were examined, they proved to be the usual strips of concrete alternating with iron-framed plate glass; it made one wonder whether the designer had ever looked at any real architecture, or if he were not merely a structural engineer.

A scheme for a new block of municipal offices was recently the subject of a competition in this city, and an astonishingly new design won the first place and, apparently, is to be erected.

It is to stand on a bow-fronted site, and is to be constructed in the new building material (ferro-concrete).

This allowed the designer to place his main piers inside and to make his elevations a sort of ribbed screen in which four bastions, somewhat resembling skeleton gasometers, were the main features. The intermediate bays were horizontal strips of glass and concrete, as in the fair building, the top storey being overhung to line with the outer edges of the bow-shaped towers. The loveliness of the materials—plate glass and concrete—is to be left unadorned by mouldings or ornament of any sort.

One was assured that these examples of modernism were neither good nor typical, but that if one had time to visit Stuttgart a wealth of modernism in design could be seen forming a full exposition of the style.

A halt at Stuttgart, therefore, seemed imperative. The exhibition galleries there certainly impress the visitor. They consist of a series of canvas-lined boxes, where the drawings of all the latest schemes in the new mannerism are displayed, together with photographs of most of the best-known works actually executed. A general review shows that the designers are determined to be original, no matter what is sacrificed in the effort.

To be absolutely original at this stage of the world's development is probably an impossibility, but as ferro-concrete is at least a material for which there are no known precedents, the designers as a body have seized on it as being more likely to serve their ends than any other.

This material has to be run into moulds framed in wood, so forms which are square or angular are more readily executed than curves. The crushing weight of the new material is very high and therefore supports may be reduced to a minimum. Beams, on the other hand, have to be deep and heavy, but by moving the supports in from the ends and cantilevering out, this difficulty may be partially overcome.

Consequently, no visible vertical supports are required on the face of these structures which can be designed to show only the front edges of the floor or roof slabs. As these can be hung out a foot or two beyond the cantilevers, these slabs can be made to look as though floating in the air, and the elevations can be made to appear like a pile of sandwiches composed of concrete and plate glass. There is no need, even, to put supports at the angles of the building, so, of course, it is much newer to omit them.

As most people object to windows running to the floor level on the upper storeys, some form of solid wall must be inserted unless the designer can persuade his client to abandon these old-fashioned prejudices. This wall obviously must be made as thin as possible to reduce the weight on the outer edges of the slabs.

It is true that these partitions and plate glass make the building liable to be extremely cold in the severe winters of Middle Europe, but it was explained that modern heating science was equal to any such problems. Our guide overlooked that, in the heat of summer, the occupants would be prostrated by the high temperature of the rooms. No doubt a set of sunblinds in bold jazz patterns completely covering the elevations will obviate this difficulty, and produce an equally new effect.

The result is that nearly all this modernist work is a combination of cubes or parallelopipedons, variety being obtained by making the latter of all shapes and sizes, disposing them at various angles with one another and, in particular, projecting whole rooms or even storeys beyond those on the lower levels. The planes can also be broken up by bay windows, and since all other geometrical shapes for these had been used in the traditional styles, the only new shape left is the triangle; so a series of these, resembling the teeth of a saw on plan, form a wondrous new note, incidentally setting one's teeth on edge. All sorts of cute ideas can be carried out. In one design a tower was put up on four legs with plate-glass enclosures, the top storey hung out on both sides, making the whole of this original composition for a building look as like a big water-tower as was possible, in view of the fact that it was something else. It must have been, as you could look clean through the two projecting ends of the tank.

In another design, a tower—of twenty storeys or so—had one very solid side, from which were projected the floor slabs on which dwarf partitions, with lightly iron-framed glass in alternate layers, were erected on all the other three sides, the resultant effect resembling a comb set up on end. If the washhouses of a block of dwellings in the Stuttgart new suburb had not been seen, the critic would have been puzzled to know how it could possibly stand up. However, in these dwellings the flat concrete roofs of the back additions had a layer of glass with spider-web bars as the only visible means of support. Investigations, inside one of the houses, showed a fine stout concrete pier in the middle of the room to carry the flat. The pier was hopelessly in the way of anyone using the room to work in, but think of the newness of the effect produced outside. No doubt, the tower had a similar pier, but think of its size on the ground floor inside. These Stuttgart houses were only one block out of thirty or forty, built as a sample of what could be done to replace the older types of suburban houses.

A French exponent of modernism has built a concrete and plate glass box to form one of these new abodes—one could not conceive it as a home for anyone save a vegetarian bacteriologist.

It consisted of a ferro-concrete box with thin wall, roof and floor slabs perched on stilts with an open basement, so as to ensure its coolness in winter. The main living-room was two storeys in height, with plate-glass windows filling one wall. A stout concrete pier faced with an enormous radiator occupied a prominent position as the most interesting feature of this curious apartment. Up another wall ran the stairs in a continuous line to the second floor. To ensure novelty, it was only 2 feet wide and had a solid newel wall nearly 4 feet high. It would indeed be unlucky to have to pass anyone on such a staircase. A half-landing led to a gallery on which were placed the principal bedroom, bathroom and w.c. There is an old-fashioned prejudice that privacy is desirable in a suite of this kind, so the partitions were only carried up 5 ft. 9 in. in height. To have continued them up to the ceiling would have destroyed the novel effect and cast doubts on the ability of the 6-in. external walls to carry the structure.

The steps were in blue tiles of the Staffordshire variety, the floors of patent composition, and the chairs and tables of polished nickel-plated tubes bearing cowhide seats and backs or polished wood tops. Severely simple enamelled fitments and cupboards, fitted lavatory basins and painted walls and ceilings, completed the hospital effect, if the one framed masterpiece is overlooked. This was evidently the only picture considered to be sufficiently modern in subject to accord with its surroundings. It consisted of a collection of cubes, prisms and other geometrical forms, cunningly carried out in a medley of various tints and of so surpassing an interest that even a spoilt child would be absorbed by it for at least two minutes, and would then cry because the pattern could not be changed by clockwork.

This abode was designed by an architect with a European reputation for his efforts in modernism.

There were many other efforts equally ludicrous, even when judged merely as homes to live in, without exercising one's judgment at all as to whether they had any claim whatever to rank as architecture. If they had, they must rank with the buildings produced by the average child with a box of bricks.

Evidently the organisers of the exhibition had severe qualms when they saw these creations in their completed form, for the most frantic endeavours had been made to distract the ordinary visitor's attention from the buildings by laying out innumerable terraces, grass plots, paths and borders ablaze with flowers, the plants being crowded together to ensure obtaining solid patches of colour.

To give a further description of this fearful and wonderful exhibition of the creations of modernism would only be boring, so that one comes to a summary of the merits or demerits of this latest craze for novelty.

One can admit that modernism is extremely scientific and logical, enabling its exponents to adopt many new forms of expression in building.

Unfortunately its practitioners have forgotten that architecture is even more an art than a science. The only emotions produced on the mind of any one merely inspecting the buildings is sorrow at the perversity of so many clever designers, who have wilfully selected an ungainly material in which to carry out their deliberately ugly creations.

Anyone living in one of these so-called houses would soon experience anger at the utter lack of fitness to the purpose for which the buildings were erected, and the absence of anything which would give a sense of pleasure, or even of comfort.

Something more than novelty, combined with a sense of structure, is needed to produce architecture and, if any of our members has a hankering after modernism, he has only to spend a week-end in Stuttgart to effect a complete cure.

NOTES IN BRIEF

The next step in the development of the British stitute in Paris is the building of a college of resi- nce for British students attending the Cité Univer- aire. The selected architect for the work is Mr. lward Warren, F.R.I.B.A.

* * *

During recent excavations in Exchange Street, effield, a small portion of the outer wall of the cient Castle dating from the reign of Henry III s been discovered. The Hunter Archæological ciety are working strenuously to preserve this relic r future generations.

* * *

During the next two or three weeks an exhibition being held in the Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield, of ne of the best works submitted last year in the I.B.A. prize competitions.

* * *

The statue "La Deliverance," by the French lptor M. Emile Guillaume, which Lord Rothermere s presented to the people of Finchley, was unveiled Mr. Lloyd George recently. It stands at the nction of Regent's Park Road, Church End, nchley, and the North Circular Road.

* * *

The Association of Societies and individuals, formed protect the Surrey Commons which the Military horities seek to acquire, have, as invited by the retary of State for War, appointed a Committee confer with the War Office on the measures to be pted for preserving amenities and public right of ess. The Committee consists of Lord Midleton, . Philip Snowden, M.P., Mr. R. Combe, Mr. urence Chubb (of the Commons and Footpaths eservation Society), and Mr. R. Norman (of the tional Trust).

* * *

he old windmill on Reigate Heath, which has been d for religious purposes for many years, has been pened for services, after a complete renovation ting £360.

* * *

The new Town Hall at Wandsworth was opened the Lord Mayor of London recently. The building, ch has cost £60,000, was designed by Mr. E. J. ord, the borough engineer and architect.

* * *

he London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory nmittee recently issued a report on passenger nsport facilities in the London area. Their pro- als, which suggest

a) the level of fares;
b) the adequacy of services;
c) development to the limit of available resources,

n a reasonable basis upon which formal negotia- s might be opened.

* * *

he London County Council are considering a ort submitted by the General Purposes Committee o "whether steps should be taken by the Council 1 a view to the establishment of a zoological garden he Crystal Palace, or other appropriate place in th London."

* * *

he Gainsborough Memorial Exhibition now being at the Ipswich Art Gallery is proving very essful. There have been many visitors from lon, the Continent, and America.

* * *

e Royal Commission appointed to investigate the re of the 400 squares and similar open spaces in London has held its first meeting at the House of Lords. A survey by the L.C.C. showed that only about half the number of squares and gardens were safe from the risk of being built upon eventually.

* * *

The Prince of Wales paid a visit of inspection to the new block of artisans' dwellings which have been erected by the City Corporation in Shepherdess Walk, City Road, N. The new dwellings are self-contained; 104 in one block of buildings. The erection of these buildings is part of a large scheme for the rehousing of people from the districts of Middlesex Street, E. Mr. Sydney Perks, architect to the City Corporation, prepared the plans.

* * *

The 100th group of houses for Durham County aged miners has been opened at Browney, near Durham.

* * *

The Biological Science Buildings, which have been erected for Birmingham University at a cost of £120,000, were recently opened by the Prime Minister. The accommodation of the Chancellor's Hall has also been doubled by the addition of two wings. The new buildings were designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., and form part of his original scheme for the University.

* * *

The Bishop of Manchester has launched an appeal for £70,000 to build five churches on the various new housing estates of the City Corporation.

* * *

Writing to *The Times* last week, Mr. T. Lawrence Dale, F.R.I.B.A., suggests that the beauty of the countryside would be preserved to a very great extent if people building would remember to maintain the local character in their selection of materials, or, if these were impossible in point of cost, the local character in colour of material. Local characteristics are still preserved; thus, in Kent, brick and tiles; Gloucester, stone and stone slates; and Devonshire, whitewash and grey slates. If these local colours could be preserved, an enormous amount of harm would be avoided.

* * *

A number of memorials to missing members of the British forces in the War are in course of erection or about to be commenced, apart from those recently unveiled at Menin Gate and Neuve Chapelle. One at Arras, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., will bear over 25,000 names of men missing in that area. Another at La Ferté-sons-Jouare, designed by Capt. G. H. Goldsmith, the architect being Mr. V. O. Rees. Other memorials, to be linked with British cemeteries, will be at Loos, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.; at the Royal Berks Cemetery and at Louverval, both designed by Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw; at Le Touret and at Vis-en-Artois, both by Capt. J. B. Truelove; and at Nieuport, designed by Major W. Binney.

* * *

The Kingston (Surrey) By-Pass Road was opened by the Prime Minister last week. Starting near the Robin Hood Gate of Richmond Park, it takes a curved course of 8½ miles, rejoining the Portsmouth Road at Esher.

* * *

The Church of All Saints, Derby, was hallowed last week as the Cathedral of the new diocese of Derby. The throne in which the new Bishop, Dr. Pearce, was installed originally belonged to a Greek church in Asia Minor which was sacked by the Turks.

London Building Notes

Aldersgate.—Extensive alterations are being carried out to the premises in Aldersgate, E.C., of the Aerated Bread Co., Ltd. The builders are Messrs. Clemens Bros., 77 Derby Road, E.7. The architect is Mr. Theophille Schaerer, 11 Dacre Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Balham. — Houses, flats, garages, shops, etc., are being built in Garrett Lane, Bell Estate. Messrs. Swain & Selby, 149 Topsham Road, Streatham, S.W., are the contractors. The architect is Mr. F. L. Poole, 29 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

Barking.—A block of five shops, with two floors of flats above, is to be built in East Street. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, F. & A. R. I. B. A., 35 - 39 Maddox Street, W.1.

Blackheath.—Plans are being prepared for the enlargement of the Blackheath and Kidbrook non-provided school. Mr. Arthur B. Sharp, 29 Courtfield Road, S.W.7, is the architect.

Canning Town. — Baths are to be erected in Brooke Street, at the Dockland Settlement, and Malvern Boys' Club. The joint architects are Messrs. Hobden & Porri, 37a Finsbury Square, London, and Messrs. Holman & Goodrham, 6 King's Bench Walk, London.

Charlton.—Tenders are invited for new Roman Catholic schools in Charlton Road, S.E. The architect is Mr. F. A. Walters, 28 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.

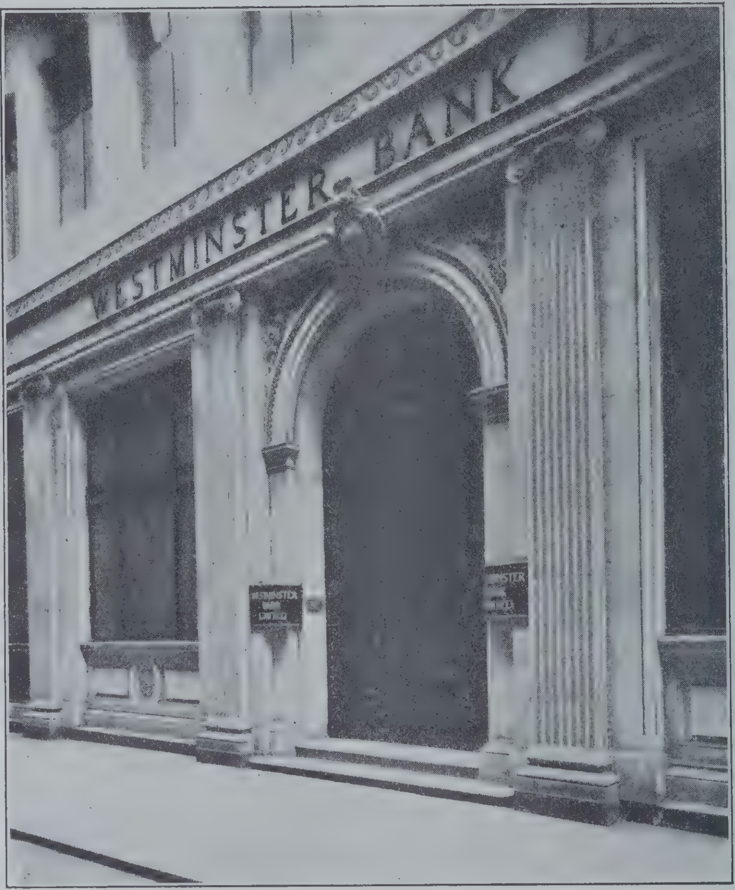
Chingford.—Mr. S. R. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., 38 Bedford Place, London, has prepared plans for a masonic hall estimated to cost £9,000.

Dagenham.—The Essex E.C. propose to build an Elementary School in Lymington Road, on the L.C.C. Housing Estate. Plans are being prepared by Mr. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford.

East Ham.—Tenders are invited for twelve double-tenement houses on the Flanders site, High Street South, East Ham.

Euston Road. — The "Euston Tavern" public house is being reconstructed and a new storey added. The builders are Messrs. William Simms, 591 Commercial Road, E.1. Mr. William Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., 4 Aldgate, E.1. is the architect.

Exhibition Road.—A block of high-class residential flats is to be be built. The architects are Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., 41 Bedford Row, W.C.1.



WESTMINSTER BANK HEAD OFFICE: ENTRANCE DETAIL.
Messrs. Mewès & Davis, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

This is a side entrance to the bank now in course of erection, and shows part of the ground-floor storey, which is marked by an Ionic Order without pedestal or plinths, but resting on a single step. The entablature has in lieu of cornice a projecting string decorated with wave ornament on its fascia, while the frieze is utilised as the background for the inscription. The entrance is framed in an arch set between pilasters, the spandrils above the circular architrave being filled with sculptured ornament. The metal door is of elegant design.

Hendon.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Thomas H. B. Scott, 11 and 12 Finsbury Square, E.C., for a Roman Catholic church and school in Thirlby Road.

Ilford.—Additional accommodation, including a new cubical block, is to be built at the Ilford Isolation Hospital at an estimated cost of £8,000. The builders are Messrs. Hammond & Miles, Scrafton Road Works, Ilford. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Herbert Shaw, Town Hall, Ilford.

Kensington.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for a welfare centre in Sirdar Road, estimated to cost £4,500.

Kensington.—The Royal Geographical Society are to erect a new lecture hall. The architects to the Society are Messrs. Thompson & Walford, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.3.

Kew.—A branch National Provincial Bank is to be built in Great West Road. Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., surveyor and Mr. W. F. C. Holder, F.R.I.B.A., assistant surveyor, to the Bank.

Kingston.—The Surrey E.C. have agreed to the erection of a new Kingston Boys' School at an estimated cost of £44,450. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. and F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Lewisham — The B.C. Housing Committee recommend the engagement of Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., who prepared plans for the first and second sections of the Grov Park Estate, as architect for the completion of the scheme.

Lewisham. — The following plans have been passed by the B.C.: 97 houses, Downham Estate, for L.C.C.; eight houses, Charlecote Grove, for Mr. Edward W. Wallis; 18 houses, Davenport Road, for Mr. A. E. Thomas; school, Durham Hill for L.C.C.

Loampit Vale. — The contractors for a large petrol station for Messrs. Petro Stations, Ltd., are Messrs. Franks & Simonds, 354 Mile End Road, London, E.

Lombard Street.—Messrs. Barclay's Bank, Ltd., are to rebuild their Foreig Office branch. Th plans have been prepared by Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sor & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

London Bridge.—Additions are t be made to the London Bridge Station, S.E.1, by the Southern Railwa Co. The contract has been placed wit Mr. E. J. Logan, 212a Shaftesbur Avenue, W.C.2. Plans have been prepared by the Company's architect Mr. Scott.

Mitcham.—Mr. Jarvis, of the Kingston-on-Thames E.C., is the architec for an elementary school in Rowar Road.

Mitcham.—A hospital is to b erected facing Mitcham Common a an estimated cost of £30,000. Tender are being considered. The work wil be supervised by Messrs. Chart, So & Reading, Lower Green, Mitchan architects.

North Finchley.—Messrs. Harr Neal, Ltd., Northwood, Middx., are th contractors for the new Hillsid Branch Post Office. The steelwor will be supplied by Messrs. Heenan Froude, Ltd., Blackfriars House, Ne

ridge Street, E.C.4. Plans have
en prepared by H.M. Office of
orks, Storey's Gate, Westminster,
W.1.

Richmond.—Plans for a large
ssembly hall on the site
the gardens of
atham House have
en prepared by Mr. H.
lexander Pelly,
.R.I.B.A., 25 Chisholm
oad.

Somers Town.—A
ntract for a block of
ts in Drummond
reet, N.W.1, for the
. Pancras House Im-
ovement Society, has
en placed with
essrs. Wheeler Bros.,
0 Church Street, Ken-
igton, W.8. The
ciety's hon. architect
Mr. E. B. M. Hamil-
n, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Old
uare, Lincoln's Inn,
.C.

Southwark.—Plans
r the following have
en passed by the
C.: Additions to St.
ry's Church Hall,
ngreve Street, for
. W. Brown; re-
ilding 39-41 Newing-
Butts, for Messrs.
hinney, Son & Austen
ll, FF.R.I.B.A.; new
ilding, 290 Walworth
ad, for Messrs.
inton & Gunton,
.R.I.B.A.

Streatham.—A block
shops and garages is
be erected in Streat-
n High Road, and
vin Street and Natal
ad. The builders are
ssrs. J. S. Daniels &
n, 434 High Road,
reatham, S.W.16.
ns by Mr. R. T.
ve, Beaumont Road,
ney, S.W.19.

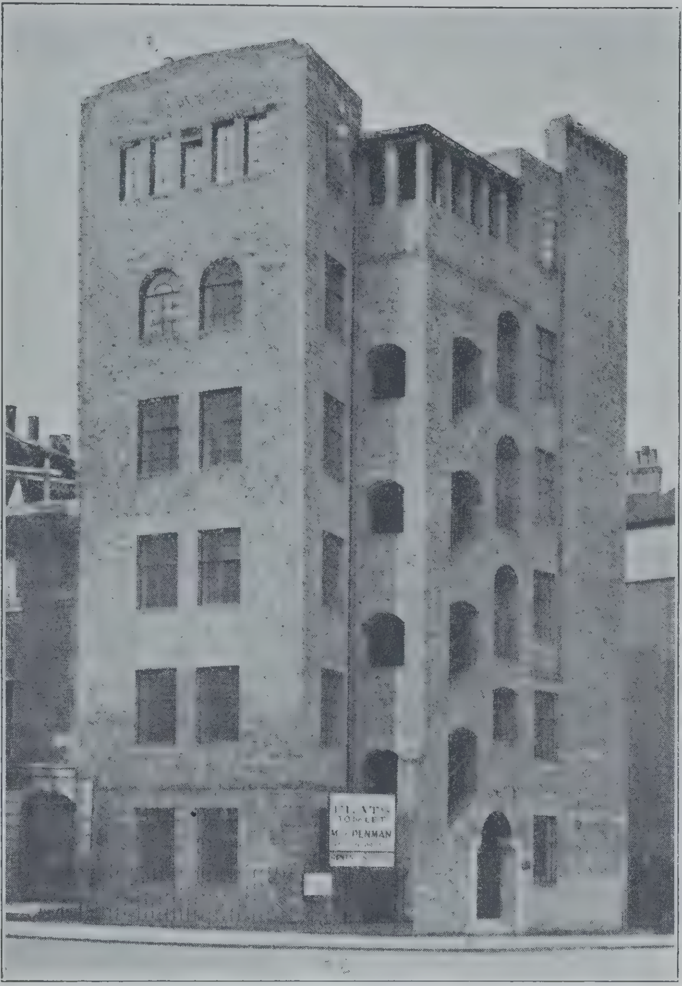
Tooting.—The Toot-
Home is to be re-
red at an estimated
of £18,595 for
ure use as a hospital
the aged and infirm.
architect has yet
n appointed.

ower Bridge.—For the reconstruc-
of Tower Bridge Hotel, the archi-
is Mr. J. E. Jefferson, who is act-
on behalf of Messrs. Hoare & Co.,
, brewers. Messrs. Hewitt & Sewell
e the contract in hand.

amden Town, N.W.—Novem-
9.—For employment exchange.
ticulars, the Contracts Branch,
I. Office of Works, King Charles
et, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

wickenham.—The borough engi-
and surveyor, Mr. F. W.
ce, has prepared plans for ten
s of tenements on the Briar Road
at an estimated cost of £30,000.

pper Thames Street.—A large
of warehouse premises is to be
ed upon a site at Bell Wharf.
builders are Messrs. Rice & Son,
Stockwell Road, Brixton. The
work is being supplied by Messrs. Somerville-Barnard Construction Co., Ltd., Archangel Works, S.E.14. The architects are Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, FF.R.I.B.A., Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.2.



NEW FLATS OFF THE EUSTON ROAD, N.W.
E. Frazer Tomlins, F.R.I.B.A.

This block of flats presents several architectural features not usually encountered in this class of building. The architect has given formal emphasis to the external staircase, which is crowned by a loggia. This method of planning secures adequate ventilation to the entrance lobbies of the flats, while at the same time the resultant elevation of the stairs is a pleasing one, and the corner site is utilised to architectural advantage. The domestic offices are lit and ventilated from the rear of the building. The windows facing the street belong to the living rooms and are arranged in a well-ordered pattern.

Westminster.—A public house is to be built in Wood Street and Tufton Street by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Bridge, S.E.1. The architect is Mr. J. G. MacFarlane.

Wimbledon.—Revised plans have been prepared by the borough engineer for a clinic and welfare centre in Pelham Road.

Wimbledon.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of the Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., £3,726 10s., for filtration and heating plant for the proposed new baths, and also the tender of Messrs. Christiani & Neilsen, £1,380, for a tea chalet in Wimbledon Park.

Woolwich.—The War Office are to erect a new dining establishment at Woolwich Depot, S.E.18. Plans by the Royal Engineers Department. Contract placed with Messrs. J. B. Edwards & Co., Station Yard, Whyteleafe, Purley.

Stafford.—The T.C. propose to erect 200 houses on the Stone Road housing site. Mr. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., Stafford, is the borough surveyor.

Stafford.—Plans for the erection of an admission hospital, at the Mental Hospital, including additional accommodation for the nursing staff, at an estimated cost of £43,600, have been passed. The architect is Mr. W. J. Nevett, County Buildings, Stafford.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The Corporation have asked the city engineer to prepare plans for 40 houses to be erected on the Etruria Vale site.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The architects for the extensions to the hospital are Sir John Burnet Son & Dick, of London and Glasgow. The scheme includes a new ward block, an extension of the nurses' home, a new laundry, and boiler-house, together with a new mortuary, work-shops, kitchen and dining-rooms; the whole scheme is estimated to cost about £180,000. The contractors for the new ward block are Messrs. Thomas Godwin & Son, of Hanley. The contract for all the laundry machinery has been placed with Messrs. Couzens & Akers, of Birmingham.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Mr. W. Brook Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., Milbank House, Westminster, is the architect for the poor law hospital, in which there will be accommodation for 180 medical and surgical cases, a central administrative block, an isolation block with 50 beds, a children's hospital with 44 beds, and a nurses' home with accommodation for 150 nurses. The scheme is estimated to cost £200,000.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The Corporation Town Planning Committee have agreed to the plans submitted by the city engineer for the new Haywood and Tunstall War Memorial Hospital.

Swansea.—The B.E. have approved revised plans for the reconstruction of St. David's Roman Catholic School. Messrs. Grant & Goodchild, 9 Quay Street, Cardiff, are the architects.

Wallsend.—Several new shops are to be erected adjoining the War Memorial Hall, in Wallsend. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Caws, Steel & Caws, of 22 Fawcett Street, Sunderland.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ACCRINGTON.—A new sanatorium for the Amalgamated Weavers' Association is to be built at Poulton-le-Fylde, near Blackpool. Mr. J. B. Thornley, 45 Market Street, Darwen, is the architect.

BOLTON.—Mr. John Baxendale, architect and surveyor, 33 Penarth Road, Bolton, is preparing plans for a new school in Wigan Road, Dean, Bolton.

BOLTON. — The Trinity Wesleyan Church, Tonge Moor, Bolton, trustees, propose to build new Sunday schools. Messrs. Potts, Hennings & Topping, 141 Bradshaw Gate, Bolton, are the architects.

BOLTON. — Plans have been passed for Mr. H. Greenhalgh, architect, Court Chambers, Mawdsley Street, for improvements and additions at the Deane Church of England School.

BRENTFORD. — The Guardians are to seek permission from the M.H. for hospital extensions, consisting of a new block for electrical, massage and X-Ray departments, and a separate maternity block.

BRIGHTON. — In connection with the widening of West Street, it is proposed to rebuild and set back the business premises of Messrs. Brigden & Co. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Black, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

CHELMSFORD.—The engineer is to prepare plans and estimates for a further 56 houses.

CHELTENHAM.—Messrs. Young & Gilling are seeking a site in Cheltenham for a greyhound racing track. Mr. Edward Garfield, of Hampton Road, Birmingham, is proposing to erect a cinema, etc., on the Imperial site. Mr. Peter Hing is the architect.

DENTON.—The Denton Golf Club are proposing to make additions to their club-house. The plans are by Messrs. Thorpe & Collier, architects, 66 Deansgate, Manchester.

DERBY.—Mr. A. W. Farnworth, architect, Post Office Chambers, St. James Street, Derby, is preparing plans for the erection of a large factory on Sinfin Lane, Derby.

DOUGLAS (I.o.M.).—Plans for a heating chamber for the House of Industry, Kingswood Grove, have been passed for Mr. Joseph E. Teare, architect, Athol Street, Douglas.

EASTBOURNE. — Grove Road fire station is to be enlarged and living accommodation provided, at a cost of £2,250. Plans have been prepared by Major Leslie Rosencore, borough engineer.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation have passed plans for 10 houses, Percival Road, for Mr. B. Stevens, architect; five houses, Seaside, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; alterations, 86-8 Terminus Road, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect; stores and offices, Waterwor Road, for Messrs. G. Bainbridge Sons.

EDINBURGH. — super-cinema is to erected in Rutla Square. Plans a being prepared Mr. T. Bowhill Gi son, 30 Rutlan Square, Edinburgh

EDINBURGH. — T St. Cuthbert's C operative Associ tion, Ltd., are build a department branch at the jun tion of Belgre Road and Saughto hill Drive. Pla have been prepar by Mr. T. P. Wa wick, F.R.I.B.A., York Place, Edi burgh.

EDINBURGH. — branch Bank of Sc land is to be built the corner of Libe ton Gardens a Liberton Dri Plans have be prepared by M James W. Cair L.R.I.B.A., 63 Geor Street, Edinburgh.

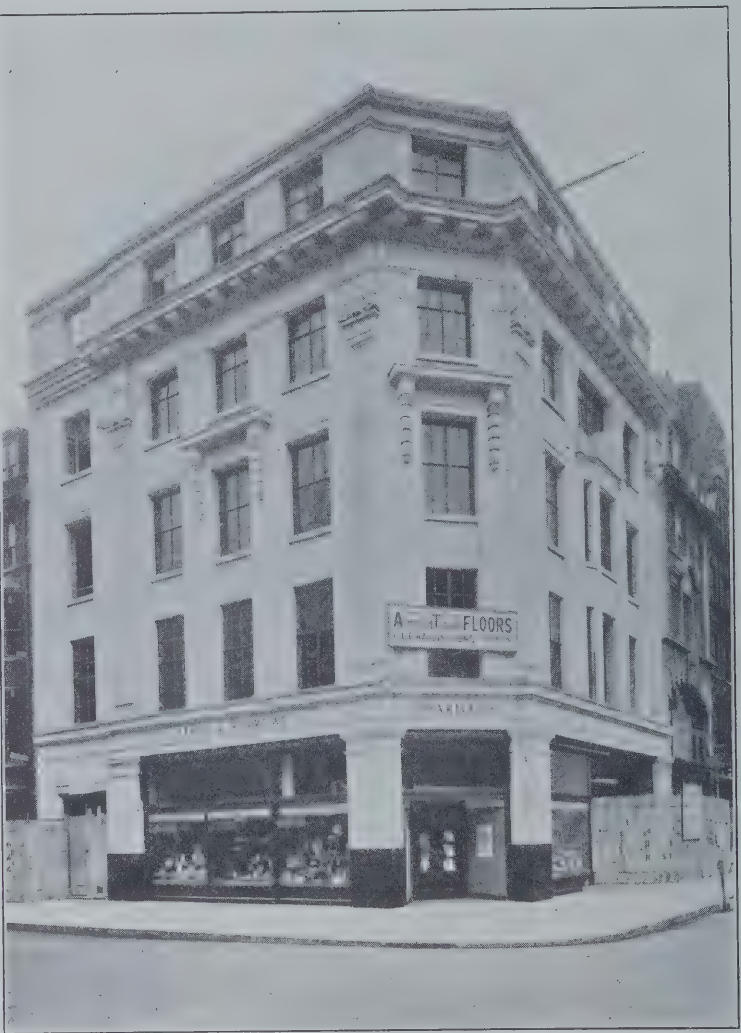
GLASGOW. — Pla for headquarters f the St. Andrew Ambulance Associ tion in North Stre estimated to c £30,000, have be prepared by Mess James H. Monro Son, 134 Bath Stre Glasgow.

GLASGOW. — T trustees of the n Wesleyan Method Church are to er a church in Steph Terrace, Annieslan Plans have been p pared by Mr. E. Sutherland, 102 Ba Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW.—A n dental hospital is be erected for t governors of the I corporated Dental Hospital, at estimated cost of £40,000. Plans ha been prepared by Messrs. Wright Wylie, 204 West Regent Street, Gla gow.

GLASGOW.—The design of Mess John Arthur & Alan G. MacNaught 164 Bath Street, has been accepted the University Students' Union buil ing, estimated to cost £52,769.

HASTINGS.—The Corporation ha passed the following plans: Additio to Belmont Hotel, Harold Road, f Mr. J. H. Howard, architect; a dai Silverlands Road, for Mr. J. Hu architect; business premises, Denma



NEW OFFICES, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.C.

ERNEST ROBERT BARROW, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

These new business premises occupy a conspicuous corner site. Substantial piers support the super-structure, which consists of four storeys. Tall pilasters of Corinthian pattern frame the façades above the basement, which contain three rows of rectangular openings, the centre ones being provided with moulded hoods. The swags which hang from these latter have the interest which attaches to novelty. The architect has here made a praiseworthy attempt to treat the traditional Classic forms in an original manner.

lace; a private hotel, Warwick quare; and new front elevations to 8, 9 and 10 Breeds Place and 1 astle Street, for Messrs. Callow & allow, F.R.I.B.A.

Himley (Wolverampton). — The taffordshire, Wolerhampton and udley Joint Comittee for Tuberlosis are to erect avilions at "The imes." The archict is Mr. A. Eaton ainter, Washington uildings, Berry reet, Wolverhampn.

Ipswich. — Mr. A. Sherman, orthgate Street, pswich, is the archict for a cremarium chapel, estiated to cost £6,000.

Jesmond (Newstle). — Messrs. arshall & Tweedy, F.R.I.B.A., 54 Grey reet, Newcastle, are e architects for the construction of the ayhouse.

Knaresborough.—ing James' Gramar School is to be tended, at an estiated cost of £27,000. e Education Archit, County Hall, akefield, has prered the plans.

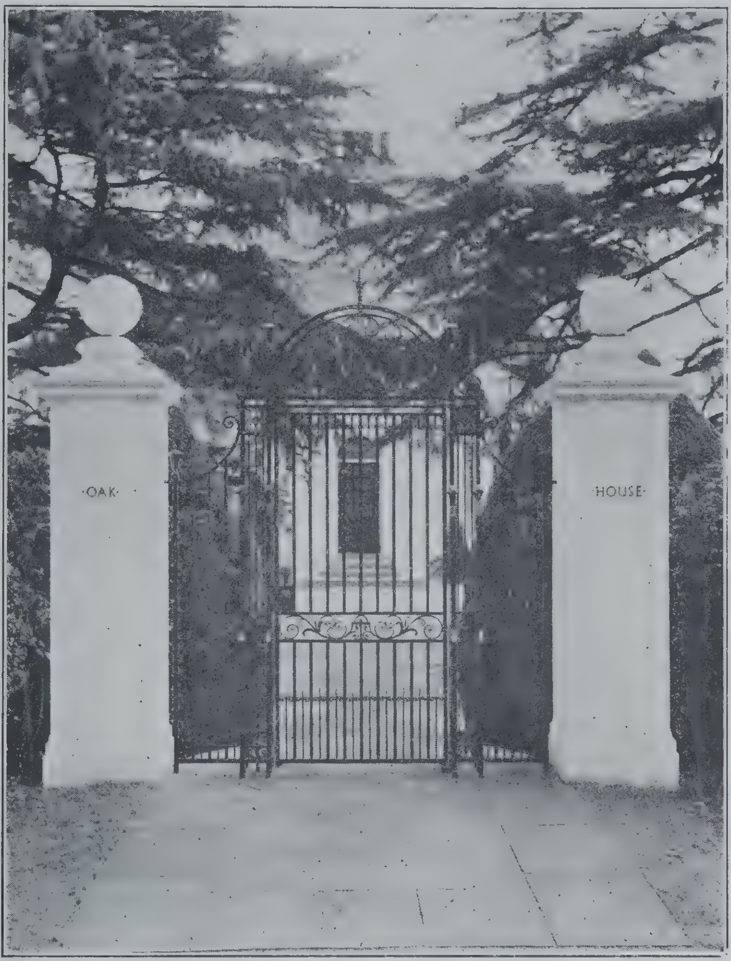
Maidenhead. — ie Middlesex C.C. e preparing plans r the conversion of auford College, aidenhead, into a ntal colony.

Manchester. — essrs. Sykes & ans, LL.R.I.B.A., chitects, 7 Chapel alks, Manchester, e preparing plans reconstruction of emises in Gt. Ducie reet, Manchester.

Manchester. — w warehouses and ce accommodation is to be erected Messrs. Gallacher, Ltd., in Great coats Street, New Cross. The archit is Mr. Charles Swain, 44 Brazenose eet.

Morecambe.—The Corporation Comtee are considering removing the fire tion to the Walton Estate in view of proposal for the erection of a bus ot on the land. The Air Ministry sent an official to Morecambe in nection with a proposal for the ablishment of an air port. It is orted by the Corporation that the cial report is likely to be favoure. The Corporations of Moreabe and Lancaster are negotiating the provision of a central hospital infectious diseases.

Oldbury.—The E.C. propose to erect first group of elementary schools at stnallhall Lane, to plans prepared Messrs. F. B. Hobbs & W. F. Davies, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 51 North John Street, Liverpool.



WROUGHT IRON ENTRANCE GATE, OAK HOUSE, GANWICK, BARNET.

C. Wontner Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This elegant gateway to a house designed in the Regency manner has a pair of white piers surmounted by moulded capping with ball finials. The gate fitted between four-square wrought-iron jambs has decorative grills on either side, while the centre portion, with its scrolled semi-circular head-piece, is an interesting example of modern design. In this instance there has been achieved a happy combination between plain vertical bars and more ornamental features, with the result that the gateway, while avoiding the defect of dullness, has a charming simplicity and refinement.

Oldham.—The Bank of Liverpool & Martins, Ltd., are proposing to make improvements to their branch bank at 36 Market Street, Shaw, Lancs. Plans are by Messrs. J. Collins & Sons, architects, 15 Clegg Street.

Oldham. — Mr. H. A. Sisley, A.R.I.B.A., 66 Deansgate, Manchester, is the architect for a new branch bank at Yorkshire Street, Oldham.

Oldham.—Messrs. Taylor & Simister, architects, 29 Queen Street, have a scheme on hand for the erection of new nurses' quarters and administrative block at the Strinesdale Institution.

Porthcawl.—A scheme for the development of Porthcawl includes the construction of a large concrete pier, the erection of cinemas and theatres, a large number of shops, and 1,500 houses. The work is expected to commence in the spring. Plans by Messrs. T. H. Mawson & Sons, 26 Victoria Street, London.

Cullercoates. — The Tynemouth Corporation housing architect has prepared plans for 48 houses.

Quarry Bank.—A new Sunday school is to be erected for the Cradley Forge United Methodist Church. Mr. Sidney Davies, P.A.S.I., Enville Chambers, Stourbridge, is the architect.

Redditch.— Plans have been passed for additions to premises in Station Road, for the Alcester Cooperative Society, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Francis B. Andrews & Son, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Rotherham. — Alterations are to be carried out to the White Hart Hotel, Clark Street, Rotherham. The architect is Mr. J. E. Knight, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.A., Regent House, Rotherham.

Royton. — The Royton District Council approved plans for the new central school in High Barn Street. The architect is Mr. James Hartley, Chadderton.

Sheffield. — The City Architect, Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., is preparing plans for the pavilion and new sports ground for the Sheffield Police Force at the Niagara Ground, Wadsley Bridge.

Sheffield. — The City Architect of Sheffield is to prepare plans for an intermediate school at Prince of Wales Road, and for an elementary school at Hatfield House Lane.

South Shields. — A contract has been placed with Messrs. Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., 16 King Street, South Shields, for the building of a new hotel and public hall at Harton. The architects are Messrs. F. W. Newby & Co., 37 King Street, South Shields. The cost is estimated at £20,000.

South Shields.—The Watch Committee have under consideration a scheme for the erection of a new fire station and quarters for the police-force personnel. An estimate of £19,200 for one scheme and £12,200 for an alternative have been presented by the architects, Messrs. T. A. Page & Sons, AA.R.I.B.A., 67 King Street, South Shields.

Speddock. — Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. R. Hill, architect to the Dumfriesshire E.C., for a new school.

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2* P.M. *on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

CHESTER.—November 22. — For 152 houses in connection with the Eaton Road housing scheme. Particulars, Mr. C. Greenwood, A.M.Inst.C.E., city engineer, Town Hall, Chester. Deposit £2 2s.

CHESTERFIELD.—November 19. —For 20 A2 type houses at Whittington Moor, for the Chesterfield T.C. Particulars, Messrs. Jackson & Fryer, architects, Stephenson Place, Chesterfield. Deposit £1 1s.

GUILDFORD.—November 21.—For alterations and additions to Charlotteville Schools, Guildford, for the education authority. Particulars, Mr. J. W. Hipwood, borough engineer, Tuns Gate, Guildford.

GUILDFORD.—November 14.—For 80 flats in three types, and 24 non-parlour houses in three types, on the Aldershot Road housing scheme, for the B.C. Particulars, Mr. J. W. Hipwood, borough engineer, Tuns Gate, Guildford.

LEICESTER.—November 10.—For 69 houses and 12 flats in Belper, Surrey, and Weymouth Streets. Particulars, Mr. A. T. Gooseman, M.Inst.C.E., city surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

LEYTON.—November 25.—For the boys' county high school, for the Essex County Council. Particulars, Mr. Jno. Stuart, county architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

MANCHESTER.—November 21.—For extensions and alterations (superstructure) at the Hyde Road car depot, for the Tramways Committee of the Corporation. Particulars, the city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

QUEENSBOROUGH.—November 7. —For new club premises, North Road. Particulars, the secretary, Social Club, Queensborough.

RAMSGATE.—November 10.—For 38 parlour type and 104 non-parlour type houses on the Margate Road housing site. Particulars, the borough engineer's office.

SMETHWICK. — November 14.— For 106 non-parlour houses on the Slatch House Estate. Particulars, Mr. Roland Fletcher, A.M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Council House. Deposit £5 5s.

SURBITON.—For extensions to the council offices. Particulars, Mr. C. Edgar Shelley, clerk, District Council Offices, Surbiton. Deposit £2 2s.

WALLASEY.—November 10.—For extensions and alterations to the administrative block, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Lane. Particulars, the borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

Building Tenders

BIRKENHEAD.—For the Great Western Railway Co.'s garage and workshops, the tender of Messrs. W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., St. Paul's Road, Gloucester, has been accepted.

BIRMINGHAM. — Messrs. John Walton & Son, Black Heath, Birmingham, are the contractors for a large public house at the corner of Stockfield Road and Annington Road. The architects are Messrs. Bateman & Bateman, F.R.I.B.A., 18 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The tender of Messrs. Harrison Smith, £2,850, has been accepted for a pavilion on the police recreation ground.

BOLTON.—The contract for the new branch of the Westminster Bank at Bolton has now been let to Messrs. C. L. Dale, Ltd., builders, Hargreaves Street, Hulme, Manchester. The architects are Messrs. Potts, Hemmings and Topping, 141 Bradshaw Gate.

BRIGHTON.—A large garage is to be built in Manchester Street. The contractor is Mr. E. J. Logan, 212 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2. The architects are Messrs. Clayton & Black, 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

CHESTER.—The tender of Messrs. Leach & Unsworth, Monsell Road, Newton Heath, Manchester, £4,900, has been accepted for firemen's houses.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. A. Heath, £3,300, for alterations at the municipal hall and the erection of police cells.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY. The contracts for baths have been let as follows: Mason, Messrs. James Ridyard & Sons, Ltd.; plumber and glazier, Messrs. J. A. McCrea & Sons; steelwork, Messrs. Joseph Webb & Sons, Ltd.; cast-iron, Star Iron Works, Ltd.

GLASGOW.—The contractors for a six-storey office block in St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, for the Legal & General Assurance Co., Ltd., London, are Messrs. John Emery & Sons, West George Street, Glasgow. The architect is Mr. James W. Laird, 219 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

GOLBORNE.—For the erection of a new church and Presbytery at Golborne. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Barker & Higson, architects, of Bolton. Contractors, Messrs. L. Fairclough, Ltd., builders, Adlington, Chorley.

HORTON. — The L.C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. H. H. & F. Roll, of Epsom, £16,095, for a nurses' home at the mental hospital.

KETTERING. — Northants C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Phillips & Slow, Ltd., of Kettering, £1,155, for adapting old school premises in Market Street for a weights and measures department.

KINGSBURY. — Middlesex E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Stewart & Sons, Tottenham, £10,843, for the enlargement of Kenton Lane school.

LATHOM. — Lancashire County Council recommend the tender of Mr. Philip Barron for three pairs of cottages on the Lathom Estate at £1,049 a pair.

MANCHESTER. — In connectio with the Abergele Sanatorium scheme the contractors are Messrs. Russel Building & Contracting Co., Ltd., 3 Princess Street.

MANCHESTER. — The contract for a ball-room for Mr. Frankenburgh Prince's Billiard Lounge, have been le as follows: General contractor, Mr. C D. Hallett, of Wellington Street Sav Mills, Stockport; steelwork, Messrs. E Wood & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Plans were prepared b Messrs. Drury & Gomersall, architect and surveyors, Imperial Buildings Oxford Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Plans have bee approved for additions to garage workshops and offices in Brewer Street and Back Brewery Street Ardwick, for the Manchester & Salfor Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd The contractors are Messrs. G. & W Smith, Hyde Grove, Plymouth Grove

MANCHESTER. — Messrs. Leac & Unsworth, of Blackpool, are the contractors for houses on the Burnag Estate.

NOTTINGHAM.—A large warehouse is being erected in Statio Street for Messrs. Boots' Cas Chemists, Ltd. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Bromley & Watkins Prudential Buildings, Nottingham The contractors are Messrs. F. Evan & Sons, Parkinson Street, Nottingham

OLDHAM.—For the erection of mill for Messrs. Lee & Wrigley, o Oldham. The plans are by Messrs Winder & Taylor, architects, Unio Street, Oldham. Contractors, Messrs S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd.

PRESTWICH.—The U.D.C. hav accepted the tender of Messrs. M. J Gleeson, Ltd., of Sheffield, for 6 houses on the Langley Estate and nin houses on the Flashfield Estate.

SOUTHPORT.—For the reconstruction of Pavilion Hotel, Southport Plans have been prepared by Messrs Briggs & Thornley, F.R.I.B.A., Liverpool. Contractors, Messrs. E. Lewis & Sons, Blackburn.

TYSELEY.—The tender of Messrs John T. Harris, £13,185, is recommended for a new school in Spring Road. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Walter Norman Twist, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

WARRINGTON.—For the rebuilding of White Hart Hotel, Sankey Street, Warrington. Plans prepared by Messrs. William & Segar Owen, architects, Palmyra Square. Contractors, Messrs. F. Warburton & Co.

WHITLEY BAY.—Messrs. Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., King Street, South Shields, are the contractors for the rebuilding of the "Quarry Inn." The architects are Messrs. F. R. Haswell & Son, Tyne Street, South Shields.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The contract for the erection of the new nurses' home at the Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Hospital has been placed with Messrs. H. Willcocks & Co., Ltd., Darlington Street, Wolverhampton. Further particulars will be found in our issue of June 10.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — For the erection of a school at Low Hill, for the E.C., the contract of the Heath Town Building Co., Ltd., £13,563, has been accepted.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
ames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
n. ditto	10/3	Ditto
n. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
n. ditto	10/6	Ditto
n Breeze	5/6	Ditto
ames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Sand	11/6	Ditto
ashed Sand	12/9	Ditto
rtland Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
pid Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
anite chippings	29/-	Ditto
ey Stone Lime	50/9	Ditto
ound Blue Lias Lime	53/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
ttons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
tted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
ll Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
ked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
e wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
e pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
e pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
ite Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
ite glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
l for Buff, Cream and bronze o the cost of similar white glazed ricks	40/-	Ditto
l for other colours to the cost of imilar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
urbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
eze Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
eze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
AZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
lies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
rdinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
dd for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
lo. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
lo. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
lo. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
nterceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices 4in.	Prices 6in.	Units.
N—			
t-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
itto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
itto junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
itto gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
l for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
t-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, late, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

NHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
gle Seal Manhole covers oated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
itto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

ATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
Bangor or	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
ortmadoc	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
lates	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
.O.R.	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
ondon	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

stmoreland Random first green slates, .O.R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

LES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/[illegible]	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¼	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	[illegible]*d.*	5*d.*
O G gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/0¾	1/0¾	1/2	1/6½
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	4¾*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/-	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/-	Ditto
Ditto white	115/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	28/9	29/3	32/3

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each				
	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to siz in quantities of 100 fe upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 o
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.

			White	Tint
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10½*d.*
	⅛ in.	3⁄16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ i
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9d
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super						
In places not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadd
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book
Gold size	12/6	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin
Tar	1/–	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

Building Tenders

BOLTON.—For the erection of a new mill at Glone Works, Bolton. Messrs. Bradshaw Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton, are the architects and Messrs. William Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton, have secured the contract.

HAMPTON.—Middlesex E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., of Kensington, £14,450, for an elementary school in Windmill Road.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., builders and contractors, New Islington Works, Ancoats, have commenced work on the new bank at the corner of Roby Street and Alexandra Road, Moss Side. Messrs. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Eccles New Road, Weaste, Salford, are the contractors for additions and alterations to premises at the corner of Chapel Street and Irwell Street, Salford, also for the District Bank, Ltd., the architects being Messrs. Francis Jones and H. A. Dalrymple, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 178 Oxford Road.

TYLDESLEY.—The contractors for the 30 houses on the Gale Lane site, Tyldesley, are Messrs. G. & J. Seddon, of Little Hulton, near Bolton.

WARWICK. — For 20 parlour houses in Beauchamp Road and two non-parlour houses at Emscote. Architects, Messrs. F. P. Trepess & Son, Church Street, Warwick. Contractor, Mr. S. G. March, Birmingham, £10,325.

WAVERTREE (LIVERPOOL).—Messrs. William Thornton & Sons, Ltd., 38 Wellington Road, Liverpool, are the contractors for the new Warrington Training College. Architects, Messrs. Slater & Moberley, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 46 Berners Street, London, W.1.

Trade Notes

A useful machine, particularly for structural engineers, ship repairers, etc., is the subject of Leaflet M., issued by Mr. Henry Pels, 32/38, Osnaburgh Street, London, N.W.1. This is a combined plate splitting shears and punch with bar, angle and tie bevel cropper; and in it the cropper blades are so placed that in bevelling angles and tees, the bars have to be moved only horizontally. The cuts obtained are quite clean and free from distortion. A notching attachment can be interchanged for the punching apparatus for notching webs and flanges of joists, channels, etc., and if the work requires the punching of three different sizes of holes, there is also a triple head punching attachment. Gauges or adjustable length stops are another speciality that can also be used in connection with the Pels Croppers, saving all marking off, especially where many pieces of the same length are required.

Asphalte, flexible flat roofing, roofing felts and dampcourses are specialities of Permanite, Ltd., 455 Old Ford Road, London, E.3, and form the subject of a well-illustrated catalogue, copies of which will be sent to architects on request. The Permanite and the Permasphalt asphalt roofings have been used on a number of new Post Office buildings, on the G.P.O. Wireless Station at Rugby, on cinemas, factories, schools, etc. Numerous clear detail drawings and sections, showing the application of these specialities, add very much to the value of the brochure.

At the forthcoming Public Works, Roads and Transport Exhibition, which will be held from November 14 to 19 at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, Messrs. Tangyes, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Birmingham, will be showing, at Stand 9 in the Entrance Hall, a comprehensive selection of their products, comprising fuel oil engines, cold-starting type, centrifugal pumps, ram pumps, and turbine pumps, also pulley blocks, screw and hydraulic lifting jacks, etc.

That the artistic advertisement may have an added virtue, beyond its function of giving publicity to a particular commodity, is proved by the numerous requests that have been received by Messrs. Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., King's Lynn, for a complete set of their advertisements dealing with the History of Plastering. The last of this series appears in the present issue. These historical notes, prepared with the collaboration of Mr. George Bankart, and drawn by Mr. Walter M. Keesey, A.R.C.A., A.R.I.B.A., and Miss Cafferata, form an interesting and authoritative addition to the literature of plaster work. To meet the demand for copies, Messrs. Kerner-Greenwood have had the illustrations reprinted on art paper and will send, as long as the supply lasts, a complete collection to each applicant who sends a request addressed to the firm as above.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

low for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
low for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
low for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
low for water, ditto	⅜%
low for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
d for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
ow for supervision of plastering	7/6
ow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
ow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
to, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
ow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
arding complete	4/–
nked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
per gantry complete	40/–
eper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
dling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
l down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

n and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
k off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
avate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
king and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
king, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1, 2. 4.	Hoisting
land cement and ballast crete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
ed stoneware drains jointed in ment or standard iron drains inted in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
ra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
o, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
ies, including concrete surround d iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
t in 1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, ,, cement mortar ..	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	Vertical
courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
. asphalte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	English bond
w for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
ther joint in cement	2½*d.*
joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
alf-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
ubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
w for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
ble-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/– ..	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/– ..	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/– ..	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/– ..	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	.. ..	115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	.. ..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	.. ..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

[COPYRIGHT]

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	 2 in.	 4 in.	 6 in.	 9 in.	 12 in.	 14 in.	 16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	 Flush Bolts	 Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	 Mortice	 Cupboard	Casement Stays	 Fasteners	 Grip Handles	 Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	 Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	 3 in.	 4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	 Flats	 Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	40/3	49/3	52/3

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	 Soldered Angles	 Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	 Cesspools	 Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3½ in.	 4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run 2 in.	 4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ¼ in.	 ⅜ in.	 Steam Tubing ½ in.	 ¾ in.	 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	 Rounded Angle	 Quirk	 Flush or Staf Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	 2½ in.	 3 in
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	 From 25 to 50 ft.	 From 5 to 100 ft
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	 15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	 ¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8¾.	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Su[illegible] Wash and Stop	 *Once* Distemper	 *Twice* Distemper	 Stipple
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	 If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	 Medium Panels	 Large Panels	 If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	 2	 3	 4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz. . ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	 French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	 Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Westminster Abbey has provided the architectural nsation of the past week. It arose upon the report a Sub-Committee of the Cathedrals Commission pointed by the Church Assembly, and deals with e question of providing additional space for national onuments and memorials. The Sub-Committee came the conclusion that there is no available space in e Abbey for further memorials; they were opposed the removal of any of the existing monuments; and ey dismissed the idea of building, on another site, "Hall of Fame" to receive future national emorials, being of opinion that, whatever the architectural merits of such a hall might be, it would be king in all the profound associations, historical and ligious, which the Abbey furnishes. We may endorse this last conclusion without agreeing to a previous dictum that the Abbey has held for centuries position as the place where the nation treasures the memory of the illustrious dead. This sentiment, in r view, is one of comparatively recent growth. Had the tradition and the sentiment been as long and continuous as the report suggests, it is unlikely that the bbey would be cluttered up with the graves and monuments of so many, no doubt worthy, but entirely undistinguished people of the 17th, 18th and early 1th centuries. Probably when the Abbey ceased to be the burial place of kings, less vigilance was exercised on the claims of those admitted to sepulture. Even since public opinion began to centre upon the Abbey the idea of a national Vahalla or Pantheon, many famous men have been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is only within the past two or three decades that the sentiment has crystallised so strongly in fact as to demand that only those whom the nation desires to honour shall be admitted to burial within the Abbey walls. In ruling out all idea of removing existing monuments, the Sub-Committee seems to have lost sight of the fact that it is doubtful whether the Abbey ever possessed the attribute of a national Vhalla before the present century, and that, if effect is to be given to such a conception, some reconditioning of the interior is desirable to fit the building for this purpose.

* * *

The Sub-Committee's preliminary conclusions left them no option but to propose an extension of the Abbey buildings, which they suggest might take the form either of an additional north aisle, or, what they regard as a more satisfactory solution, a new building to be erected on the vacant ground alongside Henry VII's Chapel to the east of the Chapter House. It is noteworthy that, with the exception of Lord Hugh Cecil, the Sub-Committee consisted entirely of ecclesiastics, and it may explain why solutions so generally condemned by architects, and, if one may judge from correspondence in the Press, so unpopular with the public, have been put forward. We can understand why the parent Cathedrals Commission have published this report of their Sub-Committee without comment, and as a means of testing technical and public opinion. It is apparent from the resulting Press articles and correspondence that the idea of weeding out the unimportant monuments in the Abbey has a good many advocates, and there are others who would have the cloisters utilised to provide further space. It is not so certain, however, that space within the Abbey is actually exhausted. Sir Frederick Radcliffe, one of the Cathedrals Commissioners, has drawn attention to the large area which the Triforium affords. A stairway could be contrived for public access to this part of the Cathedral, and it would be no less honour to have a memorial here than in some modern addition. The report will lead to a ventilation of public opinion on the question, which both the Cathedrals Commission and its Sub-Committee are agreed is urgent. But why the latter should boggle at weeding out the existing memorials is somewhat obscure. There has been little or no clerical opposition to disinterring the bones of those buried in the City churches it was desired to destroy, or to removing Captain Coram from the chapel of the building which formed his lifework and his monument.

* * *

Though the excerpts we gave last week from the Presidential address at the A.A. summarised fairly completely the main indictment of modernism in architecture, it would hardly be fair to Mr. Jenkins to omit to state that he followed this recital of recent Continental extravagancies in design by a statement of his objections to the material—reinforced concrete—in which those designs were carried out. These were scheduled under the headings of colour, form, suitability as a building material and ease of erection. We fear that we can hardly subscribe to this drastic condemnation of a novel and very useful building material; and judging from the discussion that followed, in which Mr. Stanley Hamp, Mr. Howard Robertson, Professor C. H. Reilly, Mr. Robert Atkinson and others participated, the President hardly carried his audience with him in a total condemnation of the modernistic spirit. If one can generalise, it would be to say that while no one was disposed to defend what Mr. Jenkins attacked specifically, it was considered that he had only taken some extreme cases and had omitted to consider much excellent work in Germany, France, America, Sweden, Holland, Austria and elsewhere, which, while modern in outlook and spirit, was not to be classed and condemned with the extravagant examples he had cited. The A.A. President, however, was sufficiently wise, not to say wily, in piling on the colour thickly, being well aware that it is only by rather over-stating or over-stressing a case that one can draw sufficient attention to an evil. We regret, however, his dislike of ferro-concrete, because it is a material for which we have long wished to see British architects endeavouring to find an appropriate expression. The base uses to which it has been put in some of the modernist buildings on the Continent are not condemnatory of the material, but of the designers, who only adopted it because it seemed to give them an opportunity of cutting loose from anything that savoured of tradition. It is not in this way that great architecture or even an acceptable new architecture will be evolved. But in Switzerland, where reinforced concrete is probably being more generally employed than in any other Continental country, we have seen, this summer, numerous buildings in this material whose design could not be characterised as either grotesque or extravagant.

* * *

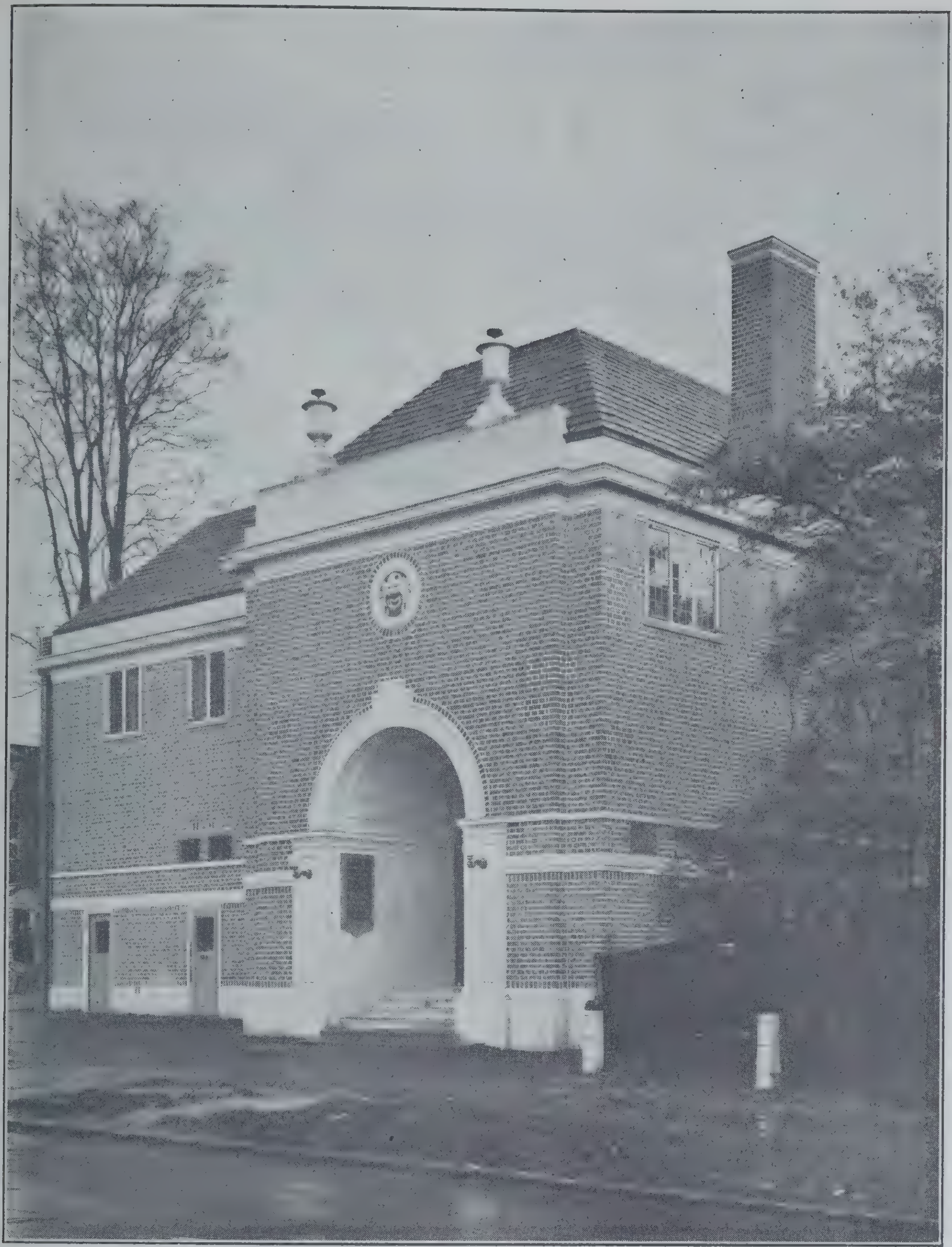
Sir Russell Bencraft's Presidential address at the recent conference of the British Commercial Gas Association was mainly concerned with such domestic matters as the training of a new race of salesmen. It was for that reason that we only published an excerpt from it relating to the contribution of gas to the cause of smoke abatement. If the B.C.G.A., however, is seriously concerned to put service for the public in the forefront of its programme, it might pay serious attention to the criticisms of "A London Housewife," which appeared in the *Evening Standard* recently. This lady wants to know why the companies go on multiplying the type of gas cooker that stands on the floor, and requires a woman to bend double or go down on her knees either to light it, look into the oven, or clean the interior; why it is impossible to turn the gas low in these cookers without danger of the light going out altogether; why the top is so open (bars so far apart) that it is almost impossible to rest a small saucepan on it without danger of upsetting; and why the gas companies cannot produce an eye-level gas cooker at reasonable renting terms. In a modest work on house-fitting, published so long ago as 1907, we raised very similar questions, and drew attention to the American type of gas-cooker, where the oven and the grill stand side by side, waist high, on a metal table. Specimens of this cooker were then to be seen in London, and they have since the war become fairly common in the manufacturers' showrooms, though not in those of the gas companies. We acknowledge that some improvements have been made in the prevailing British type, but that type is an anachronism, a survival of the dark ages. Our contemporary's correspondent opines that "the gas companies have a complete, logical and amusing answer" to all her questions. We presume that the answer will turn mainly on the higher cost of the better article, lock-up of capital, etc., and that it will be pointed out that the table type is too large for the average kitchen, etc. It may be said at once, and quite plainly, that the price asked by makers for the new type of table gas-cooker is about 50 per cent. more than it ought to be; and that beyond the table, which is not a vastly expensive affair, there is practically nothing that they do not already supply in the floor type. We fear the table gas-cooker suffers, like many other improved fitments, from the desire of the manufacturers to make the public pay in the first years for any capital outlay necessitated in producing a new line. However, if the B.C.G.A. are seeking an outlet for their energies in anticipating public convenience and demand, here is an opportunity to their hand.

* * *

"The movement towards better design—the revolt against the sham as well as the shoddy—is going in the very near future to assume formidable proportions." So runs the prognostication of the Design and Industries Association in the first issue of its new quarterly journal, and we seem to detect therein the Weaver touch. We can count the Association, therefore, with ourselves on the side of the angels, for we have been hammering upon the question of design in these columns for many months past. If our thesis be correct, the main reason for the existence, or the continued existence, of the architect is his capability in the realm of design. His technical equipment in constructional knowledge is not unimportant, but here he is on equal footing with the engineer and the builder. For that reason, we support Registration, not from any perfervid belief in the efficacy of Registration *per se*, still less on account of any legal privilege that might be obtained in the matter of charging or recovering fees, but with the idea that it would, eventually, restrict the title of architect to those who had given some definite proof of adequate training and ability in design. Great ability as a designer is the natural gift of about one man in a million, and even genius needs training and direction. With the vast majority the power of design can only be evolved by steady and continuous application; not by the study of books alone, by perfunctory attendance at a class, or by spasmodic counsel received amid the distractions of an architect's office. Only by long, continued tuition under competent instructors, and through engaging in daily competition and discussion with fellow-students, is the would-be architect likely to develop any latent powers he possesses in this direction. The student who possesses no aptitude for design can, moreover, be detected in the earlier stages of such a course, and deterred from pursuing a training which is unlikely to bring him any success, and might, if continued, react unfavourably on the public estimation of the art he aspires to follow.

* * *

In the years before motor traction brought fresh traffic problems to civic authorities, police officials of London were inclined to an opinion that the greater the space for traffic the greater the danger of accident. In view of happenings on the new Kingston by-pass road since its opening, it looks as if the dictum would now have to be altered to the greater the facilities the greater the congestion. This is a contretemps which some town-planning experts have already apprehended, but it gains point from the conflict of opinion between Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and Mr. Edgar Harper, arising out of the proposed scheme of the London Traffic Advisory Committee for co-ordinating the transport facilities of the Metropolis. Lord Montagu contends that we want a general scheme of road-widening to cope with the increasing traffic and fears that co-ordination will mean diminished facilities. Mr. Harper believes that co-ordination will relieve the present congestion by a strict regulation of existing means of transport, debarring slow vehicles from using certain roads, cutting down omnibus services during the middle of the day, and so on. Can any road, however, be made wide enough if half the motorists in London enter upon it within the space of two or three hours. That seems to be the main problem.



CINEMA AT BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.
Messrs. LEATHART & GRANGER, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

NEW CINEMA AT BEACONSFIELD

iere has here been an evident attempt to give to
ema building a domestic character suitable to a
rural environment. The prominent chimney-
and high-pitched roof, the unassuming windows
ie first-floor storey, all suggest the private house,
only the dimensions of the large arched entrance
re that the building is open to the public. But
then the idea of a cinema is not suggested, for
ntrance might be equally suitable to a club-house
ligious meeting-place, and not until we see the
and back elevations does the shape of the hall
re itself and we become aware that the function
e building is to provide a single large chamber
ome public purpose. Yet the front elevation is
nore attractive of the two, and the association
d brick with white stone facings in such a quiet
agreeable composition compensates for its com-
ive lack of expressiveness. The pilasters which
the jambs of the doorway, the semi-circular
trave and the stone urns on the parapet are
ell detailed. While, however, the external ornament is derived from the traditions of the 18th century, the interior strikes a more modern note. The entrance foyer, with box office, shows some interesting decorative *motifs.* The coloured pilasters in Egyptian style which support a painted entablature, consisting of fluted architrave, a frieze with a repetitive rectilinear pattern and a beaded cornice represent a praiseworthy attempt to introduce novelty and freshness into the design. In the main hall of the cinema, also, Messrs. Leathart & Granger have again utilised Egyptian *motifs* in the handsome border to the proscenium, which is crowned by a large keystone with sculptured head. The proportions of the hall are very pleasant, the spreading cornice forming a suitable termination to the slightly curved plain ceiling, which, however, is relieved by two circular ventilating apertures surrounded with plaster ornament. We have here a welcome reaction from the over-elaborate decorative treatments which mar the design of many cinema houses recently erected, and there is expressed in obvious architectural terms a

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

R.I.B.A.

FIXTURES FOR 1927.

November 21.—GENERAL MEETING: "The Government Offices of Pretoria and the New Delhi," by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.

December 5.—BUSINESS MEETING: Election of Members.

December 19.—GENERAL MEETING: "Some Medical Aspects of Damp in Dwellings," by Dr. Reginald Miller, F.R.C.P., in conjunction with J. Ernest Franck, F.R.I.B.A.

1928.

January 9.—GENERAL MEETING: Award of Prizes and Studentships; Criticism by L. Sylvester Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A., on work submitted.

January 23.—GENERAL MEETING: President's Address to Students at 8.30. Presentation of Prizes.

February 6.—BUSINESS MEETING: Election of Members.

February 20.—GENERAL MEETING: "Stone Preservation and Decay," by Professor A. P. Laurie, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

March 5.—GENERAL MEETING: "Ancient Bridges," by G. H. Jack, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

March 19.—SPECIAL AND BUSINESS MEETINGS: Election of Royal Gold Medallist; Election of Members.

April 2.—GENERAL MEETING: "Modern German Architecture," by Dr. Hermann Muthesius, H.C.M.

April 23.—GENERAL MEETING: "The Work of Temple Moore," by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A.

May 7.—NINETY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

May 21.—GENERAL MEETING: "English Hospital Planning," by H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A.

June 4.—BUSINESS MEETING: Election of Council and Standing Committees; Election of Members.

June 18.—GENERAL MEETING: Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal at 8.30.

The Board of Architectural Education will hold an informal lecture on Architecture for Workers in the Building Trades on Wednesday, November 23, 1927, at 8 p.m. The subject will be "The Architect" and the lecturer will be Mr. Martin S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A. All men employed in the work of building are cordially invited, admission being free. Arrangements are being made for five more lectures to take place between December, 1927, and March, 1928.

Attention is drawn to the fact that at the office of the R.I.B.A. two registers are kept, (1) containing the names of advanced students of Recognised Schools, and (2) containing the names of architects willing to take such students. The intention is in this way to assist advanced students up to the stage of the completion of their qualifications for exemption from the Final Examination; one of the qualifications for exemption from the Final Examination being twelve months' experience in an office during the fourth and fifth years of the School course.

The Northern Architectural Association

The new president of this association is Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. The lectures for the present session are of a very practical character. Mr. T. N. Byce, on November 16, reads a paper on "Concrete and Reinforced Concrete"; Mr. B. Cayley deals with "Modern Paint and Painting" on December 14; Mr. Wm. Milburn, junr., with "Modern Hospitals" on January 18, 1928; and Mr. H. L. Hicks w "Modern Church Building" on February 22. March 14 Mr. Harold Oswald will speak on "Li and Air," and on April 18 Mr. A. K. Tasker lectu on "Modern Schools." The annual dinner will held on Friday, February 3.

South Wales Institute of Architects

Under the auspices of the South Wales Institut Architects (Central Branch) and the Institute Builders (South Wales Branch), a lecture was gi at the Engineers' Institute, Cardiff, recently by P fessor C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Professor Architecture at the University of Liverpool, Mr. Pe Thomas, Vice-President of the Royal Institute British Architects, acting as chairman.

Professor Reilly chose as his subject "Liverp Cathedral," and his lecture, which was illustrated lantern slides, aroused considerable enthusiasm fr a large and representative gathering of architects builders and others interested in architecture. P fessor Reilly dealt ably with both the physical the spiritual side of the programme, drawing att tion to the special requirements of the mod cathedral, the particular case of Liverpool, and necessity for making the structure a symbol of relig for an enormous community. The site on which Cathedral is erected, the treatment of the mater of which it is built, and its architectural composit were also dealt with in turn.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed Mr. J. E. Turner, J.P., F.I.O.B., and seconded Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. It is particula noteworthy that the policy of opening these lectu to the public was amply justified.

Cardiff Technical College

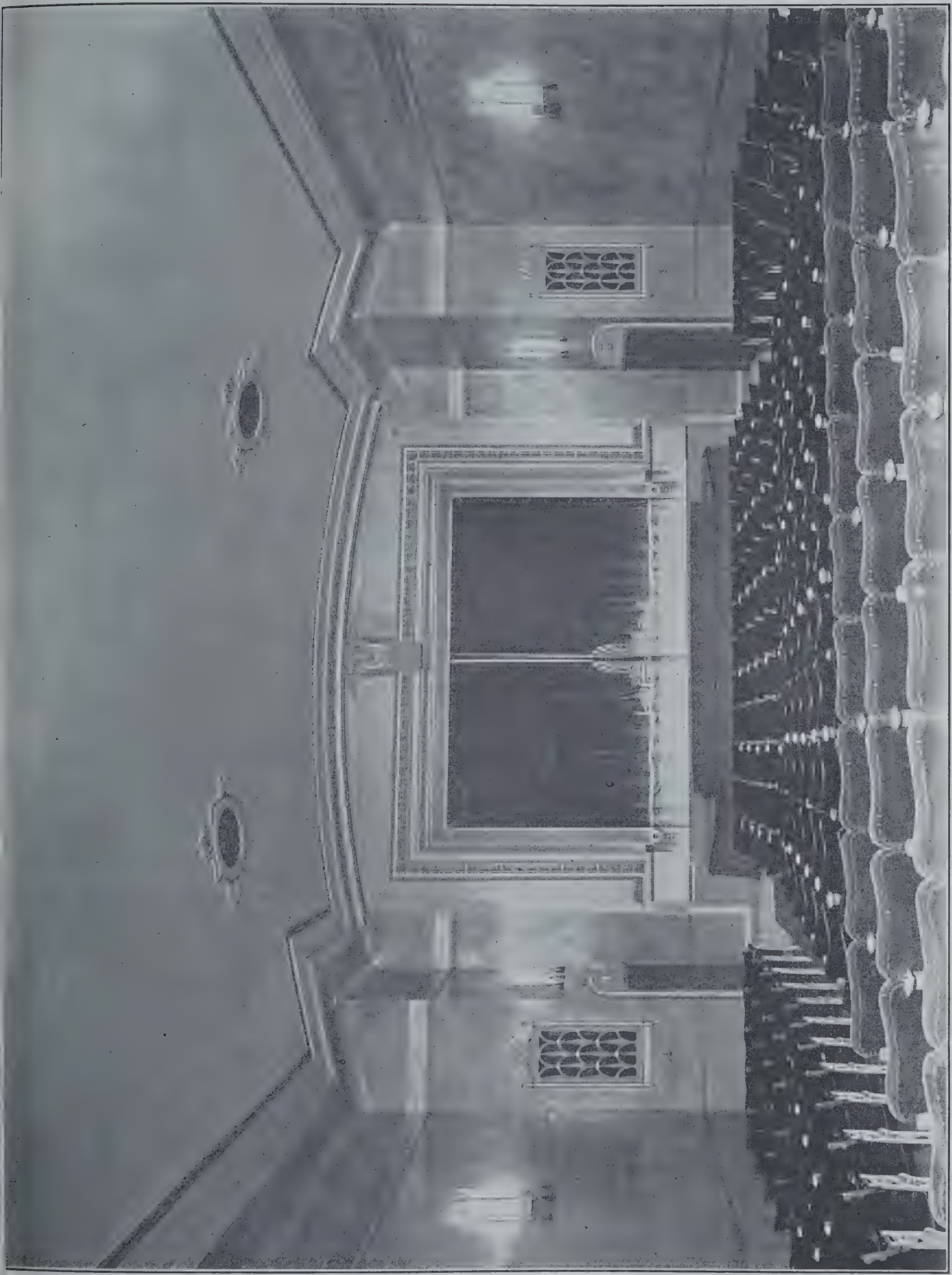
A scholarship, covering tuition fees and a ma tenance grant of £40 per annum for three years the Department of Architecture, Technical Coll Cardiff, has been awarded to Mr. W. J. Davies, Nantymoel, Glamorgan.

These scholarships, which are open to residents non-residents of Cardiff, are awarded annually on results of an examination of about the same stand as matriculation in the following subjects: Engl mathematics, a modern language, physics w mechanics or chemistry, higher mathematics and tory or geography or elementary architectural dr ing. Candidates must satisfy the Head of the partment of Architecture as to their ability in mentary drawing.

Further particulars concerning these scholarsh will be supplied on application to Mr. W. S. Purch M.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Head of Department of Archi ture), The Technical College, Cardiff.

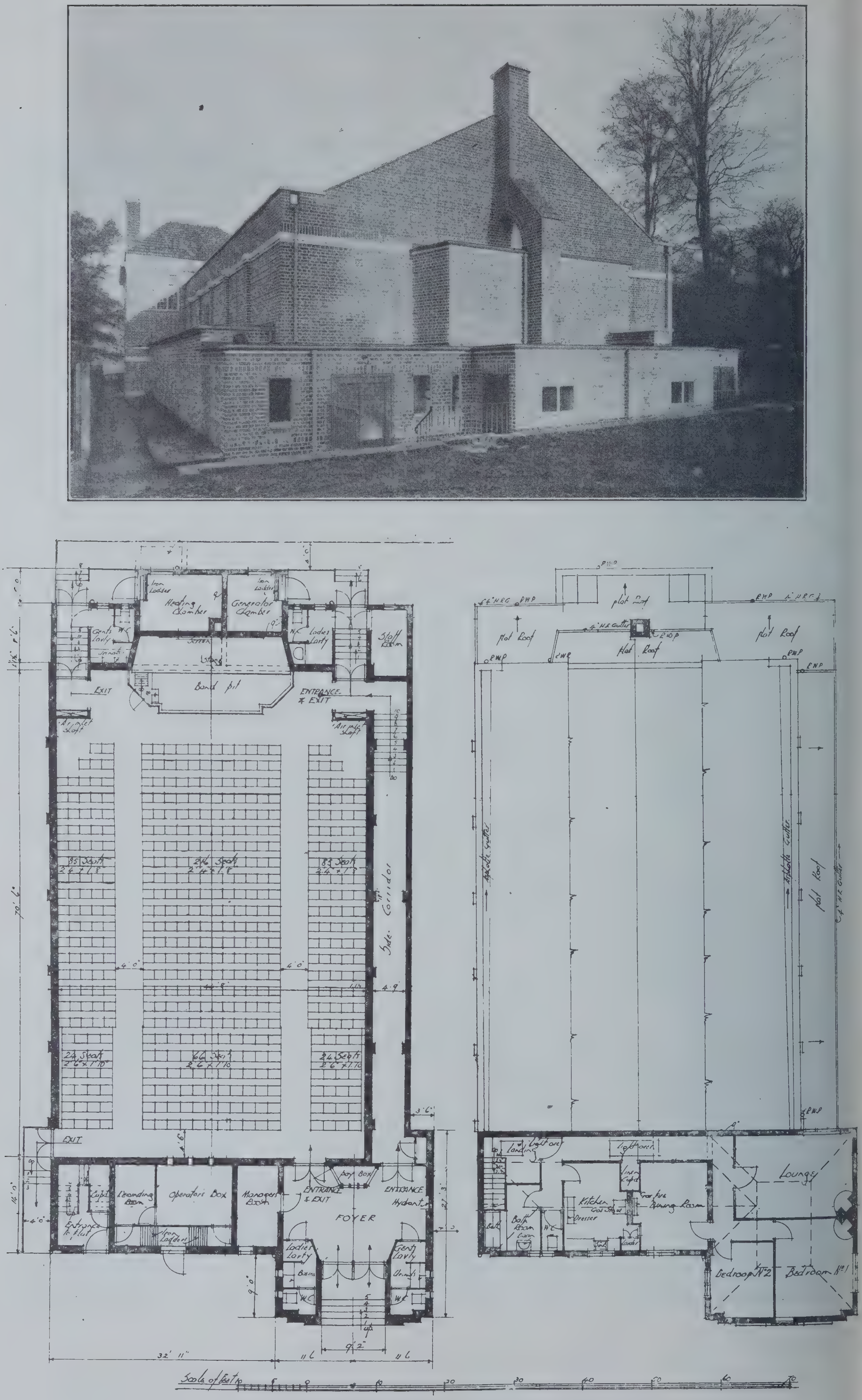
Rome Scholarships

On the recommendation of the respective facul of Painting and Sculpture of the British School Rome, the 1927 Rome Scholarship in Decora Painting has been awarded to Mr. Reginald C. B (St. Martin's School of Art and the Slade Scho and the 1927 Rome Scholarship in Sculpture to Harold W. Parker (St. Martin's School of L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts and Royal College of Art).



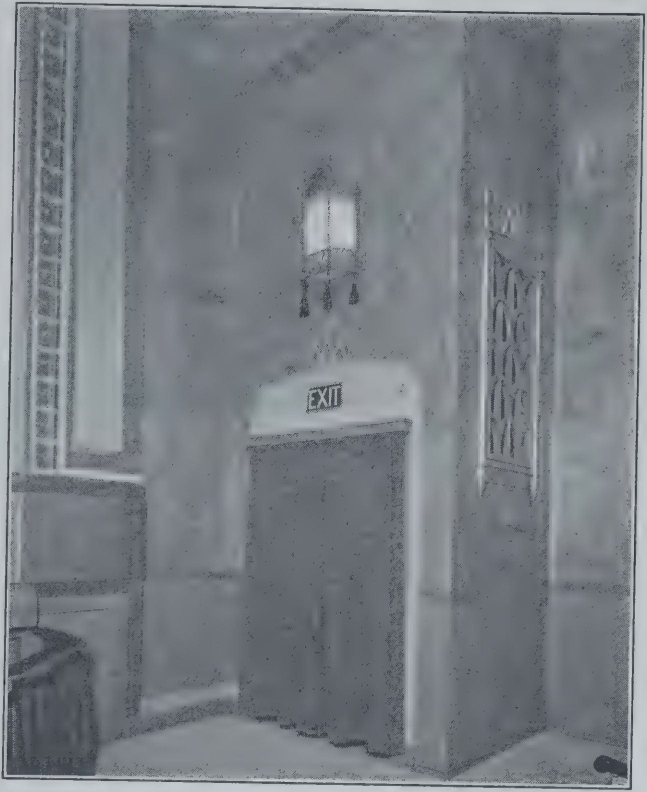
CINEMA AT BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.: INTERIOR VIEW, SHOWING PROSCENIUM ARCH.

Messrs. LEATHART & GRANGER, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



CINEMA AT BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.: REAR ELEVATION AND AUDITORIUM FLOOR AND FLAT PLANS.
Messrs. LEATHART & GRANGER, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

ecognition of the fact that a cinema, when actually nctioning, is a place of darkness relieved only by e brilliance of the picture itself. There is, therefore, mplete justification for a very considerable formal nphasis to the prosnium opening itself and here, even if it is necesry to practise a rather rict economy in costs, is is the one place where e may expect to find a rtain degree of architural ceremony exessed. In this case the phasis of the screen is mirably achieved, and e need only take a gle glance at the inrior in order to recogse the function of the m. The rear and side vations have obviously en treated in the simst manner possible. e latter, showing a nk wall with parapet d a stone string which returned round brick rs placed at regular ervals, is an orderly nposition, but it cannot said that at the rear the building an elegant ult has been achieved. e chimney, leaping oss space and cutting gable end in two, is a ewhat restless feature, while the moulding of rtures near the ground level fail to establish mselves as a coherent pattern of fenestration. It ossible, however, that this façade is not exposed to public view, and doubtless the difficulties involved in a more decorative treatment of this part of the building would have been considerable.



NEW CINEMA AT BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.

A notable feature of the plan is the covered corridor which leads to the entrance to the unbooked seats, a provision which is highly desirable in country districts.

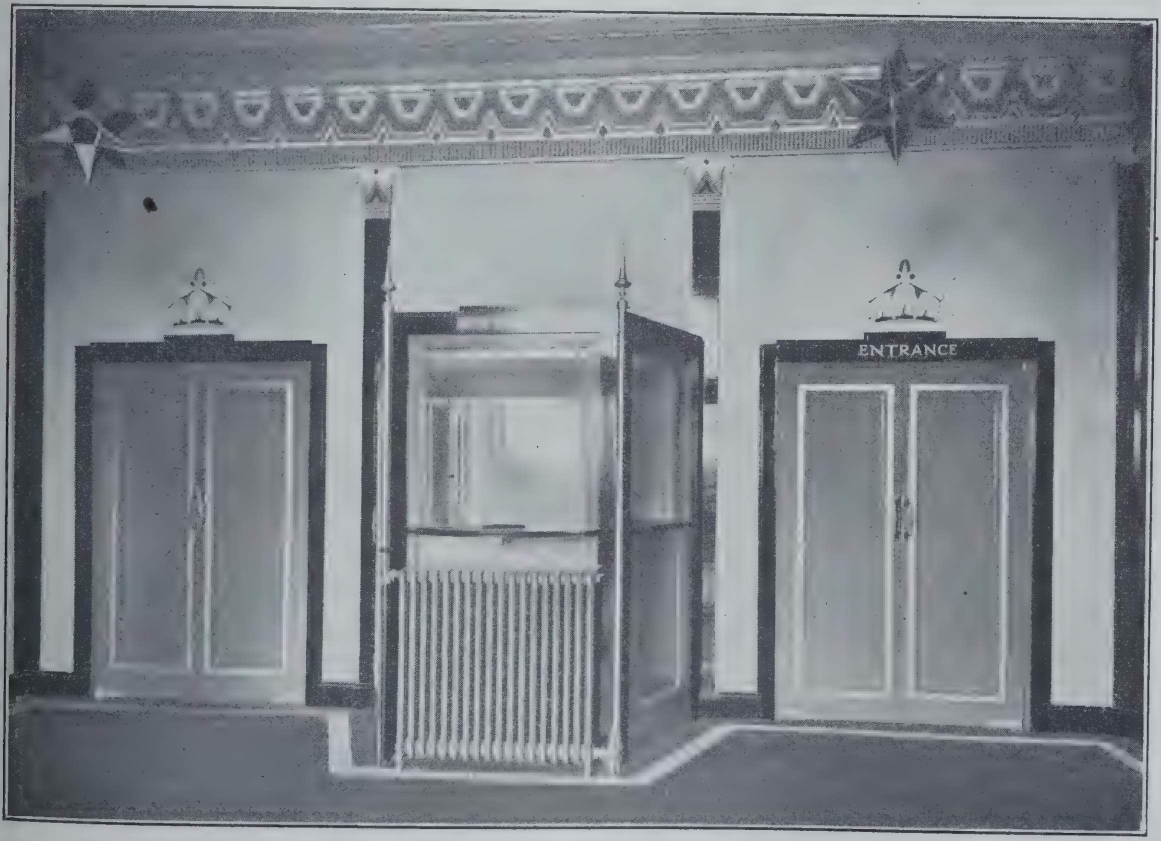
(*For list of Contractors see page* 776).

Competition News

In regard to the Seaton Urban District Council Lay-out Competition, the following notice has been issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects:—"The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the Conditions of the above Competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the Competition."

New A.R.A.'s

Mrs. Laura Knight and Mr. Francis Dodd, both painters, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.



CINEMA AT BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.: THE VESTIBULE.
Messrs. LEATHART & GRANGER, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Correspondence

The British School at Rome

(*We have received copies of the following correspondence.*—Ed.)

28 October, 1927.

My Dear Simpson,

The Council of the Royal Institute have just held their first meeting since the recess and have had an opportunity of considering your letter of August 13 and they have, by a unanimous vote, passed the following resolution which they have directed me to transmit to you:—

> The Council of the Royal Institute express their profound regret at the unfortunate situation which has arisen with Sir John Simpson in connection with the representation of the R.I.B.A. on the Council of the British School at Rome.
>
> The Council wish to assure Sir John that there never has been in the minds of their members the slightest intention of acting with discourtesy towards him, especially in view of his position as a Past-President, of the great services which he has rendered to the profession and to the Royal Institute, and of the interest he has always taken in the work of architectural education.
>
> The Council, of which Sir John was for so long a distinguished member, whole-heartedly regret that their action has led to such feeling as he has thought it necessary to express, and appeal to him with confidence to reconsider his decision and to permit them to retain his name among their list of members where it has stood for the past forty-five years.

May I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you that you feel yourself able to respond to their appeal?

Believe me, yours very truly,
(Signed) Ian MacAlister,
Secretary.

3 Verulam Buildings,
Gray's Inn, W.C.
November 3, 1927.

Ian MacAlister, Esq.,
Secretary,
The Royal Institute of British Architects,
9 Conduit Street, W.1.

My Dear MacAlister,

It would, I feel, be ungenerous not to accept the expressions of unanimous regret conveyed to me by your letter of the 28th. ult. I therefore withdraw my resignation in response to the appeal of the Council.

Yours truly,
(Signed) John W. Simpson.

Re School Competitions

To the Editor of The Architect and Building News.

Sir,—It has been of great interest to hear the views of other architects on the above subject, prompted by my letter in your issue of the 7th ult.

In detail it would appear that I overstepped the mark a little in suggesting that a competing assessor (were such a thing possible) would choose his own design. This, I admit, is an exaggeration, even if it is only because such a state of things is impossible. The exaggeration was intentional, but I think it illustrated well the point I had in mind.

The main criticism appears to be that the jury is over-weighted by laymen. In numbers this is so, but the obvious reason why there should be two members of each branch is to neutralise partially any prejudice. In fairness to myself, however, I must inform Mr. Dawbarn that I do not suggest that each member of the jury should have "equal powers in marking." I should suggest, in fact, that the possible total of the architect's marking should approximate fifty p
cent. of the complete possible total.

Having dealt with detail, we now come to t
general principle—that of a jury of assessors. I thi
we may rightly say that, from the views express
in your journal, everybody is in agreement that su
a method is preferable to the present way of judgi
competitions. In view of this, it would indeed be
great pity to let the matter rest, and I suggest th
as a first step the opinions of the R.I.B.A. and t
new Incorporated Association be obtained through t
medium of your journal.—Yours faithfully,

Bernard Widdows.

St. James Chambers, Derby.

The Doric Column

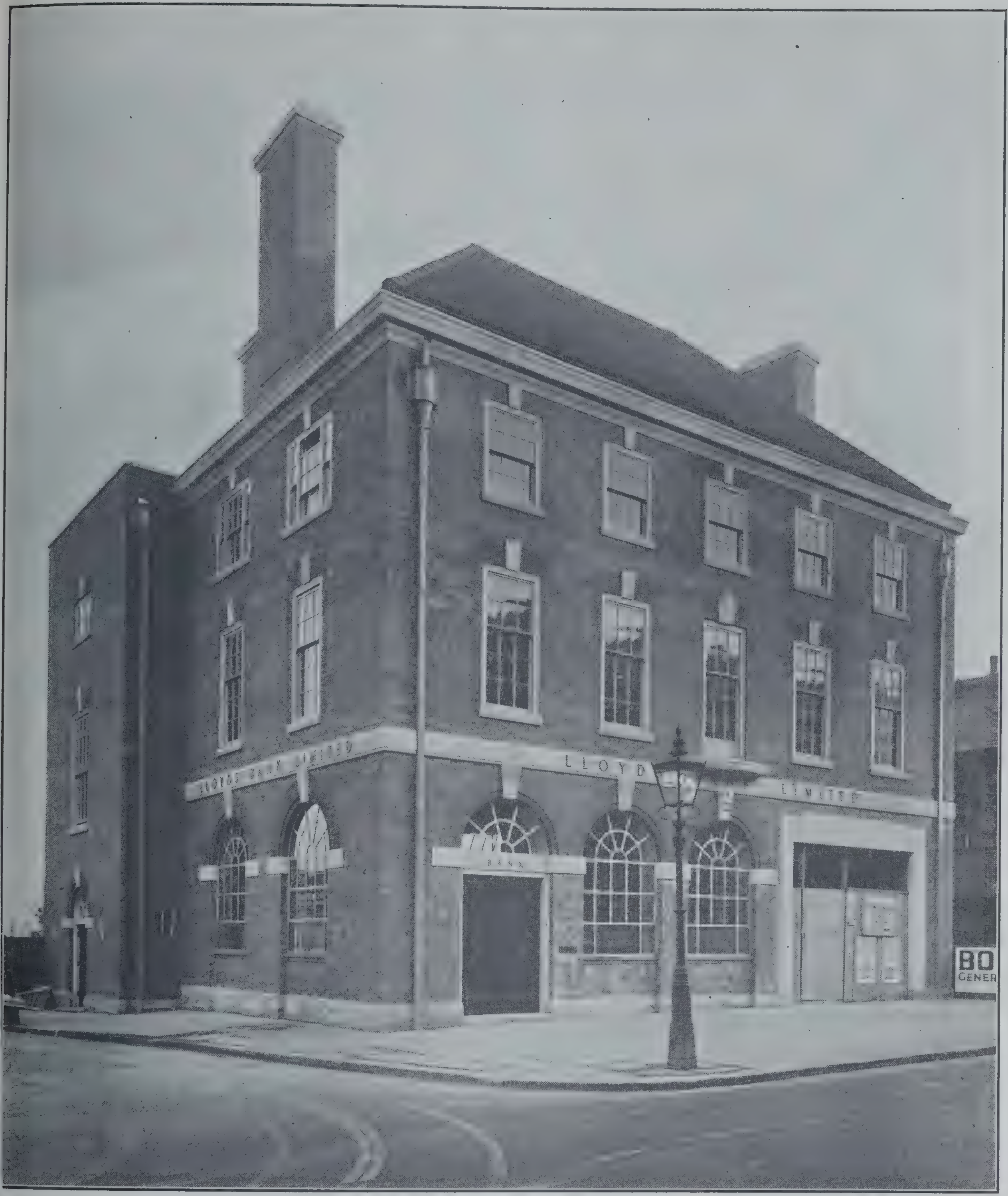
To the Editor of The Architect and Building New

Sir,—I have been much interested in the corr
pondence started by "Student" on the merits
the Doric Order. I wonder what school "Student
is working at, for it seems to me incredibly *vie*
jeu to hold up the Doric Order as a model of p
portion. In some schools, indeed, the Orders are s
served on the young men, partly as a test of accura
in drawing, but more as a sort of inocculation wh
young. Very efficacious it is too; only in patients
the most confirmed classic tendencies has a love
Greek orders been known to survive. The tru
perhaps is that all pedagogy must systematise beaut
and because the Parthenon is one of those things wh
infallibly strike the traveller dumb with its aug
beauty, the schoolmaster tapes and measures it, a
concocts a theory of proportion. In a recent numb
of a contemporary review, there is a drawing
Professor Hubert Worthington of a Doric column
Pœstum, which shows in a flash the clumsy ha
digested form lit and transfigured by the delica
and verve of the surface stone-cutting. A model
future proportion? No, but a standing memory
what an artist of such calibre can make out of
merest tent on posts—a miracle! A hundred ye
later, the fire was gone. The Greeks themsel
abandoned the Order as not suited to mass prod
tion for colonnades. It was left for the Romans a
their imitators to produce a rehash of the Do
Order in which the old difficulties were burked,
solved. Each Doric temple of the prime is
standardised, and yet as individual as a sonnet,
different from its neighbour as faces in an assem
of poets. So the Dutch to-day study the idios
crasies of Cambodia and form a caucus of taste wh
are different indeed from those laid down
"Architectural Style." So, too, the City Hall
Stockholm is one of those buildings which take
storm the imagination of the beholder: each detai
individual even when most rooted to the Scandinav
past. I have met no one who has seen the City
who has criticised the columns, which, just as t
are, fit perfectly into the whole scheme of the fr
Bases would have made of them a unit by themsel
not a living piece of the façade: but it is absurd
argue, because one likes the building, that colu
should not have bases, or that towers must h
entagro, or pantiles be used without a gutter!

No, if one must work out universal principles,
must not deduce them from one's favourite hig
individualised period of building. One can only
to get free from all associations back to the
primitive of forms—till, like Mr. Roger Fry,
rejoices to see art.

Charing Cross Railway Bridge is but an arrangem
of cylinders and beams. Buildings of the past
the future must be studies in their lowest career
denomination, as the crudest of shaped masses
bounded lumps of space. This study can be best
ducted in a modern theatre where the properties

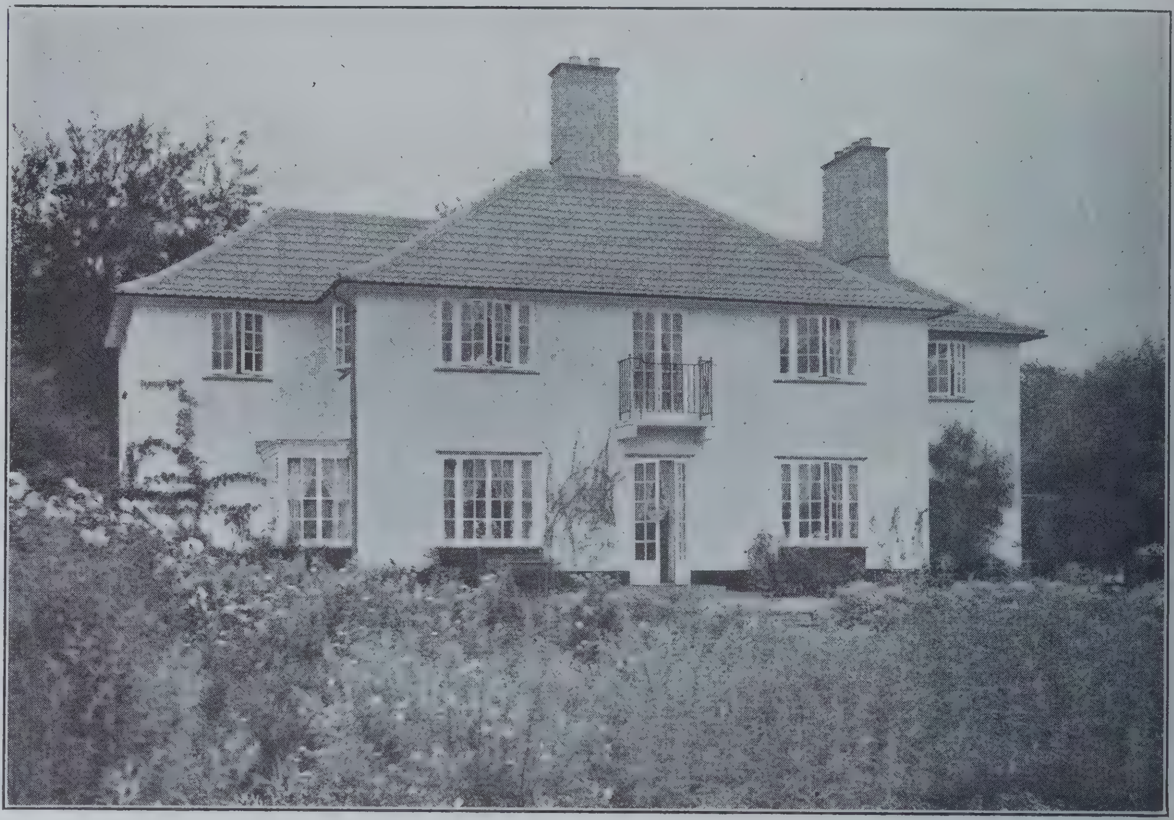
(*Concluded on page* 761)

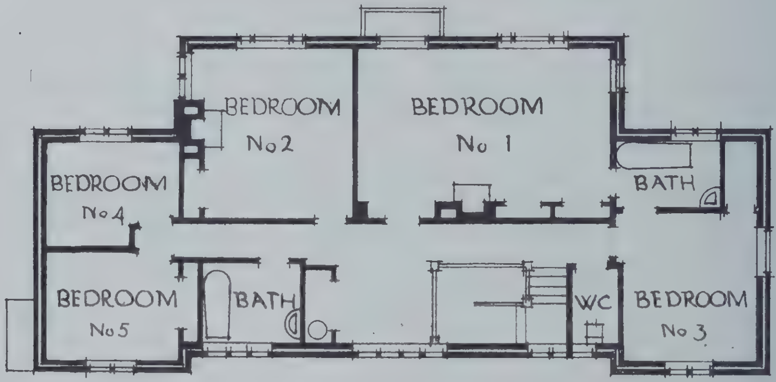


NEW BRANCH FOR LLOYD'S BANK, LTD., MUSWELL HILL.
Edward B. Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

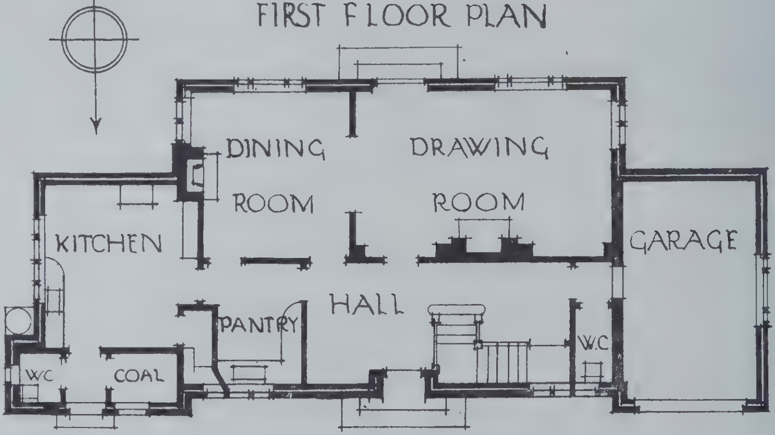
Lloyd's Bank, Muswell Hill

This is a highly attractive example of modern urban ilding. Mr. E. Maufe has imparted to the façade 18th-century quality which is manifested not only the orderly arrangement of windows but in the ined detail. Apparently the ground-floor storey tains not only the offices of the bank, but also a p, and considerable skill was required to incor-rate the wide opening of the shop front into the ttern of the fenestration. This object has been ieved by giving this large aperture a stone sur-nd which dissociates it from the windows and pares us for the disparity in scale between it and m. Although to some extent it is a fortuitous incident in the composition, it is yet kept well in subjection and does not disturb the harmony of the whole; to this result the broad stone string separating the ground-floor storey from those above it substantially contributes, for it prevents the plain repetitive design of the ten windows of the first and second-floor storeys being compromised by too intimate association with the asymmetrical arrangement of openings on pavement level. It is presumed that the rooms above the ground floor are devoted to the bank manager's house or to offices, and this arrangement justifies the suggestion of domesticity given by the tall chimneys. The general contractors were Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Son, Ltd., London and Maidstone.





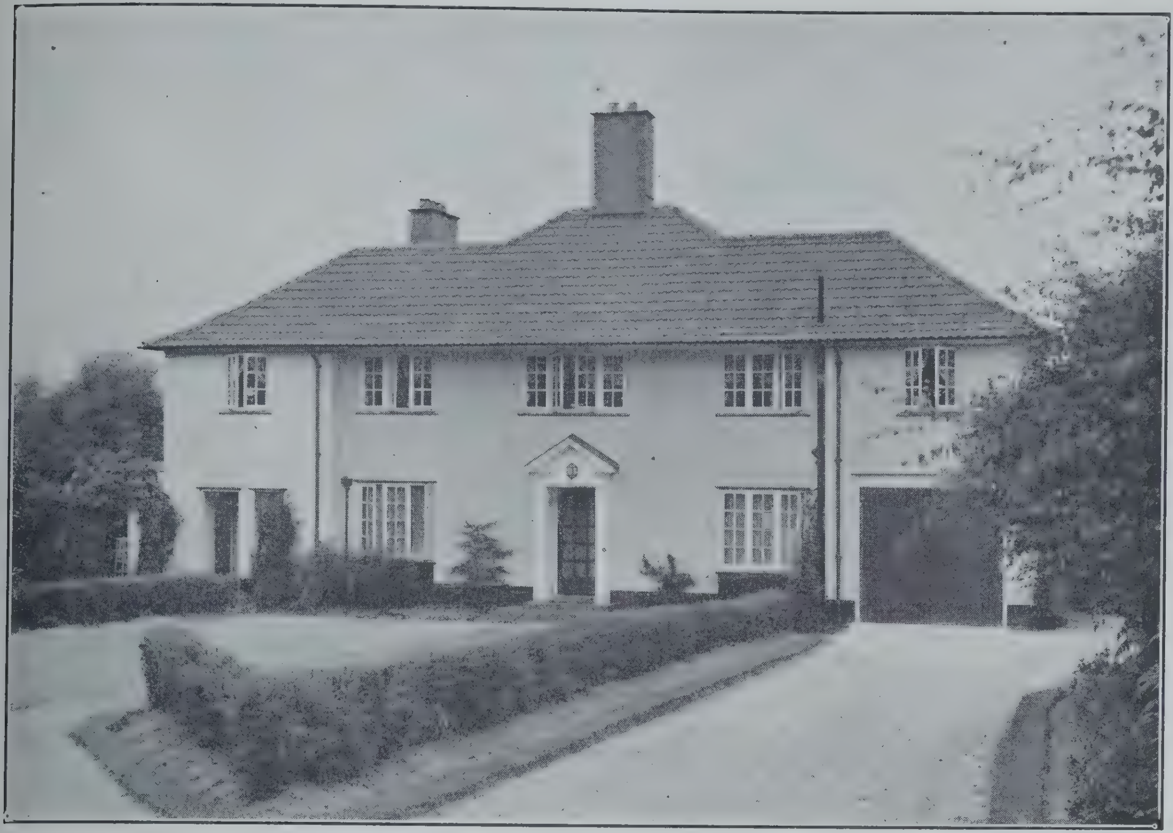
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

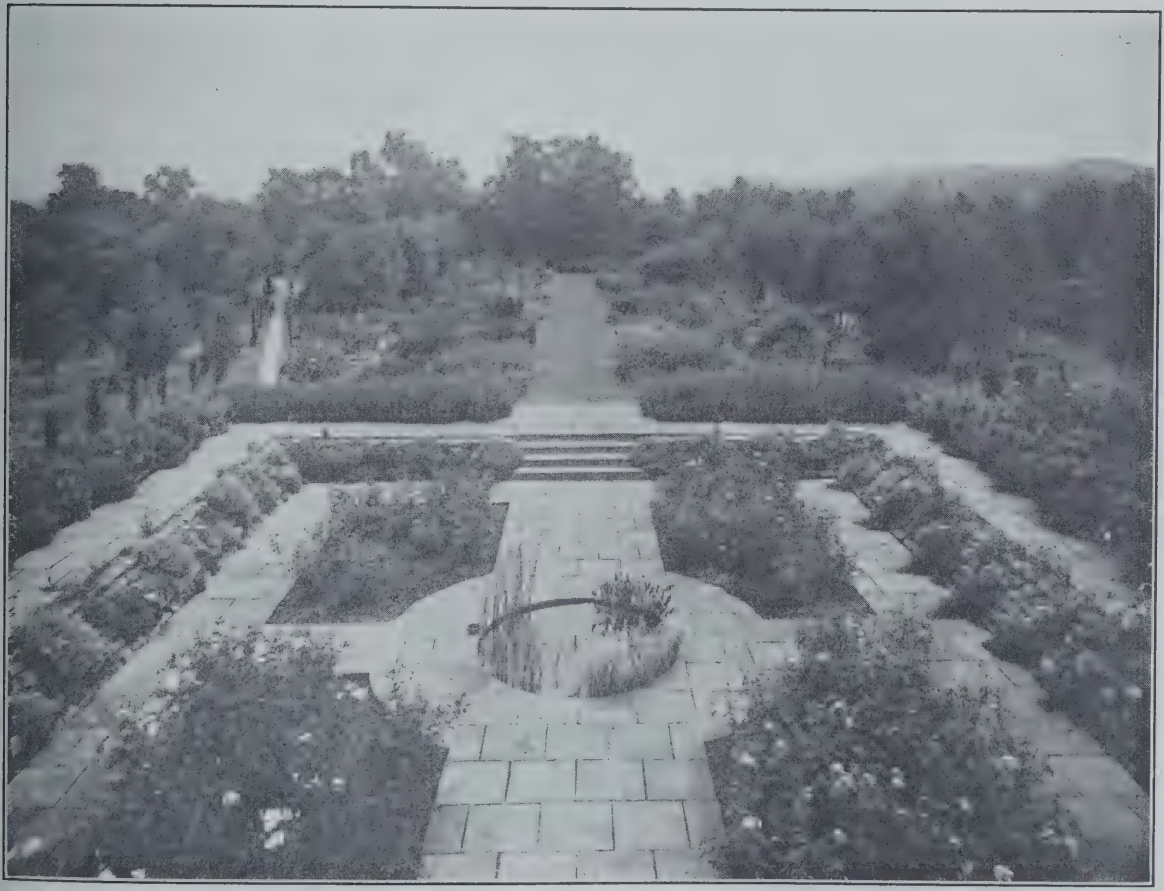


GROUND PLAN

CORRIE LODGE, VIRGINIA WATER

O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





CORRIE LODGE, VIRGINIA WATER

O. P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

TITAN BARROW, BATHFORD, ONE OF JOHN WOOD'S CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSES.
Sketched by W. G. PALMER-JONES.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Mr. Tapper on Architecture

The President in his address to the R.I.B.A. on Monday last, after thanking his colleagues for the honour of his election, dealt briefly with a number of topics:—Mr. E. Guy Dawber's return to health; some important buildings, events and honours of the year; the new premises of the Institute, concerning which it is hoped to arrive at a solution before long; Registration, which it is hoped to press forward; better support for the Architects' Benevolent Society; the preservation of Waterloo Bridge, also of beautiful bridges in the country and the work of the C.P.R.E.; higher buildings in London which members oppose; the preservation of the London Squares and the need for more playing fields. From his remarks on architecture the following extracts are given.

It is a matter for congratulation that the public is showing an increasing interest in architecture. This interest progresses slowly but steadily, but we all know that if modern architecture is to compare favourably with that of the past ages there is much leeway to make up. The Press lends powerful aid, more especially since the formation of the Architecture Club, composed as it is of journalists and architects. May I suggest to the President of this club, who has done much already in putting our aims before the public, that the Press could do still more. Nowadays, unless a matter is brought before the public day by day, it is soon forgotten. The Press could in this way give much help to the preservation of rural England. It is much to be desired that it should show the same keenness in architecture and the arts generally as it does in the saying and doing of politicians, and I think this would be of great advantage to the community.

Architecture is a powerful factor for good to the community. We cannot escape from it if we would. In our homes, on our travels, it is always with us, so it behoves us architects to see that it is good. Great architecture possesses all the human virtues, dignit modesty, restraint, and so on. It is impossible imagine that such can arise unless a nation is strong possessed of these virtues. If these characteristics a the common possession of the people, they will requi their expression in architecture, and they assured will have it. I must confess myself in complete agre ment with that writer who says he fails "to unde stand a certain modern school of thought which stea fastly ignores the past and, with a child-like si plicity, believes it can instantly create something art, literature, or politics, which shall be complete new. It is an impossible theory, for the plain fact we cannot escape from the past, and progress consis but in a slow and gradual development." Also in t greatest days of architecture there was a deep-root sense of style. It is difficult to say exactly how th arose, it was a slow and almost unconscious mouldi of architectural forms from age to age. The principl underlying these forms were accepted by all, with t traditions connected therewith. These escaped us the end of the 18th century, and they have not be wholly recaptured. The difficulties which beset a to-day I believe arise largely because of this. Arch tects must make up their minds, that if architectu is to play the important part it should in the life a nation, these traditions must be recovered, so th we are all working with the same aims and to t same end. We can then give to the people prop guidance on certain definite lines. Apart from th loss of training and traditional feeling from whi we are undoubtedly suffering, there are many oth reasons for the lack of really great architecture to-da The incentive for ownership, for instance, cannot over-valued, and certainly it should be encourage The times in which we live are so complex that it difficult to get at the root of the difficulties and overcome them. For instance, the herding together the people in large towns, and when there, their her ing together in blocks of flats, all tend to take aw from the real sense of home life and its responsibiliti

does not mean living in the best sense, nor can it
ve the effect of a real home, and it helps to create
e hustle and excitement of the present age, which
ist militate against good architecture, since it
evitably eliminates time for thought and quiet. The
roduction of machinery has been no doubt another
ason. Mass production can never produce the best,
it is a matter of common knowledge that anything
od in itself loses a great deal of its value when
oduced in bulk. The predominance of mechanical
oour, it seems to me, must tend to mechanicalise
n's minds; to make them dull, and so less receptive
the fine subtleties of any art, be it architecture,
inting, music, literature or any other. Nor can
ople be expected to take an intelligent interest in
tters conducive to their welfare, so long as they
rforce have to live in mean and squalid houses or
uninteresting flats. It is difficult to see how these
tters can be remedied, but they lie at the root of
e mischief, and until they are remedied it is futile
expect really great architecture.

The character of a people is expressed in no better
y than by the things it produces, in architecture
rhaps best of all. The greatness of the Roman
npire was not expressed solely by its military
hievements, but also by its architectural triumphs.
would be difficult to imagine that the men who
signed and erected the noble buildings we all admire
re petty or mean. Human life is full of contradic-
ns and he is a bold man to dogmatise on any subject
ncerning it, yet I am sufficiently courageous to up-
d this contention. Noble buildings mean noble men,
diocre buildings mean mediocre people. Men with
eat ideals are often subjects for mirth. We are
d they are so unpractical, and perhaps they are,
d we are told it is the practical utilitarian who is
nted. Of course he is needed, but history tells us
unmistakable terms that it is the idealist that we
ed first of all. We are also informed in these days
t great architecture cannot be afforded; it certainly
ms to be so, but I venture to think only because
ney is being spent unwisely. So far as one
erves, it is being spent on things which are fleeting.
n will spend lavishly on motor-cars what they
ıld think impossible to spend on their homes. That
kes us realise that the minds of men to-day are not
nking in terms of permanency.

We can congratulate ourselves that architecture is not liable to the vagaries of the Cubist and the Futurist, at any rate in this country. The idea that by turning it upside down you can get originality is not worth considering, and there are fortunately very few architects who have the desire. We have our own problems to solve, and they can be the better solved if a man knows how the old men solved theirs. The principles of our art have never, nor can they ever, change. New architectural forms in their outlines, grouping and massing will naturally develop according to the practical needs of the day; there is no need to strive for originality; that comes inevitably, as it always has. As I said in the beginning, I repeat, architecture is progressing slowly but steadily; it is better understood to-day than it was, say, in the 'fifties, and this may be said generally of the Arts. Take music: it is true we have a great deal of jazz rubbish, but also there is always an audience for the great classic masters, and if we want this universally, we shall get it in due time, and so it is with our own art. There is a great deal of jazz architecture, but there is a greater quantity of good work than was the case some years ago. Let us, therefore, be full of enthusiasm and keep good heart. The national architecture of this country, left to us as a noble heritage, is not dead. Let us not seek arrogantly for something new, but let us carry on this goodly heritage and make its influence for good felt by the whole nation.

Skyscraper Architecture

At the R.I.B.A. on October 31, Mr. Harvey W. Corbett, F.R.I.B.A., of New York, exhibited a large number of lantern slides of recent buildings in that city, upon which he gave a running explanation and commentary, of which the following contains some of the principal points.

The building regulations in force in New York governing the architecture of the skyscraper, included zoning laws restricting the height of buildings. Under these laws a tower may be built to any height provided it does not cover more than 25 per cent. of the total area of the site, while elevations on the building line have to be stepped or sloped back after the vertical walls reach a height fixed in proportion to the width of

THE MUSEUM AT THE END OF POULTNEY STREET, BATH, FORMS A PROMINENT FEATURE IN THIS THOROUGHFARE.

the streets on which they abut. A diagram showed a central tower soaring into the clouds, flanked by masses with the permissible vertical face and then sloping back until they reached the tower in conformity with a line from the centre of the street and passing through the centre of the cornice line. The masses shown on this slide thus showed the maximum volume of building that could be erected on the site.

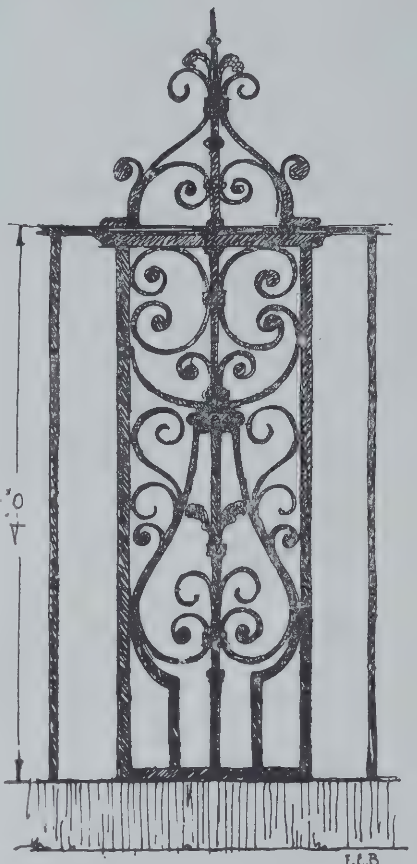
The next slide showed how this massing had to be altered to meet the practical requirements. The tower was shortened to a reasonable height; vertical wells were cut in the flanking masses to give the necessary light and air to the building; and the acute angles formed by the meeting of the tower and the masses surrounding it were cut away. The next slide demonstrated a further stage in making the permissible mass suitable for commercial purposes, showing doors and windows, etc.; and another slide illustrated the final form of such a building, with its central tower, two flanking towers, and stepped-back roof. The result of this method of designing, governed solely by the requirements of the building regulations, was extremely good, and evoked much applause from the audience.

In some general remarks on present-day architecture in America, Mr. Corbett said they did not expect a building to last much more than 25 or 30 years, not because ideas of building efficiency progressed at such a rate that in 25 years a building was obsolete.

New York, he said, did not, as was popularly supposed, erect high buildings because of its restricted site, for there was still plenty of space available on Manhattan Island; if the buildings in New York were averaged, their height would not exceed four stories. The development of the skyscraper was due to the desire for increased business efficiency. There were enormous advantages in grouping together on a small area all the allied interests in any particular industry. In the area of skyscrapers in New York devoted to the building industry it was possible to get from his own office to the office of any other architect, builder, or supplier of materials in fifteen minutes; he could make twenty calls a day without undue hurry, whereas in London one would be doing very well to call on four or five people in one day. Skyscrapers were the result of a real economic and business idea.

The need for adapting architectural design to the machine was also touched upon. In the past, architects had designed their materials with respect to the means they had for working them; to-day the problem of the architect was to do the same thing using the machine as the basis of design. The result would be something characteristic of the present age of machinery; it would express the spirit of the age and at the same time recall something of the past.

In conclusion, Mr. Corbett said, " The time is not far distant when there will be a period of beauty in art as great as that of ancient Greece. The Greeks were able to create what they did because a small group of artists, assisted by a large slave population, was able to devote itself entirely to thoughts of beauty. It is not likely that a slave population will ever be recreated, but we have slave machines, a there is no reason why machines should not be us to relieve humanity of the burden of labour a leave them free to devote their energies and thougl entirely to making the world finer and m beautiful."



GEORGIAN WROT IRON WORK.
PORTION OF THE RAILING TO
No. 18. COWLEY ST., W'MINSTER.

Inland Transport

Mr. E. F. C. Trench, C.B. M.A., B.A.I., the new President the Institution of Civil Enginee in his Presidential address recent said he could only assume that, choosing a railway engineer their president, the members wish to express their appreciation of t work done by British railways revolutionising inland transpo After reviewing briefly the histo of the early road transport, inla water transport and of the ra ways, he came to deal with aft war difficulties of the railways a the competition of the road mot vehicle. Concerning the last said: " While there was no den ing the success of present-day ro transport, it must be admitted th there was no way by which loa could be removed by land with le expenditure of energy than w required on a well-graded railwa track. The virtual monopoly of t railways being at an end, all th were entitled to demand was th no undue favour should be accord to their competitor. Railways h spent about £1,200,000,000 in pu chasing land and in the constru tion of their works; the road vehic found its track ready free of co The railways were under obligati to provide elaborate signalling; the roads such signalling as exist was done mainly by the police. The railways spe about £13,000,000 per annum in maintaining the tracks; while the greater part (£38,000,000) of the co of repairing the roads fell on the rates, to which t railways contributed. Equity required that the co of the roads should fall on the road-users. Nearly the damage to the roads was done by motor vehicl and a convenient system to adopt would be to colle road dues by means of a duty on motor spirit, speci provision being made for steam-driven vehicles. was true that under this system some road-users wou escape road taxes; but it would seem nevertheless be an equitable system and would enable the trad and traveller to decide whether rail or road was t more economical."

He concluded by pointing out that, great and rap as had been the advance achieved by the labours the engineer in all that related to the comfort, co venience, and bodily well-being of mankind, the tr progress of civilisation depended equally upon corr sponding developments in the less material fields human thought and endeavour.

East Anglian Brickwork

From a paper read by Mr. Leonard Freeborn, M.B. A.I.Struct.E., to the Southend-on-Sea and Distri Society of Architects on October 19.

There are six groups or periods into which Ea Anglian brickwork can be divided, each connect with some important political or social phase.

1. Roman, being of a combination of brick and ston

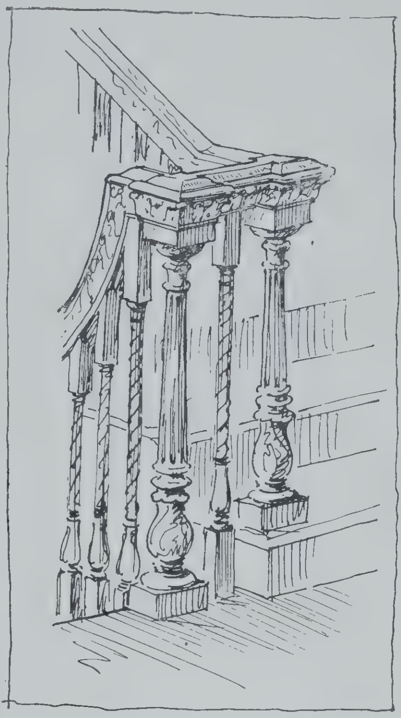
. Saxon and Norman, covering buildings or parts
ouildings in which Roman material was re-used.

. A transition period in which Roman material was
longer available, or, if available, was unsuitable,
a few special bricks were manufactured.

Represents the birth of English brickwork.
htly under monastic evidence, but soon to free
f at the dissolution.

Dawn of the Renaissance, the spontaneous efforts
he previous period being curbed and a sense of
r imparted to the façades.

The 18th century. The plain front, with "nice"
dows and doorways; sometimes crowned by a
ice.



RETURNING THE HANDRAIL. AN INTERESTING TREATMENT AT THE HOUSE IN THE CLOSE SALISBURY— F.L.D.

f the first period, remnants of walling at Col-
ter, Bradwell-on-Sea, and
gh show how possible it is to
a rough rubble wall of sep-
by horizontal brick courses to
it a life of a thousand years.
bricks used vary in size from
l squares up to large slabs, 2 ft.
ft. 6 in. by 2 in., such as are
e seen in Colchester Castle.
tever the size, the material
s to be of the same strength
durability.

cond period. Following the
uation of the Romans, brick
s to have waned, and there is
to indicate that bricks were
after they left, although it
ly seems possible that all the
layers left with them. Yet if
that remained continued at
occupation, they must have
ed on traditional lines, not dis-
ishable from those of the
ans. Until the Saxons settled
came under the influence of
stianity, we have little evidence
effort to build a structure of
kind. With his limited know-
, the Saxon took any material
came to hand, mostly Roman,
uilt to the best of his ability.
works as St. Albans, Trinity
ch, Colchester and St. Peter's,
well-on-Sea, testify to his ingenuity and thor-
ness. With the advent of the Normans came a
ndous activity in building. A survey of the
ct's resources soon convinced them of the lack
d building material. Searching the country and
g only ruined buildings that could not be turned
ount for their own style of living, they pulled
down and re-used the material.

anges in the church, and the change from
stic to national control, led to the rebuilding and
ging of many churches. Many of the towers were
l down and rebuilt on a more ambitious scale.
ld stone being soon exhausted, the towers were
eted in brick. St. Peter's, Maldon, and the
churches of Rochford, Tolleshurst Major,
ing, Ingatestone and Sandon are some of many
les.

rd period. A few buildings at Coggeshall seem
licate an effort to turn the working of clay to
nt. There are indications that bricks were
lly made for window splays and mullions.

rth period. Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk,
s apart both as regards situation and period.
ed in 1260, its walls present a many-hued sur-
hat only age confers.

th period. From the erection of Oxborough
Norfolk, in 1482, we have a whole series of wonderful manor houses. The period produced a large number of imposing gateway towers. As examples, we have Oxborough, Layer Marney, Little Lees, Faulkborn Hall, Hadleigh Rectory, West Stowe Hall, and Gifford's Hall. At East Barsham Manor, simplicity gives way to exuberance, the clay being moulded in large pieces with enrichments and then baked. This is probably due to Italian influence. Here also enrichments were carved in the brick lumps built into the ordinary brickwork. The whole technique of brick seems to have been mastered; doorways, windows, gables, string courses are all of good proportion and suitable to the material.

Lack of good weather-proof stone led to the use of brick for copings to churches, as at Great Baddow and Castle Hedingham; and some of these efforts are not altogether happy. Brick is also used internally for the arcading at St. Osyth's, near Clacton. Evidently the builders intended to pull down the chancel, as the haunches of the new chancel arch seem to show, and the axis of the new nave is not in line with that of the chancel. Of entire brick churches, Billericay, East Horndon, Chignal Smealy and Layer Marney are good examples. The first two show signs of later alteration, but the others still remain untouched.

Considerable skill was used working out various types of chimneys, and often when the building was of timber frame construction the chimneys were of exquisite design. In the many manor houses we can trace the influence of the Renaissance, the gradual evolution of plan to idea of symmetry, the balancing of windows, and finishing of gables. Eastbury, Moyns Park, both in Essex, Breccles Hall in Norfolk, Christchurch Mansion in Ipswich, Suffolk, all display these features. Gradually the old brick tradition died out, and we find stone being used where brick was first introduced, quoins, windows and door arches, all now formed of stone but in new shapes strange to the character of the building.

Sixth period. In the 18th century a new idea as to the utility of brick. To build a house as a protection from the elements, brick was convenient and was used essentially for that purpose. A slight regard was paid to variation of texture by pilaster, string course, or cornice. Doors and windows were notes in the system of harmony. Sometimes the doorways were of cut brick, but more often of wood. A walk through such towns as Brentwood, Rochford, Maldon and Ipswich will provide many examples of this period.

(*Continued from page* 754)

more usually reduced to the simplest shapes, and can be readily moved about, grouped, and unified by lighting—or in exhibition buildings which do not have to cant the Association's complexes of clients.

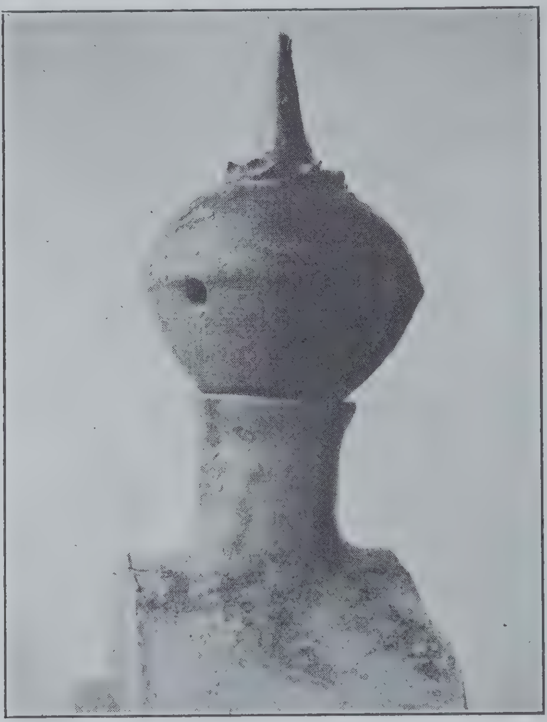
You, Sir, in recent issues of your Journal, have given illustrations of many admirable works of this type, mainly from Germany and Austria.

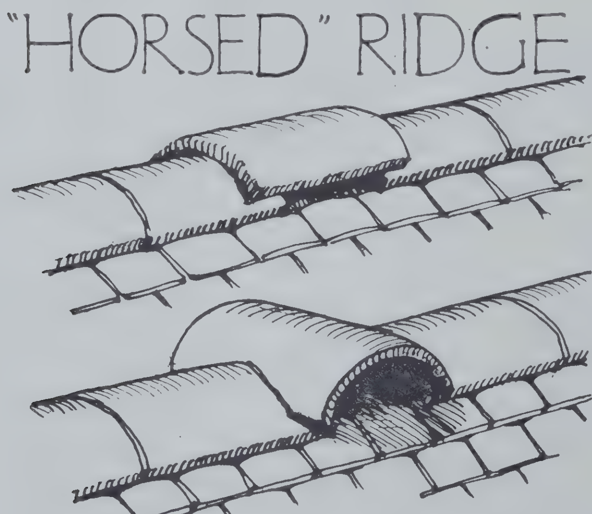
So, schooled in the real *elements* of architectural technique, "Student," free from pedagogic institutions, will be able to gaze with fresh eyes, and to feel the superb spirit creations which are for all time.—I am Sir, Yours, etc.,

1, Tunwell's Court, Cambridge. H. C. HUGHES.

A Mediaeval Tile Finial

The engaging object shown in the illustration has recently been unearthed in the foundations of an ancient church in the city of Hereford. It is made of coarse red clay and shows splashes of glaze of a greenish-bronze colour upon the upper portions of the finial, and around the neck and on the shoulders of the ridge tile. The ornament below the point appears to have been moulded by pinching with the fingers and thumb—the potter's traditional tool. We are indebted to Mr. F. C. Morgan, City Librarian and Curator, for the photograph and information. He states that the original has been submitted to experts at the British Museum, and is now believed to be a ventilator. As it was the custom in mediæval times to use the ridge as the position for outlet ventilation (apart from the number of louvres which still exist, many—perhaps most—old open roofs disclose evidences of once having had one), it is at least highly probable that this is true. In that case it must be one of the earliest relics of ventilation which has come to light, as its date is given as "from 13th to 15th century." The tile-thakker was, of course, well established by the latter date, and he has always been an independent person, anxious to deal with the roof entirely from his own resources without help fr the plumber. The method of ridge ventilation comm in old farm buildings, and still current in mode practice, seems essentially of the type which m have had an origin almost as early as the very i of a ridge-tile—the custom, that is, of "horsing " ridge or raising tiles at intervals on those adjoini either setting the neighbouring tiles rather clo together than the normal spacing so that one similar pattern and placing may rest thereon at e end in line, leaving a space beneath on either si or setting them still closer and filling the gap by length set crosswise with open ends. E. G





Coming Events

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEE November 16.—Irish District Meeting to be held Dublin.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.— the meeting on November 17, at the Great North Hotel, Leeds, a paper will be read on "The Bulk of Fine Grits applied to Concrete Making," by J. E. Worsdale, B.Sc. (6.45 p.m.); November paper on "The Artistic Side of Engineering," Mr. A. Trystan Edwards, M.A., at Bristol; Novem 22, discussion on "Standard Specification Cement." Introduced by Mr. Harry Jackson Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (7 p.n November 24, discussion on "The Probable Build Material of the Future." Introduced by Mr. E. Cotterell, L.R.I.B.A., at 10 Upper Belgrave Str S.W.1. (6.30 p.m.).

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—The follow informal lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, be given by members of the Staff of the Museum other experts in their particular subjects, in Lecture Theatre of the Museum from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on Thursday evenings. Admission is free, no tickets are required:—

November 17, Mr. J. A. Knowles, F.S.A., on " Mediæval Glass Painters' Craft "; November 24, J. P. Blake, L.C.C., on "The History of the B stead "; December 1, Mr. Eric Gill, on "The Fut of Sculpture."

THE LONDON SOCIETY.—November 18, Lecture the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts, 18 John Str Adelphi, W.C.2, on "London Squares" (illustra by lantern slides), by Mr. W. Loftus Hare (at 5 p.

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS Weekly Lectures and Classes on "The History Architecture," by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S. F.R.I.B.A., on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in the Lect Theatre, Southampton Row, W.C.1.:—November Italian Mediæval Architecture: Bridges, Cast Palaces; November 23, French Mediæval Archi ture: The Romanesque Period; November 30, Gothic Period: The Cathedrals; December 7, Gothic Period: Rheims Cathedral; December Fortified Towns, Castles, Hotels-de-Ville.

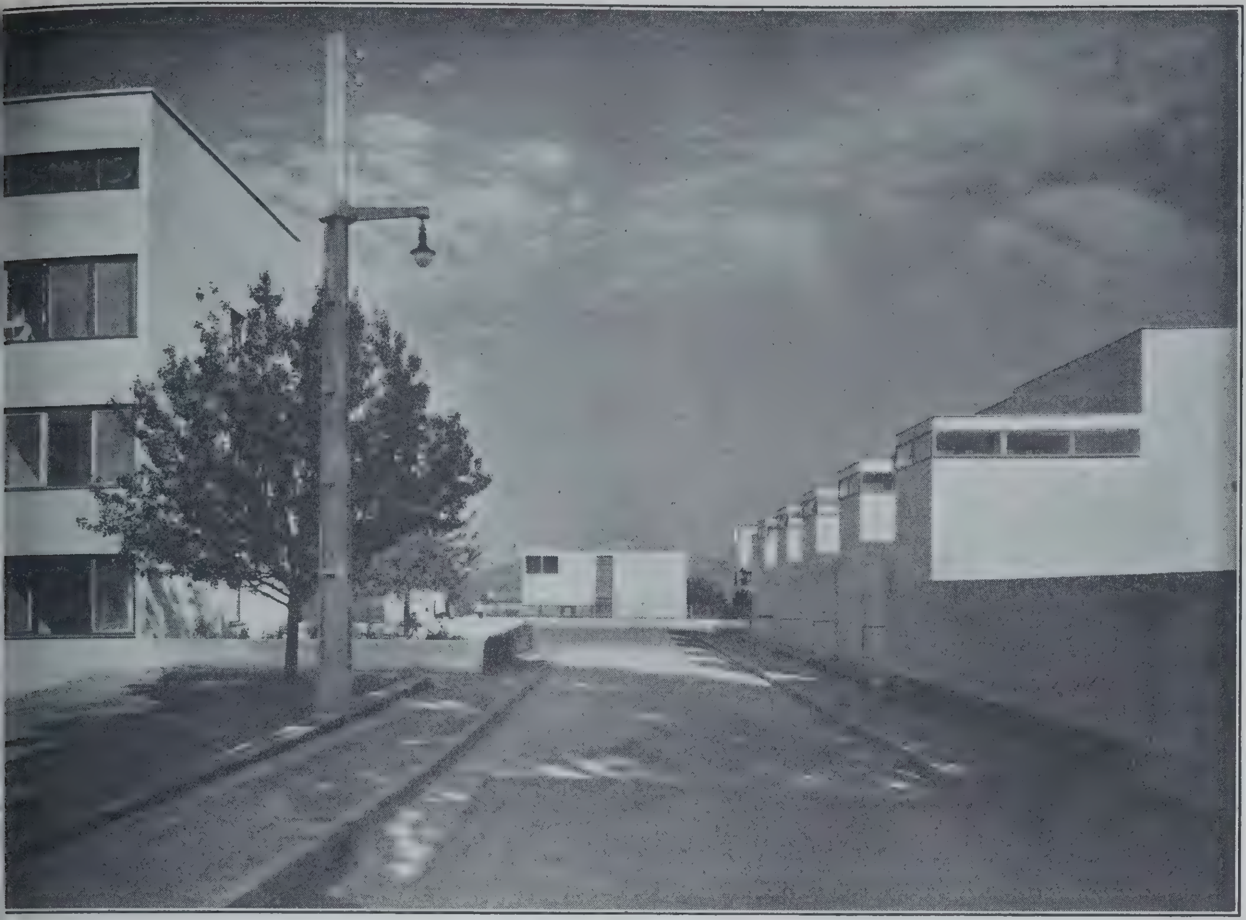
November 12. — Institution of Municipal County Engineers: Southern District meeting Chippenham (Wilts).

November 14-19.—Public Works, Roads and Tra port Congress and Exhibition, Royal Agricultu Hall, London.

November 18.—General Meeting of the To Planning Institute, Caxton Hall, Caxton Str S.W.1., at 6 p.m., when Mr. G. Montagu Har O.B.E., will deliver his presidential address.

Chadwick Public Lectures, Lecture Hall, Ro Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at p.m.—November 22: "Housing 1885 to 192 Lecturer, Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A.

February 18-29, 1928.—Housing and Build Exhibition, Waverley Market, Edinburgh.



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: ON THE RIGHT IS A BLOCK BY J. J. P. OND, OF ROTTERDAM, IN THE CENTRE A HOUSE BY WALTER GROPIUS, AND ON THE LEFT A GROUP BY MIES VAN DER ROHE, OF BERLIN. THE CLERESTORY WINDOWS IN THE BLOCK BY OND GIVE LIGHT TO A DRYING AND STORE ROOM ABOVE THE SCULLERY.

THE HOUSING EXHIBITION AT STUTTGART

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and F. R. Yerbury.

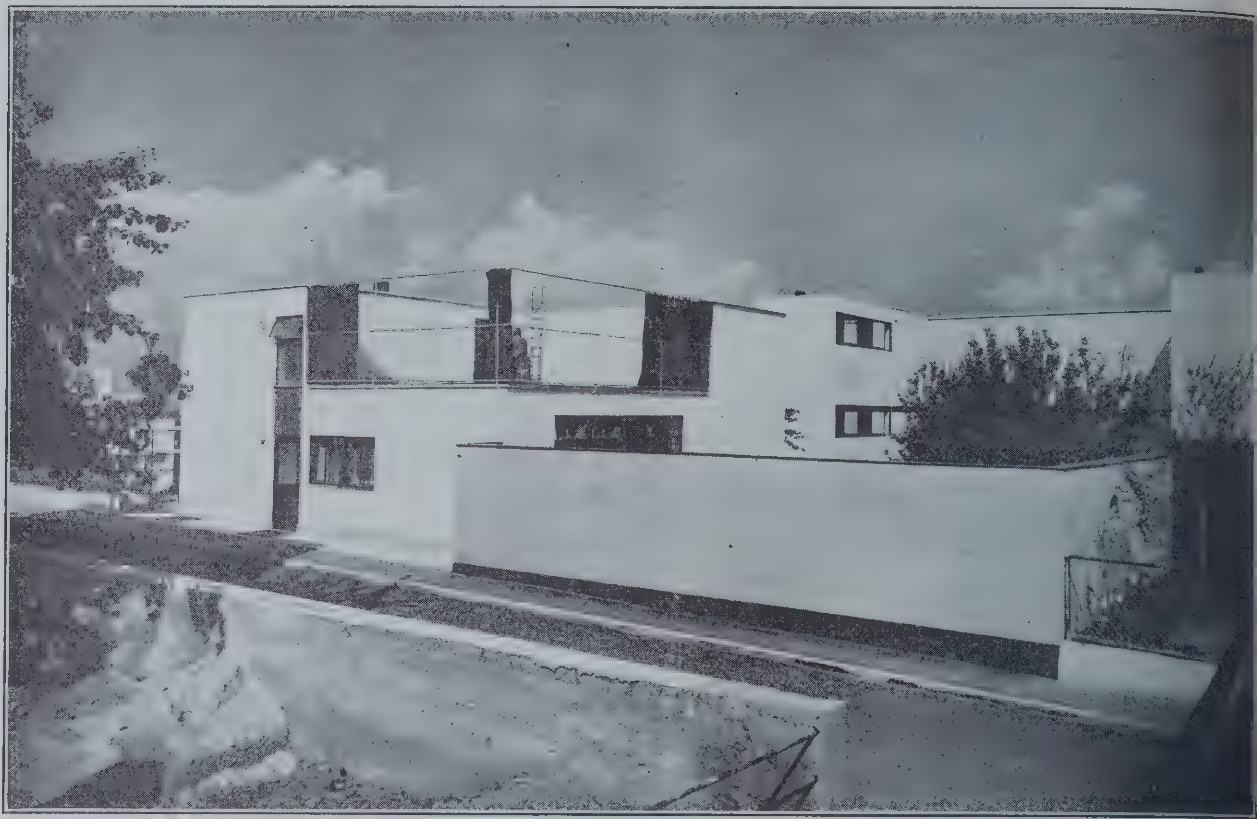
(The first of three articles dealing with the architecture of the ultra-modern school as exemplified at Stuttgart.)

'hile private clients in France have been giving opportunity to architects of the ultra-modern ols to test their theories in actual building, and e England has looked on with more interest than usiasm, it has remained for Germany to foster new movement by the practical gesture of inviting esentatives of the new movement to do their best orst in a single agglomeration exclusively devoted ouses of what is understood in England as the ousing-scheme " type.

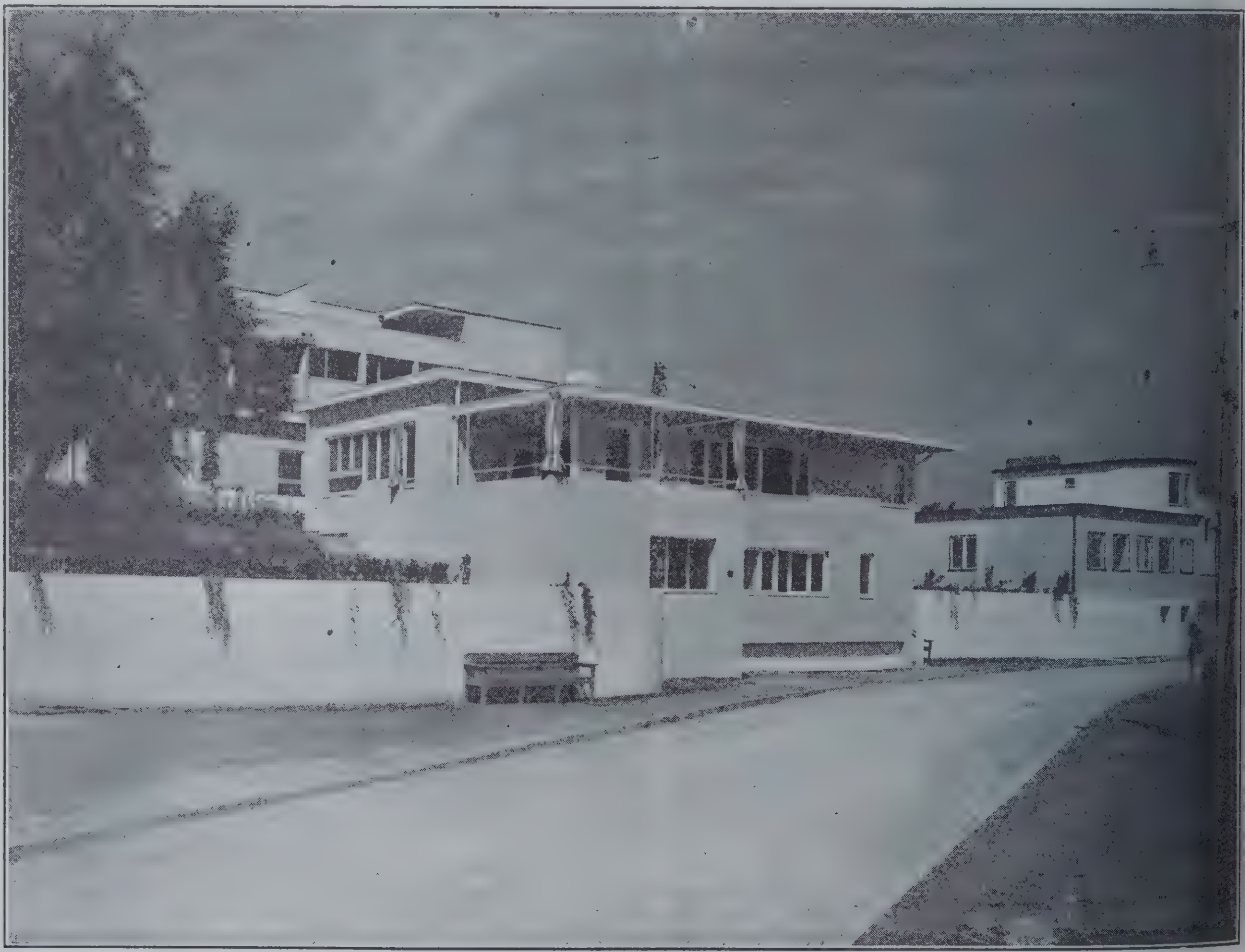
here is no doubt, whatever criticisms may be lled at this new architecture, that it cannot be nissed as something entirely devoid of significance. may go further and say that it is definitely cative of a desire to accomplish what is a very ous aim indeed, namely, the betterment of housing litions as they exist in most European countries.

here are several main reasons why this new archi-ure does not appeal to the English mind. The , and probably the most important, is that in land a very fine tradition in the building of ages and small houses has existed for centuries; as established a type which very well suits our ls, even at the present day, and it is one which ery harmonious to English surroundings and to English mode of life. In all its major essentials, English traditional type of small house can remain ianged without the reproach of unsuitability to ern needs. A little more plumbing, heating, and t and air, a little consideration in replanning for furtherance of the labour-saving ideal, are all that equired to make the English cottage type serve admirably for the working or middle classes. The matter of economy in first cost, the question of speedy erection, are more debatable points; but so far it has not been found that, questions of maintenance and durability considered, any of the more radical departures in design and construction have justified the disadvantages which have appeared to be attendant upon their introduction.

The second criticism is levelled against the character of the new dwellings, and here it should be pointed out at once that in considering character it must be remembered that even in the comparatively northern latitudes of France and Germany the white walls, verandahs and flat roofs, which are almost universally adopted by the new school, appear very much more at home than they would in any part of England, except, perhaps, in some sun-favoured nook on the southern coast. These characteristics are the most obviously salient ones, but behind them lies something very much more fundamental which is responsible for the effect of strangeness which is produced by buildings of Mallet Stevens, or Van der Rohe, or Le Corbusier. It is a something which derives from the idea behind these conceptions, an idea which presupposes not only a change in architectural standards, but a change in the human personality of the sort of tenant for whom these houses are destined. It is presumed that the old idea of the house as something romantic, a home in which shelter and sentiment are both catered for, is thrown over or at least modified in favour of ideals which in the old type of home were secondary, but which in modern times tend more

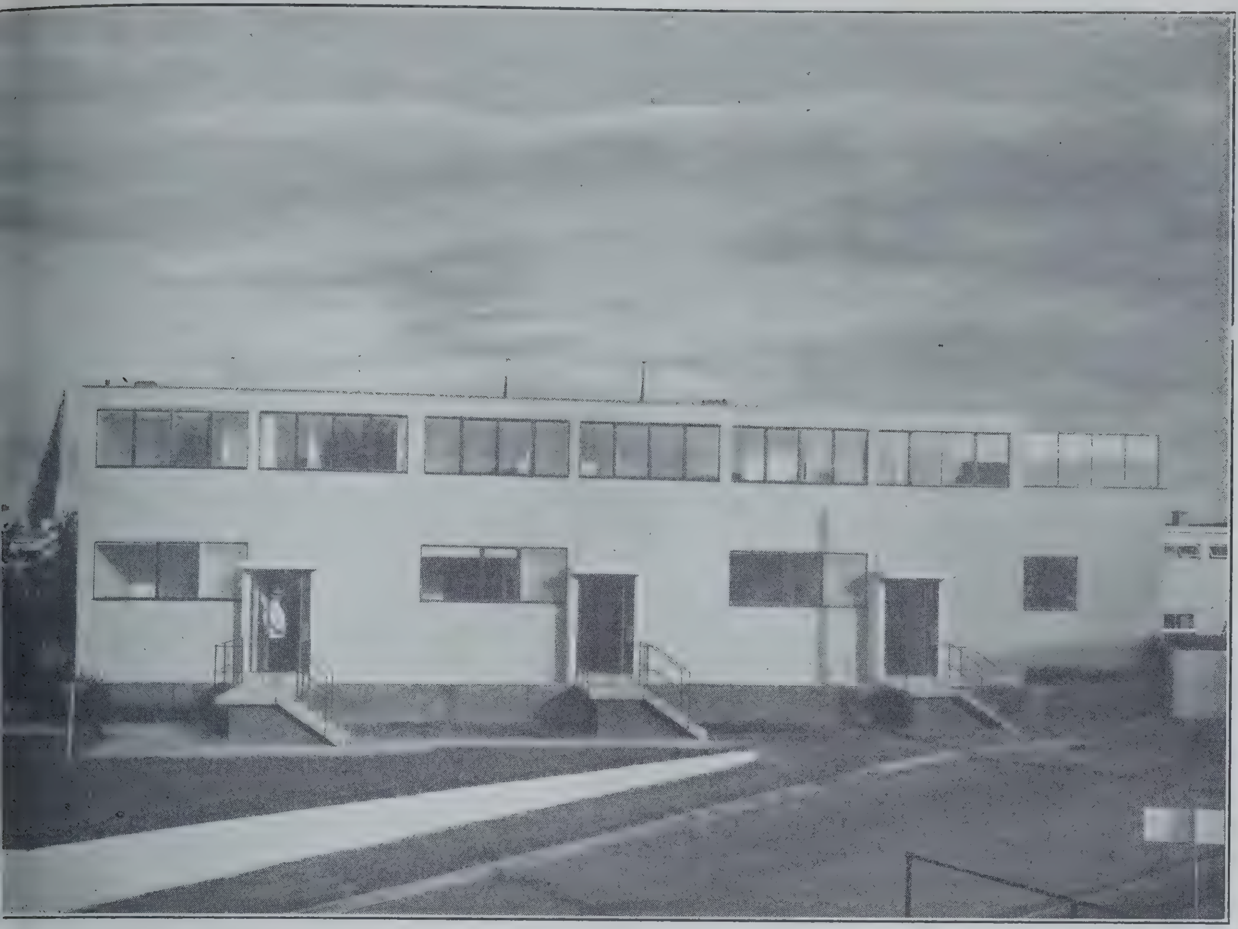


A HOUSE BY WALTER GROPIUS ON THE LEFT, WITH A BLOCK BY LE CORBUSIER AND JEANNERET IN THE BACKGROUND.

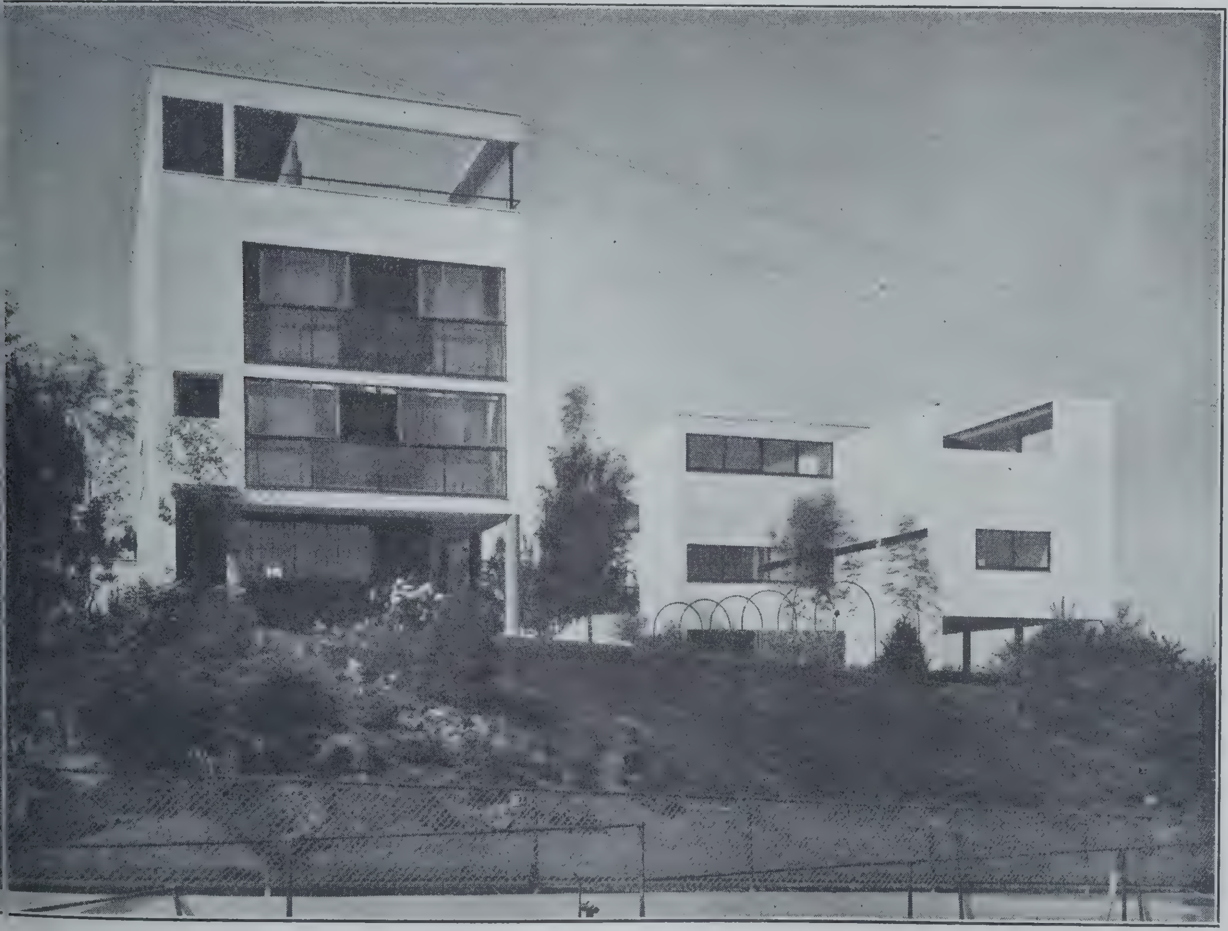


HOUSES BY DR. DOECKER, STUTTGART.

THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION



HOUSES BY MART STAM, OF ROTTERDAM.



TWO BLOCKS OF HOUSES BY LE CORBUSIER AND JEANNERET, PARIS.

THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION

and more to preponderate. There has always existed a certain amount of warfare between romance and hygiene. The latter suggests openness in everything, open windows, open minds, open spaces; and the spirit of romance flourishes best behind a discreet curtain, with a little attendant mystery involved and some things left to the imagination. Our pictures, furniture, photographs, curios, are so often things which perform their function of decoration very badly; but they have the virtue—to their owners—of recalling memories of things and places and persons. In the “gay ’nineties” even the bathroom had its hunting scenes, and even more humble utilities of the home were decorated with cuttings from the Christmas annuals. Pictures and knickknacks, to say nothing of hangings and carpets, especially in those pre-vacuum-cleaner days, were never particularly hygienic, but people cherished them, and in many a country house to-day they are affectionately maintained. Slowly but surely, however, the death knell of these household gods has been sounded in a steady crescendo, rung by the growing popularity of modern notions of labour-saving as a reinforcement in the crusade against the microbe. We still decorate our homes, but we have more than one eye directed on the cost and difficulties of upkeep, and where there is a choice we are apt to discard all objects which are dust-traps and germ-harbourers. We have window curtains and hangings, not to shut out the sun and air, but to shroud the darkness. Where rugs and carpets and mattings once prevailed we find the hardwood or composition floor; fourposters have given way to divans, bath tubs no longer provide a parking-place next the wall for discarded ends of soap, and even the cheering coal fire, with its thorn of soot and dirt and labour, is being replaced by the cunning imitation of gas or electricity.

All these changes, like the design of our buildings, operate from the inside out. It is the human element which dictates and modifies the architecture, and there is no denying the slow but steady evolution of ideas which has taken place.

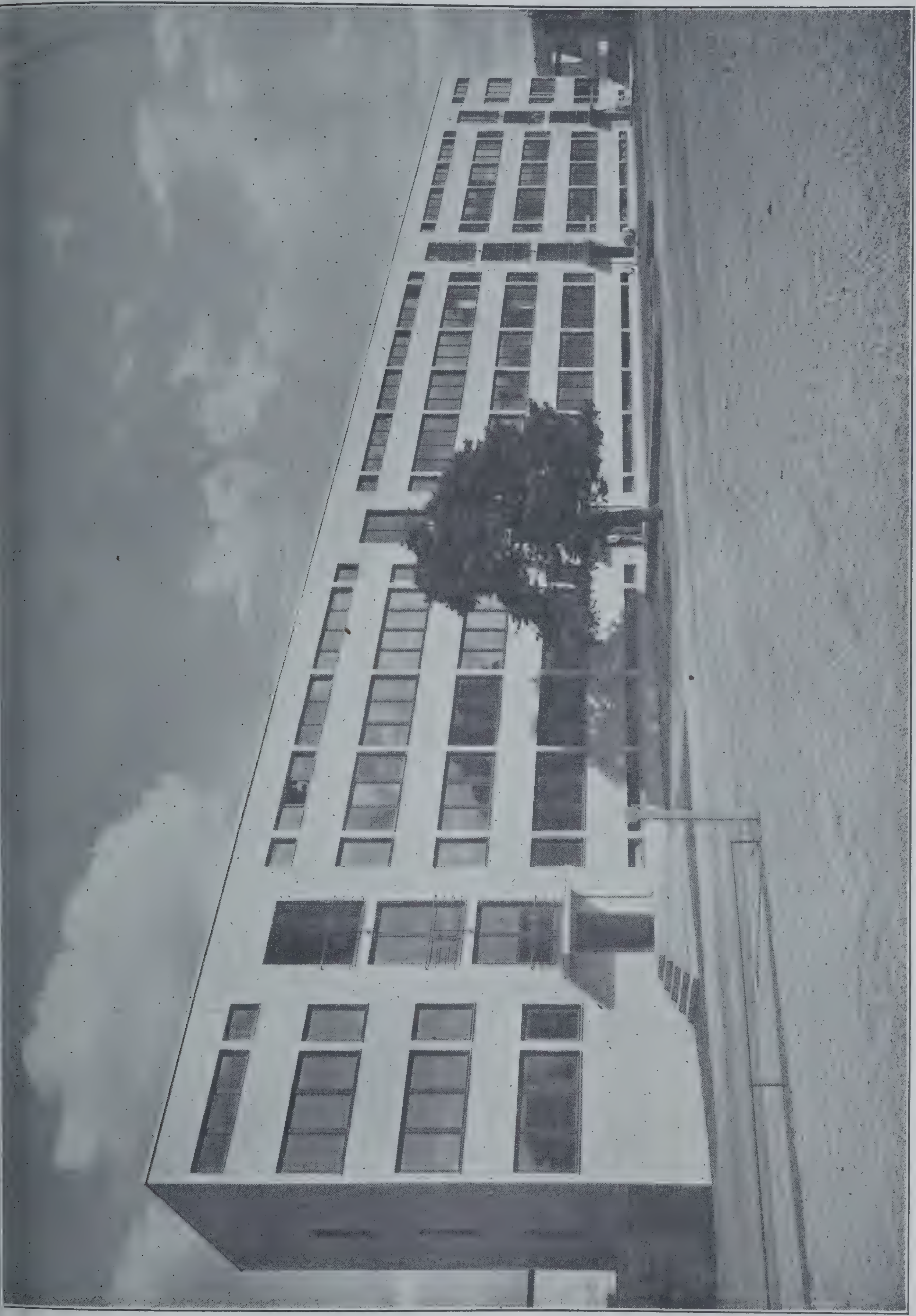
What appears to have happened in the present phase of the advanced modernist movement is this, that its leaders have leaped ahead, and instead of supplying in their achitectural expression something which supplies a response to what might be considered an even balance between new tendencies and established traditions, have presupposed a future development of a certain stamp, and have built accordingly. They have created their client of the future, and they are catering for him to-day. This client is not, however, a totally imaginary being; he exists in certain numbers, but as yet is in a minority, and his type may either be modified, become extinct, or multiply exceedingly. But until he becomes much more averagely representative of the present-day citizen, the special architecture which caters to his taste will find more antagonists than backers.

The architect who is sincerely looking ahead, and envisaging future needs of a definite kind, deserves all honour. His may be the reward, but his also are the difficulties, the enmities, the petty obstructions which are more irritating than big oppositions, and lastly the risk of ultimate disappointment if his ideas are not acceptable before it is too late for him to reap the reward. One has only to read the story of Frank Lloyd Wright to understand what courage and conviction were necessary to enable him to carry on the struggle for the ultimate survival of his ideals in architecture in the face of his early difficulties, when the private client feared that his houses would be unmarketable and builders were loth to tender on his plans. Le Corbusier and others have been living to-day pages similar to those of the history of Lloyd Wright. Whatever the detractors say, they must admit the courage of these pioneers, and they must also concede that they possess the gift of imaginatio For the mere architectural poseur in the mode movement is not likely to last very long under t stress to which is subjected the genuine disciple.

It is difficult to form an accurate idea of wh exactly is in the minds of these modern archite when they envisage their building programme modern requirements, which is based partly on kno ledge of what is definite necessity and partly visualisation of what they consider should be co sidered as desirable. They are either supposing householder with modern ideas, or one who is de to anything but the call of the primitive need f warmth and shelter, or else they are preparing impose these new surroundings at the outset and tru to time to make the convert. But if the house refle the tenant in his state of mind, a merely visual i spection will tell us much, for the character of t architecture is very definite, and buildings by arc tects from different countries have certain comm points of similarity. They are all unanimous in t avoidance of romantic form or romantic detail. Th proclaim simplicity and order, they eschew a studied attempt at picturesqueness, they eliminate n only disorder and unnecessary trivialities, but th are also content to exist without the accompanime of those things which are generally accepted as p viding so much of the “delight” element in arc tecture, texture, soft and rich colouring, grace silhouette, touches whimsical or fantastic or mere friendly, effects of intimacy, and, most of all, that s of architectural handling which marks a building being at peace in its setting, in which one feels th after all the materials of the house are of the earth as it were—grow out of it—and are not imposed up it. To avoid an excess of the romantic spirit is u doubtedly a virtue, but a rigid suppression of ma of the characteristics, which from time immemor have been associated with that sort of building which one never tires, is an excess in the oppos direction. And, from the point of view of expressi that is the most obvious weakness in the new archit ture which in this Exhibition has been gathe together in a demonstration of its worth and failin

In the materials of structure, in the lines of composition, there is an unmistakable atmosphere manufacture as opposed to growth. Our own tra tional houses have been assembled, of materials which was always evident their relationship to soil; clay, chalk, stone, tiles, slates, half-timber, of them have that kinship with nature which assi so much in the production of a natural harmony. F in the new architecture the roofs have disappear where bricks are used they are concealed, wood been almost completely banished, and instead we ha the materials of manufacture, steel, composition, those natural products which are so transformed the machine that their kinship with nature is scarc to be traced. The builder no longer builds in old sense; he manufactures and assembles, and architectural elements bear the hallmarks of machine with all its possibilities of great mate facility and all its drawbacks in the relegation t secondary plane of the human element. The arc tect composes with the knowledge of this change building process as a ruling element in his plans elevations, and he plans and decorates with a mixt of new freedoms and fresh limitations which set fresh conditions of which at the outset he is perh not fully aware, more especially as regards the eff of his building upon the human element. For impose, however subtly, the atmosphere of the mach on the delicate mechanism of the home entails acceptance of responsibility for influences which n be far-reaching and which are not yet fully de mined as being for better or for worse.

(*To be continued*)



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: A BLOCK OF DWELLINGS BY MIES VAN DER ROHE, BERLIN.

NOTES IN BRIEF

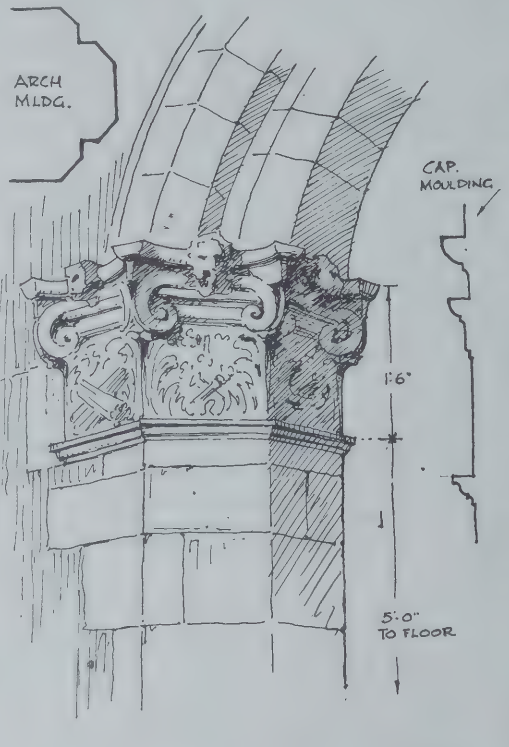
One of the saddest legacies of the War is the care of the 6,000 ex-service men now living in asylums and the 30,000 nervous wrecks who are distributed all over the country. The ex-Services Welfare Society have made the needs of these sufferers their special care, and much has already been done for them by special treatment and by the provision of suitable employment in the society's homes. Sir Frederick Milner, the President of this deserving charity, is making a special appeal for aid this Armistice, and any reader who would like to help in this good work should send a donation to him at the society's offices, York Mansion, 94 Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.

* * *

The Manchester Ship Canal Company have entered into occupation of their new offices, Ship Canal House, and celebrated the occasion by a large gathering of business men at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on Monday last. The Lord Mayor of Manchester, in proposing the toast of "Ship Canal House," said the building was one of which the city could be justifiably proud, and another reason for satisfaction was that it had been designed by a Manchester architect, Mr. H. S. Fairhurst.

* * *

The first portion of the Church of Our Lady and St. Thomas of Canterbury, at Gorton Mount, Manchester, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. Designed by Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., this portion, which provides 470 sittings, is a part of a scheme for a larger building, with a rectory and church hall, which it is hoped to complete later.



A FIVE-SIDED CAPITAL DATED 1528 ON A PIER IN THE GOTHIC ARCADING AT THE OLD CHURCH. CHELSEA — F.E.B.

* * *

Speaking at the R.I.B.A. on Monday last, after the Presidential address, the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Foxley Norris) said that no extension of Westminster Abbey would be settled with his consent by any sort of public referendum. He did not consider (and the best minds of the public were with him) that a general referendum of the man in the street was the way to decide questions of that kind. So long as he was in charge, nothing would be done to the Abbey except with the best trained taste and advice that could be commanded.

* * *

By order of the Port of London Authority, the old Swan Pier at London Bridge is to be abolished owing to congestion on the river at that point, and as it is now inadequate for the ever-increasing crowds who use the pleasure steamers. Another pier, probably at the bottom of Tower Hill, will be erected to take its place.

* * *

Spon Lane bridge, on the main road between West Bromwich and West Smethwick, has been widened and formally re-opened. The work was planned and supervised by Mr. A. Hosken, the former, and Captain R. Fletcher, the present, engineer to the West Bromwich Council, the cost being approximately £19,717.

A report by Mr. Mervyn Macartney, surveyor the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedra announces that good progress is being made with th reparation work. The grouting of the main piers the dome in the crypt has now been completed, ar work on the piers above the main floor level is no being undertaken.

* * *

In connection with the recent disastrous floods Fleetwood, a meeting of the Sea Defence Wor Special Committee has been held, at which Mr. S. Lewis, of Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, Victoria Street, Lo don was present. He report that nothing had occurred make him modify the plans f the new sea wall, which height and strength would sufficient to keep out a ti considerably higher than th which resulted in the flood. accelerate the construction the new wall, the Committ have decided to commence wo on the northern portion, co tinuing southwards to meet t work that has already be started there.

* * *

The Cardiff Corporati have asked the city engine Mr. George Whitaker, to dra up a report on possible rem dies against recurrence floods in the Ely and Roa areas. Steps will probably taken to induce the Glamorg County Council, the Card Rural District Council, a other authorities with admin trative power in the areas co tiguous to the River Ely, to operate in a joint deputation Parliament with the object securing a grant in aid of t cost of straightening a widening the course, and ra ing the banks of the river.

* * *

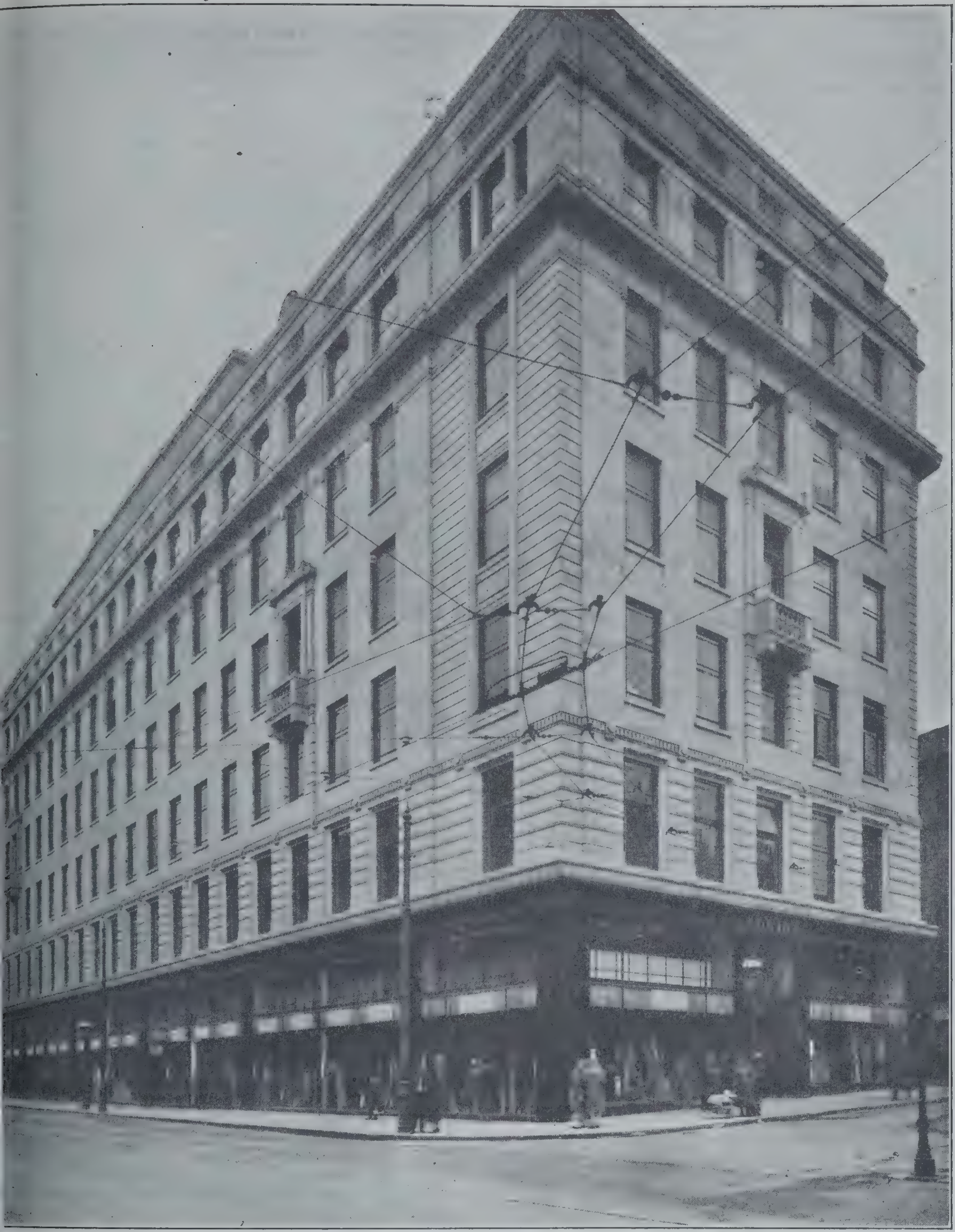
Ecclesall Woods, covering 306 acres, have been pu chased for £45,500, and are to be preserved as a pa for the city of Sheffield.

* * *

The ballot to fill the vacancy on the Council the Surveyors' Institution, caused by the resignati of Sir Charles Howell Thomas, C.M.G., on appoin ment as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agricultu and Fisheries, has resulted in the election of Mr. C. Gott, Chief Valuer to the Board of Inland Revenu as one of the sectional representatives of survey in the Government service, and of Mr. E. J. Silco M. Inst. C.E. (Leeds), as a representative of the Yo shire County Branch. These positions were previous held by Sir Charles Howell Thomas and Mr. G respectively.

* * *

It has been finally decided that the Liverp entrance to the new Mersey Tunnel shall be in t Old Haymarket, instead of Whitechapel as origina arranged. The Old Haymarket site is opposite t St. John's Gardens looking on to St. George's Ha and flanking a group of buildings which includes t Picton Library, the Museum and the Central Tech cal Schools.



MESSRS. LEWIS'S NEW BUILDING, BIRMINGHAM.
G. DE C. FRASER, Architect.

NEW BIRMINGHAM BUILDING

illustration shows a type of commercial build-
ich is becoming ever more common in our
towns. On island sites there are erected tall
ces raised to the maximum height which the
g regulations allow. The problem of giving
t interest to façades containing such a large
of windows is, however, very difficult of
, and some form of subdivision must be
ed if an effect of dulness is to be avoided.
present instance, while the repetitive element
es the design, the building has yet been given
kinds of formal emphasis, which bind the
together. A substantial basement has been
d, which includes both ground floor storey and mezzanine, and this part of the composition is separated from the remainder inasmuch as it is of a darker tone. At the upper extremity of the building the terminal emphasis is obtained by means of a bold cornice surmounted by a double attic, the centre portion of which is carried to a still higher stage. At the sides the façade is marked by bays set between rusticated piers, which, however, are not carried down at this width to pavement level. In the main pattern of the fenestration an attempt is made to obtain an added interest by singling out two of the windows the same size as the rest; these are projected forward and provided with stone hoods and balustrades.

Building News in Parliament

Westminster, November 9.

When Parliament re-assembled yesterday after the recess, the House of Commons immediately applied itself to the Landlord and Tenant Bill, the object of which, generally, is to secure to tenants of business premises, when their leases expire, compensation for improvements which they have made to the property. The majority of the House are anxious that the Bill shall be passed, as even Labour supports it, their only criticism being that its proposals do not go far enough.

In the course of the debate (on the report stage), the Home Secretary, who is in charge of the Bill, emphasised the fact that the purpose of the measure is restricted to ensuring that landlords shall compensate tenants only for benefits which the former actually receive. It does not compensate tenants for expenditure which they may have incurred on the premises if the landlords have received no benefit therefrom. If, for example, business premises are demolished to make room for new buildings, the tenant shall not be compensated for improvements which he may have made ten or fifteen years sooner. The landlord in such a case, the Home Secretary stated, will receive no pecuniary benefit for the improvement. This argument was sharply challenged by Opposition members, who contended that a landlord in such a case would exact a higher price for his property owing to the improvements and that a share was justly due to the tenant who had effected them.

The Minister of Health lost no time, after the House had re-assembled, in making it clear that there shall be no extension of the time for paying the full housing subsidy. The subsidy was reduced as from October 1, and there has been agitation on the part of certain local authorities in favour of payment of full subsidy on their partially completed housing schemes on the ground that building was delayed by inclement weather. Sir Kingsley Wood declared that the Minister of Health has no power to grant such an extension, and that it would be quite unjustified. He pointed out that the number of houses completed by local authorities during the past summer was substantially in excess of the number completed during the previous summer. The number so completed in England and Wales during the three months ending September 30, 1927, was 51,730, as against 19,660 in the corresponding period of last year.

The question of slum clearance was raised again, and Sir Kingsley Wood stated that 104 schemes dealing with slum areas have been confirmed by the Minister of Health. These affected 14,000 houses which will have to be demolished. Tenders have already been received for the erection of 7,776 houses to meet the re-housing obligations of local authorities, and 5,205 houses had been actually built. It is the wish of the Minister of Health that an increasing number of local authorities will turn their attention to slum clearance schemes which they have had under consideration for some time.

Legal Notes

Contract Arbitration Dispute

Mr. Justice Wright had before him in the King's Bench Division on Wednesday a special case stated by the arbitrator, Mr. Frederick Charles Webster Stacey, of High Street, Acton, Fellow of the Incorporated Association of Surveyors, in a dispute between Mr. George William Hands, of Woodfield, Torquay, the employer, and Mr. Reginald George Spiller, of Chard, Somerset, the contractor for work at the Palace Hotel, Torquay. The arbitrator had awarded the contractor an additional £992 because the wages of the workers rose during the progress of the work. This award was appealed against by Mr. Hands.

Mr. Raynor Goddard, K.C. for appellant, said the words of the contract were: "In the event of
in the rate of wages occurring during the progr
the work the contract figure be reduced by the an
of such reduction." Counsel argued that this
vided only for a reduction in price if wages fel
did not justify the arbitrator in awarding an incr
amount because wages had risen. In counsel's
mission, the arbitrator had wrongly accepted the
tention of the contractor that the maximum ra
wages to be paid by him were those specified i
schedule to the contract and that any rates pa
him in excess of those stated in the schedule we
extra of which he had given notice to the arc
and which he was entitled to be paid. The rates
fied in the contract were mechanics 1s. 4½d. an
and labourers 1s. 0½d. an hour, and by agree
between the trade unions and the Master Bui
Association these rates were increased during th
tract. The total increase above basic rates pa
the contractor was £992. The arbitrator found
the fact that the parties agreed the contract was
on the rate of wages in force at the time the co
was entered into in itself enabled any alterati
those rates to be given effect to by an adjustme
the contract price.

Mr. Wingate Saul, K.C. for the contractor, s
his lordship was against that view of the arbit
he asked him to find that the condition providin
an increase in the price to be paid to the contr
if wages rose should be implied in the contract

His lordship said an "extra" meant some
entirely different from a rise or fall in the ra
wages on which the contract was based. There w
express provision in the contract dealing with
arose. Dealing with Mr. Saul's contention that
a provision should be implied, his lordship said
was no power to supplement an express agree
The parties by expressing one thing had shut ou
implication of something else closely connected
the thing that was expressed.

The appeal was allowed with costs.

The Schools

Cardiff Technical College

The Department of Architecture and Civic D
at the Cardiff Technical College, recently comm
its 1927-28 session. The department offe
three years' Certificate Course, successful studen
this being exempted from the R.I.B.A. Interme
Examination. The Diploma Course, a further
years' course, is open to successful students i
Certificate Course; and successful Diploma stu
are exempted from the R.I.B.A. final examination
the exception of the Professional Practice p
There is also a course on Civic Design. A s
day course and part-time (day) courses are also
able for pupils in architects' offices, or have p
apprenticeship and, though unable to take a full
course, desire to take further training. Mr.
Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., the head of the de
ment, is assisted by Mr. R. H. Winder,
A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Lewis John, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
number of special and honorary lecturers, inclu
Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, Mr. Percy Thomas and Mr.
Jones.

Leeds College of Art

The Department of Architecture and Civic D
at this college offers Certificate and Diploma,
Town Planning and Civic Design, Courses on si
lines to those at Cardiff. It also has special day
evening classes for those unable to take the full
courses. The head of the department is Mr. J
Addison, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., A.M.T
Dip. Arch. (Aberdeen), and he is assisted by a
of special instructors and by local Hon. Adv
Committees.

London Building Notes

ALDWYCH.—The contract for the
ndations of the new West Block
Bush House has been placed with
ssrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.,
ury Bridge Road,
V.1. The architects
Messrs. Helmle &
bett, 103 West 42nd
eet, New York.

AYSWATER. — Work
commenced upon ad-
ons and alterations
Parkinson's Hotel, by
ssrs. Harriss & Har-
, 58 Theobalds Road,
C.1. The contrac-
are Messrs. G. H.
ter, Ltd., 57 - 69
en Lane, N.6.

HARING CROSS.—It
tated that the sale
ements in connec-
with the transfer-
of the Grand Hotel
now been com-
ed by the Gordon
els, Ltd., and the
nding purchasers.
s are to be prepared
the conversion of
buildings into
es, etc.

LAPHAM COMMON.—
new secondary
ol is to be built at
st of £42,000. Mr.
Topham Forrest,
I.B.A., architect to
L.C.C., has prepared
plans.

RNHILL.—The site
o. 52 Cornhill, E.C.,
h has a site area of
square feet and a
tage of 80 feet, is
e let on building
. Arrangements are
e hands of Mr. R.
. Regge, 1 Broad
t Place, E.C.2.

RNHILL. — Mr.
ice E. Webb,
I.B.A., is the archi-
for the Commercial
rance Company's
premises.

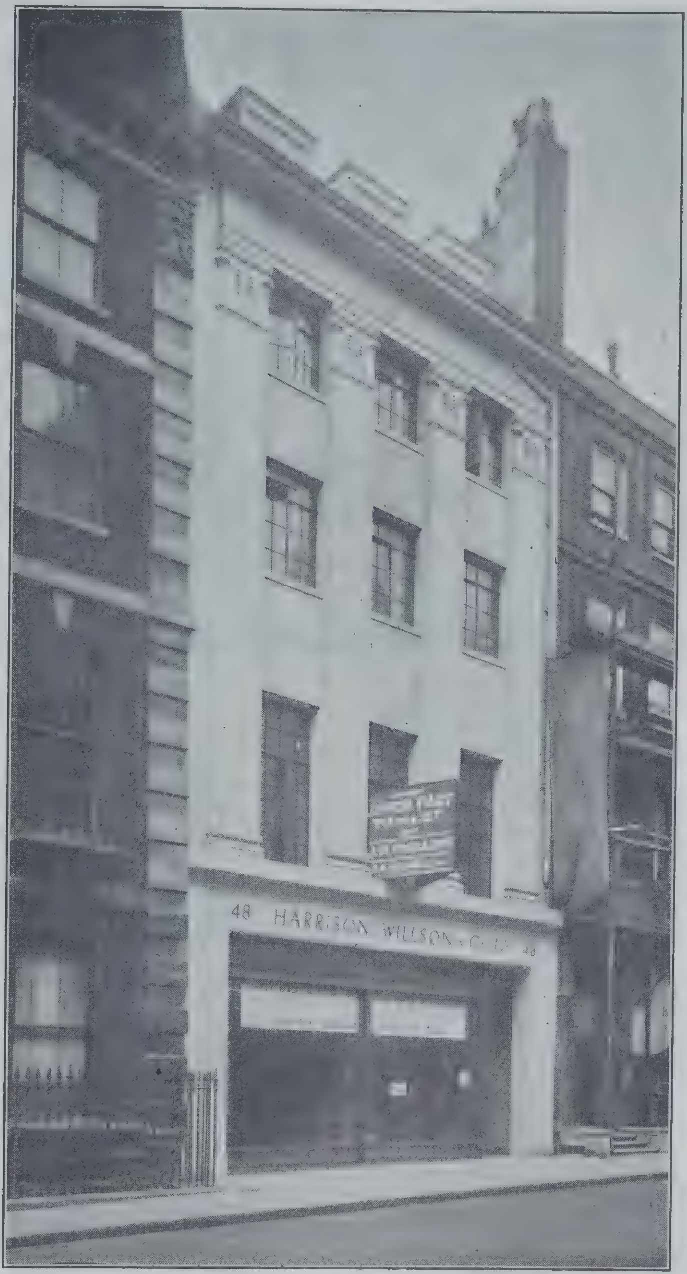
TTENHAM PARK. —
secondary schools
being built for the
eyan Church by
rs. H. Somerford
Son, 104 Manor
t. Messrs. H. F.
ell and R. M. Pig-
FF.R.I.B.A., 44
ord Row, W.C.,
ared the plans.

OYDON.—A number
tes in High Street
o be sold by the
on building lease.
ngements are in
hands of Messrs.
er & Rogers,
lon.

OYDON. — A new
one exchange, to
nown as "Fairfield," is to
provided. Plans are being
red by H.M. Office of Works,
y's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.,
Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—For the greyhound racing track in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. The contractors are Messrs. T. G. Simpson & Co., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.1. The architect is Mr. G. E. Marshall, 11 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

EAST DULWICH GROVE.—The Southwark Board of Guardians have provisionally accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Elliman & Son, Ltd., Vanburgh Hill, £18,813, for a new nurses' home at the Southwark Hospital. The architects are Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A., 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1.



NEW PREMISES IN ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.
S. B. PRITLOVE, Architect.

This façade is of exceptional interest inasmuch as it represents an attempt to recapture the Regency tradition of architecture, while at the same time adapting this tradition to modern usages. The stucco frontage gives an effect of gaiety and freshness to part of what may be described as a somewhat sombre street, and this result fully justifies the use of such a facing material. It will be observed that while the window openings are of normal dimensions a large scale has been imparted to the building by the four tall pilasters with Neo-Grec capitals. The Classic Order is here handled with freedom and distinction, and its value as a decorative emblem capable of giving dignity to an urban façade is again proved in this instance. The shop-front is framed in a single opening which includes both window and entrance doorway, and the stonework of the ground floor storey is kept free from ornament in order that the piers and architrave should seem equal to their constructional task.

EAST FINCHLEY. — The United Dairies, Ltd., are contemplating additions and improvements to their milk depot. Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. T. Dear, A.R.I.B.A., 34 Palace Court, W.2., architect to the company.

FINCHLEY. — Messrs. Turner & Payne, £17,702, are the contractors for 50 houses. The architect is Mr. P. T. Harrison, 9 The Hawthorns, Regent's Park Road, N.3.

FINSBURY SQUARE. — For the erection of the head offices of the Royal Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. Belcher & Joass, architects, 40 St. James' Place, S.W.1. Contractors, Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., 31 Sun Street, E.C.2.

FULHAM. — Messrs. Rowe & Binn, architects, 15 Soho Square, have prepared a scheme for the erection of houses on land in Barons Court Road, Palliser Road and Barton Street, Fulham.

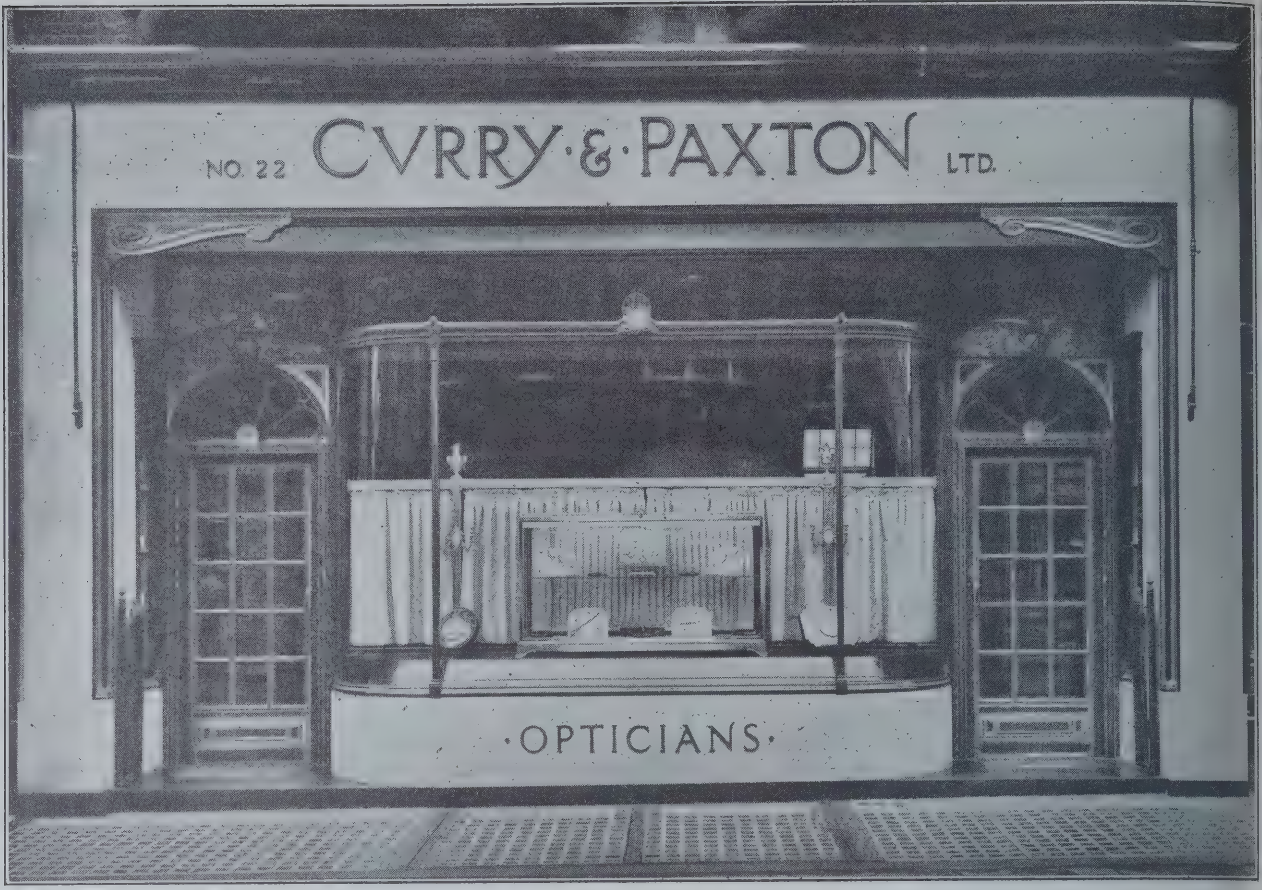
FULHAM.—An expenditure of £31,000 has been authorised by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for a new nurses' home at the Western Hospital in Seagrave Road. Plans by Mr. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., engineer-in-chief.

GREENWICH. — Four houses of the A2 type are to be built in Chevening Road. Plans by the borough engineer.

HACKNEY.—Messrs H. & F. Worrow, 70 Basinghall Street, E.C.2, are the architects for alterations at Bedford Hall, Downham Road.

HAMMERSMITH. — An open-air school is to be built at Du Cane Road, estimated to cost £5,500. Plans by the Architects' Department, County Hall, under Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

HAMPSTEAD.—The Council of the Dalcroze Society are negotiating for



NEW SHOWROOMS IN WIGMORE STREET, W.1
E. Frazer Tomlins, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This design illustrates a tendency which is finding expression in many modern shop windows, namely the *reduction* of the area of window devoted to the display of merchandise; yet the scale of the opening on the ground floor storey is kept to the normal dimensions in order that the premises may be capable of being adapted to the needs of succeeding building owners. In this instance we see an elegant composition in which two bronze doorways with fanlights above are recessed on either side of a show-case curved on plan. The detail shows great refinement and is skilfully adapted to the material in which it is executed. Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., were the contractors for the work.

the purchase of the Hampstead Observatory, the estimated cost, including alterations, being £20,000.

Hampstead. — Oakwood Tenants, Ltd., are to erect 24 flats at Hill Top, Hampstead Garden Suburb. The architect is Mr. C. G. Butler, A.R.I.B.A., Architects' Department, Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, N.W.1.

Harewood Place (Oxford Street).—Extensive structural alterations and to instal high-class shops with display fronts are to be carried on at No. 3 for a West-End firm. The work will be supervised by Mr. Montague Evans, architect, 57 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Hendon.—A London syndicate have acquired a site for a picture theatre. The architect is Mr. George O. Scorer, F.R.I.B.A., 46 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Holloway.—A factory is to be erected in Elthorne Road for Messrs. Weddell Bros., Holloway. The contractors are Messrs. Cellular Construction Co., Ltd., 12 Chandos House, Palmer Street, Westminster. The architects are Messrs. Robson & Perrin, 40 King William Street, E.C.4.

Ilford.—Mr. H. Shaw, borough engineer and surveyor, is preparing plans for an elementary school to be erected in the Redbridge district.

Isleworth.—It is proposed to enlarge the Heston schools by building a new senior department accommodating 450 scholars. Plans by Mr. J. G. Carey, Council House, Hounslow, architect to the Heston and Isleworth E.C.

Islington.—The City of London Corporation Markets Committee propose a comprehensive scheme for extending and modernising the Islington cattle market and abattoirs.

Kensington.—New premises are to be erected in Blythe Road and Hammersmith Road for Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. Willment Bros., Baltic Wharf, Waterloo Road, S.E. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. Lyons' staff architect.

Kensington.—A welfare centre, and a block of flats are to be built on the site of "Windsor House," Kenley Street, and Nos. 22 to 30 Sidar Road. The work will be carried out under the supervision of the borough engineer, Mr. E. Messent, A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall.

Kensington.—A new L.C.C. school is to be built on a site in Lanchester Road. Plans prepared by the Architects' Department, County Hall, Westminster, under the supervision of Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

King William Street.—The site of Nos. 40-40a, has been acquired by Mr. A. Slazenger, and negotiations are proceeding for the erection of a block of offices and shops. The architects are Messrs. M. E. & O. H. Collins, 115 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Lambeth.—In connection with t setting back of property, due to t reconstruction of Lambeth Brid Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & C Ltd., propose to rebuild the "Bel public-house at 111 Lambeth Ro S.E.1. The brewery surveyor is M J. G. MacFarlane.

Leadenhall Street. — The n building at Nos. 7-10 has been pu chased by the Friends Provident Century Insurance Co., 42 Kingswa W.C.2., for adaptation as new he offices. Extensive internal work w be carried out under the compan surveyor, Mr. A. W. Rocques.

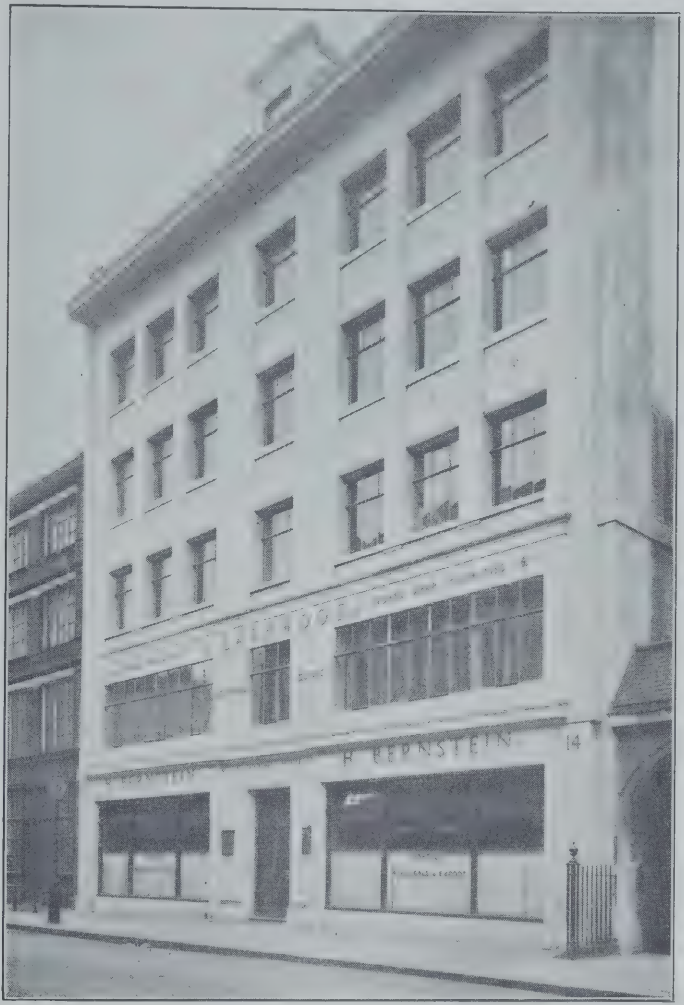
Lewisham.—The Prince of Wa Cinema, Lewisham High Street, is be enlarged. The architect is Mr. Stanley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101 Bal Street, W.1.

Morden.—It is understood that t City and South London Undergrou Railway Co. are considering extendi the large garage at their Mord "Tube" Station. The architect to t company is Mr. S. A. Heaps, Broa way House, Broadway, S.W.1.

New Oxford Street.—Premises the corner of New Oxford Street a Dyott Street, W.C., have been acqui by Messrs. J. Woodhouse & Co., a are being pulled down to make w for a block of showrooms. Plans Messrs. Lewis Soloman & Son, 21 H Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. The co tract has been placed with Mess James Carmichael, Ltd., Trinity Ro Wandsworth, S.W.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.



NEW PREMISES, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, W.1.
Messrs. SLATER & MOBERLEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

In this building the architects have had to tackle the problem of giving equal prominence to the show-rooms of two commercial firms occupying the ground and first floors. Consequently it has been found difficult to give unity to the first stage of the building below the office quarters, which are marked by windows appertaining to private rooms. An attempt, however, has been made to bind the façade together by means of a strong stone frame round the building, which is surmounted by a bold cornice. The design, in its great scale, is typical of the new commercial architecture which will gradually replace the smaller buildings of the last century.

THERSTONE.—A central school is to
built to plans by Mr. A. C. Bunch,
.I.B.A., 27 Binswood Avenue,
amington Spa.

AYCLIFFE.— Messrs.
es & Holt, archi-
ts, are to prepare a
eme for further
ommodation at the
ntal colony, to cost
out £7,000.

ARNOLDSWICK. —A
eme is in hand for
new edifice on the
of the existing St.
eph's Church, in
burn Road. Plans
Messrs. E. Simp-
& Son, architects,
Cunliff Terrace,
ningham, Bradford,
rks.

ARTON (TORQUAY).
he E.C. have ap-
ved the lay-out pre-
ed by the county
hitect for the erec-
of an elementary
ool.

EDWORTH. — War-
kshire E.C. are to
row £4,374 for the
rgement of the
ester Road school.
ns have been pre-
ed by Mr. A. C.
nch, F.R.I.B.A.,
nty architect.

ILLINGHAM. — The
agers of the
rch of England
ool have prepared
ns for enlarge-
ts to accommodate
rther 150 scholars.

INLEY.— Warwick-
e E.C. are to
in a loan of
00 for further
rooms at the coun-
school. Mr. A. C.
nch, F.R.I.B.A.,
nty architect, has
pared the plans.

RADFORD. — The
are to obtain a
at Chellow Grange
an elementary
ol.

RADFORD. — The
are to borrow
335 for new pre-
s for the Margaret McMillan boys'
ol. Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A.,
architect, has prepared the plans.

IGHTON.—Messrs. Thomas Garrett
n, 84 Ship Street, are the archi-
for a hall for Holy Trinity
rch, Ship Street.

IGHTON.—A church hall is to be
on the North Moulsford Estate.
H. Milburn Pett, A.R.I.B.A., 5
borough Place, architect to the
hester Diocesan Trustees, has pre-
d plans.

ISTOL.—A report is to be made on
ossibility of improving the wholesale and retail markets, either by alteration or extension.

BRISTOL.—The Corporation are to obtain a site for the provision of an abattoir, estimated to cost £10,000.

BROUGHTON (MANCHESTER).—Additions and alterations are to be made to the "Post Office" Inn, 21/23 Hilton Street. Plans by Messrs G. H. Taylor & Sons, architects, 69 Bridge Street, Manchester.

BURY.—A new Church of St. James is to be built at Wollfold, near Bury. Plans by Mr. Robert Martin, diocesan architect, 90 Deansgate, Manchester.

CARDIFF.—A London syndicate has acquired the Cardiff Arns Park, and propose to convert it into a racing track. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Willmott & Smith, 4 Park Place

CARLISLE. — Mr. J. H. Martindale, architect, has prepared plans for the erection of a shop in Blackfriars Street, Carlisle.

CHADDERTON. — The Lancashire E.C. are seeking a loan of £39,500 for the proposed secondary school. Plans have been prepared by Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., county architect.

CHELTENHAM. — Mr. R. Phillips, Shire Hall, Gloucester, is the architect for a sports pavilion, Brooklyn Road, for the grammar school.

COBHAM (SURREY).—Large additions, including a telephone exchange, are to be built at the post office. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

CORSHAM. — The Housing Committee have prepared a scheme for the erection of 20 houses.

EXHALL.—Warwickshire E.C. are borrowing £17,600 for a school at Ash Green, Exhall. Plans by the county architect, Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A.

GOOSNARGH. — Improvements, estimated at £1,000, are to be carried out at the Whitechapel school. Plans by the Lancashire county architect, Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A.

GRAVESEND.—Further developments are proposed at the Kings Farm Housing Estate, and a lay-out for 255 houses has been prepared. The architect is Mr. John G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., 4 Woodville Terrace.

HANLEY.—A new picture theatre is to built for the Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd.

HARROW. — Mr. C. A. Farey, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, has prepared plans for a church hall for St. George's Church, estimated to cost £8,000.

HASTINGS.—Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations, Queen's Hotel, Harold Place, for Messrs. Callow & Callow, architects; three garages, Broomgrove Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect.

HAVERTHWAITE. — An elementary school is to be built to plans by Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., the Lancashire county architect.

HULL. — The Corporation are to obtain a loan of £28,500 for an administration block at Cottingham infectious diseases hospital. The city architect, Mr. D. Harvey, Guildhall, Hull, has prepared the plans.

KENILWORTH. — A school for 400 is to be built. Plans by the Warwickshire county architect, Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A.

LUDWORTH. — Durham County E.C. are seeking a loan of £8,750 for a council school at Ludworth; and £13,800 for an elementary school at Billingham.

MANCHESTER. — A new super cinema and café is to be built on Mosley Road and Kingsway, Levenshulme. Plans by Mr. John Knight, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Cross Street.

MANCHESTER. — A shop and garage are to be erected at the rear of Messrs. W. L. Hepworth's premises, fronting Frederick Road. Plans by Mr. W. H. Bailey, 234 Liverpool Street, Salford.

MANCHESTER.—Premises at 15 Major Street and Hart Street are to be converted into offices and warehouse accommodation. Plans by Messrs. Charles Clegg & Son, architects, 30 Brown Street.

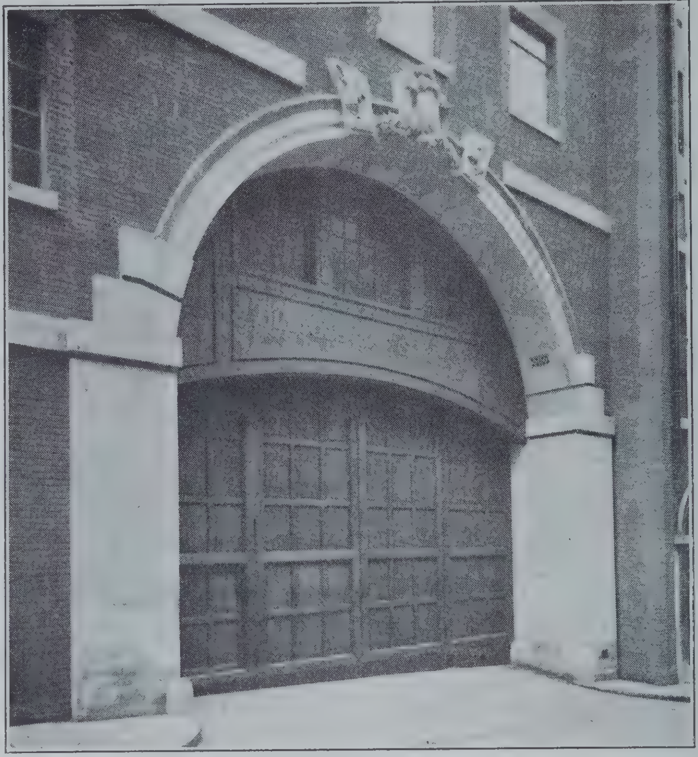
MIDDLESBOROUGH. — National Greyhounds, Ltd., have purchased a site for a racing track. The architects are Messrs. R. H. Bracklen, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEW MALDEN. — The Wesleyan Church authorities are to erect Sunday schools in Cambridge Road. Plans by Mr. G. E. Withers, F.R.I.B.A., 59 Cannon Street, E.C.

NEWPORT (MON.).—Plans have been prepared for St. Michael's School by Messrs. F. R. Bates & Son.

NOTTINGHAM.—Notts E.C. have obtained sanction to borrow £9,000 for the erection of an infants' school at Langold, have acquired a site in Hicking Lane, Stapleford, for the erection of an elementary school for 400 children, and are to erect a similar school for 500 at Arnold. Plans have been prepared for an infants' school at Harworth Bircotes, and a technical college at Newark to cost £22,000. Mr. L. Maggs, F.R.I.B.A., Shire Hall, Nottingham, is the county educational architect.

NUNEATON. — Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, Warwickshire, is to prepare plans for a police house in Harefield Road.



ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO BEAVER HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.4.
Messrs. WILLIAMS & COX, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

This entrance doorway to the premises of the Hudson's Bay Company has several features of interest. The stone surround to the opening has plain jambs up to impost level, which is marked by a string course. Above are two rusticated voissoirs and a circular architrave which is adorned by three finely carved keystones. The gates themselves are panelled in wood and are surmounted by a framework which includes three windows to the mezzanine and a panel for the inscription, which is thus skilfully incorporated into the design.

OXFORD.—Messrs. James Wells & Sons are the architects for a shop front in Cleveland Avenue, Cowley.

PLYMPTON.—Mr. Walford Thompson has prepared plans for 20 houses at Tamerton Foliot.

PORTOBELLO.—Plans by the borough engineer, Mr. W. A. Macartney, for a pier are being considered by the Edinburgh T.C. Electricity Committee.

RANGOON.—The Rangoon Government are to expend £300,000 on Law Courts and Government buildings at the port of Rangoon. The plans have been prepared by Mr. T. O. Foster, F.R.I.B.A., 6 New Burlington Street, W.1.

ROTHERHAM.—The Corporation are to develop the Herringthorpe Estate by the erection of 1,000 houses, and the borough engineer has been empowered to engage additional staff required in connection with the scheme.

ROTHERHAM.—The E.C. are seeking sanction to borrow £3,000 for a site in Meadow Bank Road for an elementary school.

SHIPLEY.—Plans by Mr. W. R. Anderton, Otley Road, for a club for the Shipley Hall Estate Co., Ltd., have been passed by the U.D.C.

SLOUGH.—A large housing estate is to be developed and plans have been prepared by Mr. Osmund Bentley, Pump Court, Temple, for 152 houses The builders are Messrs. Pondal, Ltd St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington, W.

STOURBRIDGE. — Ad ditional classrooms ar to be erected at Broo Street Council Schoo Plans by Major A. V Rowe, county arch tect, 38 Foregat Street, Worcester.

STOURBRIDGE. — A terations are to carried out to th Scala Picture Theatr Plans by Mr. L. Voy sey, architect, Birmin ham.

SUTTON COLDFIEL —Warwickshire E. are to borrow £38,0 for a high school fo girls. Plans by M A. C. Bunc F.R.I.B.A., 27 Bin wood Avenue, Le mington Spa.

SWANSEA.—The E. are to provide ope air classrooms Waunwen. Plans hav been prepared by M E. Trent, F.S.I., 1 Regent Street, Lo don, on behalf of th Provincial, Ernest Morgan, A.R.I.B. the borough archite Swansea.

SWANSEA. — A sta is to be made ne year upon the erecti of the large additio contemplated at th Swansea Technic College, at an estim ted cost of £35,0 Plans have been pr pared by Mr. Erne Morgan, F.R.I.B.A., Prospect Place, Swansea.

TANKERTON.—A large cinema is be erected at Tankerton, to be know as the "Grand Pavilion." The buil ing will be used as a public hall. large block of flats will also be i cluded in the building. Plans ha been prepared by Mr. Puttic F.F.A.S., of Harbour Street, Whi stable. No contracts have yet be placed.

TENTERDEN STREET.—A new war house, and office building is to erected upon a site in Tenterden Stre and St. Mark's Street, E.C.1, to th plans of Messrs. Moore-Smith & Co beck, 14 Union Court, Old Bro Street, E.C.2. The builders are Mess Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd., Gresha Works, South Norwood, S.E.25.

TORQUAY.—The borough engineer h prepared three schemes for the pr vision of a rendezvous at Prince Gardens, and the Entertainments Co mittee have been authorised to prepa plans for a complete scheme that w cost about £20,000, and if necessary invite designs from specialist firms.

TOTTINGTON.—The Lancashire E. are to erect an elementary school a special subjects centre. Plans by t county architect, Mr. S. Wilkinso F.R.I.B.A.

Building Contracts Open

* *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ASHFORD (KENT)—November 16. For alterations to post office and ephone exchange. Particulars, ntracts Branch, H.M. Office of rks, King Charles Street, London, V.1. Deposit, £1 1s.

BECONTREE. — November 22.—r the erection of refreshment houses the Becontree L.C.C. Housing Es- e. Particulars, the Valuer to the ncil, Valuation, Estates, and Hous- Department, Old County Hall, ring Gardens, S.W.1.

CARNOCK (DUNFERMLINE).—vember 16.—All trades for additions l alterations to Bandrum House. ticulars, Mr. C. R. Douglas, sur- or, 15 East Port Street, Dunferm- ; or the architect, Mr. R. H. tion, 102 High Street, Dunfermline.

ATTERICK (YORKS).—Novem- 16.—For repairs of W.D. buildings supply of building materials. Par- lars, Commandant Royal Engineer, thumbrian area, Royal Engineer ces, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire.

HESTER. — November 22. — For houses on the Eaton Road Housing ate. Particulars, Mr. Charles enwood, A.M.Inst.C.E., city engi- , Town Hall, Chester. Deposit, 2s.

HESTERFIELD.—November 19. or 20 A2 type houses at Whitting- Moor, for the Chesterfield T.C. ticulars, Messrs. Jackson & Fryer, itects, Stephenson Place, Chester- . Deposit £1 1s.

REWE.—November 17.—For the nurses' quarters at Linden Grange ernity Home, Hungerford Avenue. ticulars, Mr. Timbrell, F.I.A.A., ough architect, Municipal Buildings. osit £2 2s.

URHAM.—November 9.—For an entary school at Seaham Harbour. culars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., ld Elvet.

ALING.—November 21.—For a ery and laundry centre at North- s School, Northcroft Road. Par- ars, Mr. W. R. Hicks, borough neer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

UERNSEY. — November 8. — 50 lings at Le Petit Bouet and Mont vé and 14 dwellings at Les Landes, st. Particulars, T. J. Guilbert, es Surveyor, Public Works De- ment, States Office, Guernsey.

ILDFORD.—November 21.—For ations and additions to Charlotte- Schools, Guildford, for the educa- authority. Particulars, Mr. J. W. vood, borough engineer, Tuns Gate, dford.

UILDFORD.—November 14.—For lats in three types, and 24 non-parlour houses in three types, on the Aldershot Road housing scheme, for the B.C. Particulars, Mr. J. W. Hipwood, borough engineer, Tuns Gate, Guildford.

HANWELL.—November 25.—For 32 houses and 80 flats on the Framfield Road Housing Estate. Particulars, Mr. W. R. Hicks, borough engineer, Town Hall, Ealing. Deposit £1 1s.

IRLAM.—November 17.—For a central school. Particulars, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LEYTON.—November 25.—For the boys' county high school, for the Essex County Council. Particulars, Mr. Jno. Stuart, county architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

LIVERPOOL.—November 21.—For an art room at the Holt Secondary School, Bagot Street. Particulars, the land steward and surveyor, Municipal Buildings.

MANCHESTER.—November 21.—For extensions and alterations at Hyde Road Car Depot. Particulars, city architect, Town Hall. Deposit, £2 2s.

MANCHESTER.—November 21.—For extensions and alterations (superstructure) at the Hyde Road car depot, for the Tramways Committee of the Corporation. Particulars, the city architect, Town Hall. Deposit, £2 2s.

MELKSHAM.—November 21.—For a police station and four married quarters. Particulars, Mr. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, County Offices, Trowbridge. Deposit £2 2s. (cheques only).

OLDBURY.—November 17. — For 14 houses, Victoria Road, and 46 houses, Florence Road, for the U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. W. Greenwood, M.I.M. and C.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices. Deposit £2 2s.

RAWMARSH.—November 16.—For middle school with mining centre and caretaker's house. Particulars, the education department, County Hall, Wakefield.

ROSSINGTON. — November 16. — For middle school. Particulars, the education department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SHEFFIELD.—November 15.—For 106 houses on the Longley Estate (Scheme No. 6), for the City Council. Particulars, Mr. W. G. Davies, city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2.

SMETHWICK. — November 14.—For 106 non-parlour houses on the Slatch House Estate. Particulars, Mr. Roland Fletcher, A.M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Council House. Deposit £5 5s.

SOUTHEND.—November 21.—Reinforced concrete engineers and contractors are invited to submit schemes, with specification, etc., and estimate for the design and construction of proposed shelter on Leigh Cliffs. Particulars, Mr. R. H. Dyer, Municipal Buildings, Southend. Deposit £2.

ST. HELEN'S.—November 21.—For (*a*) the builders' work; (*b*) the iron and steel work, for a garage at Tolver Street, for the tramways department. Particulars, Mr. Arthur W. Bradley, borough and water engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

SURBITON.—For extensions to the council offices. Particulars, Mr. C. Edgar Shelley, clerk, District Council Offices, Surbiton. Deposit £2 2s.

WALLASEY.—November 21.—For 26 non-parlour type houses at Rycroft Road, Gorsedale Road, housing site. Particulars, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

WILLESDEN.—November 17.—For certain works at Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58 Rucklidge Avenue, Harlesden, N.W., for the Willesden D.C. Particulars, Mr. F. Wilkinson, council's engineer, Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — November 18.—For electricity sub-station, transformer raft, and stores, etc., at the electricity works, Commercial Road. Particulars, the chief engineer and manager, Phœnix Buildings, Dudley Road. Deposit £3 3s.

YORK. — November 16. — For a children's block and alterations at Fairfield Sanatorium, Skelton Road, York. Particulars, Mr. F. W. Spurr, city engineer, Guildhall, York.

Building Tenders

BENTLEY—For 144 houses on the Athron Estate, off Bentley Road, the tender of Messrs. Leadley, Firth & Whittington, Ltd., 15 Carlton Road, Doncaster, at £656 per pair, has been accepted. Plans by Mr. P. C. Woodhall, surveyor to the council, Council Offices, Bentley with Arksey, Doncaster.

BLACKPOOL.—Mr. A. E. Murdock, builder, Rothesey Road, is proposing to erect 35 houses on Park Road. Messrs. Staunton Bros., builders, Vicarage Lane, are to erect 16 houses on Condor Grove. Mr. A. A. Holt, builder, Mayfair Beach Road, is to erect 38 houses on Stoneway.

BLACKPOOL. — Premises at 27 Clifton Street are to be converted into sales and show rooms. Plans by Mr. W. Dootson, architect, Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester. Contractor, Mr. H. H. Vickers, builder, Whitegate Drive.

BRIDGNORTH. — Extensive rebuilding is to be carried out at the Palace Theatre. Plans by Mr. H. Peter King, 121 Colmore Row, Birmingham. The builder is Mr. E. Garfield, Hampton Road, Birchfields, Birmingham.

BRIERLEY HILL.—The tender of Mr. Charles Coulson, Dudley, £12,595, for new departments at Mill Street School, has been accepted by the Staffs E.C.

BUSHBURY. — The tender of Messrs. The Heath Town Building Company, £13,563, for a school on the Low Hill Estate, has been accepted.

CAERPHILLY.—The contract of Mr. Richard Jones, St. Martin's Road, £30,700, has been accepted for extensive additions at the District Miners' Hospital. The architects are Messrs. Griggs & Vaughan, Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Newport, Mon.

CREWE.—For extensions to the Memorial Hospital, estimated at £18,000. The contract has been placed with Mr. S. Heath, of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Plans by Mr. James Martin, architect.

CREWE.—For the erection of 90 houses in two contracts: 56 houses on Merrils Bridge site—contractor, Mr. D. Cooper, Clarence Street, Warrington; 34 houses on Underwood Lane site. Plans prepared by Mr. E. G. Timbrell, architect, Municipal Buildings.

DERBY.—Derby E.C. have accepted the tender of the special works committee of the Corporation, £4,574, for a temporary school at Allenton.

FEATHERSTONE (CANNOCK).—The Staffs E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. and F. Wootton, Ltd., Bloxwich, Walsall, £6,275, for a new council school.

GLASGOW. — The Legal and General Assurance Co., Ltd., London, has placed a contract with Messrs. John Train & Co., Ltd., 153 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, for new office building at No. 126 St. Vincent Street. The architect is Mr. James W. Laird, 219 St. Vincent Street.

HAMPTON HILL.—For the erection of new primary school, Windmill Road, Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington, £14,450 (recommended). Plans by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Middlesex County architect.

HORSTED KEYNES (SUSSEX).—The tender of The Ringmer Building Works has been accepted for residences for Mr. F. F. Flinn.

HUTTON RUDBY (YORKS.).—A public hall is to be erected. Plans by Messrs. Ward & Leckenby, L. & A.R.I.B.A., Dovehall Chambers, York. Contractors, Messrs. I. T. Tarran & Son.

JARROW.—Durham Standing Joint Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Gus Bailey, Ltd., of South Shields, £21,498, for a police station.

KINGSBURY.—For the erection of new school block and conversion of existing huts at Kingsbury primary school, Messrs. J. Stewart & Sons, Tottenham, £10,843 (recommended). Plans by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Middlesex County architect.

LIVERPOOL. — The Warrington Training College at Wavertree rebuilding scheme. Plans by Messrs. Slater & Moberley, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 46 Berners Street, London, W.1. Contractors, Messrs. W. Thornton & Sons, Ltd., 38 Wellington Road.

MANCHESTER.—A new garage and petrol station, to be known as the "Victoria Garage," Victoria Avenue, Moston, is to be erected. Plans by the B.P. Co., Ltd., Silk Street, Eccles, Lancs.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations are to be made to works at Rochdale Road and Bennett Street. Plans by Messrs. Potts & Hennings, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 34 Victoria Buildings. Contractors, Messrs. C. L. Dale, Ltd., Hargreaves Street, Chester Road.

MANCHESTER. — Extensions to works in Travis Street. Plans prepared by Mr. Ernest Ogden, L.R.I.B.A., 1 Ridgefield, King Street. Contractors, Messrs. Peter Hodkinson, Ltd., Devonshire Street, Ardwick.

MANCHESTER.—Six shops and dwelling-houses are to be built in Littleton Road, Pendleton. Plans by Mr. A. V. Robert, 113 Great Cheetham Street West, Broughton. The contractors are Messrs. Armstrong & Co., New Street, Lower Broughton.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Mr. H. G. Goodrum, 31 Mount Street, is the contractor for additions to the Holgate Institution. Plans by Messrs. R. Lofthouse & Son, 129 Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

NEW MILLS.—For the erection of 25 non-parlour houses on the council's housing site at Bakehurst Estate. W. C. Sheard, the borough surveyor. Contractors, Messrs. Mason & Hadfield, of Hayfields.

NEW SEAHAM.—Durham County E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bradshaw & Cowell, of Sunderland, £16,436, for an elementary school.

OLDHAM.—For the erection of a new central school, High Barn Street, Royton. Plans prepared by Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Contractor, Mr. James Hartley, Cobden Street, Chadderton.

PORTSMOUTH.—Premises at 154 and 156 Commercial Road, Portsmouth, are to be converted into show rooms. Plans prepared by Mr. W. Dootson, Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester. Contractors, Messrs. Samuel Haskins & Bros., Ltd., Walthamstow, London, E.17.

ROTHERHAM.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. George Saul & Sons, Ltd., £3,786, for a welfare centre in Cranworth Road.

SHEFFIELD.—The Estates Committee of the Sheffield City Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., £32,160, for 88 houses on the Longley Estate, and of Messrs. Drabble Bros., Mosborough, £15,628, for 47 houses.

SHEFFIELD.—For the erection of the Endcliffe Wesleyan Sunday schools, Ecclesall Road. Plans by Mr. J. Amory Teather, A.R.I.B.A., Mazda Buildings, Campo Lane. Contractors, Messrs. W. & A. Forsdike, Ltd., 24/30 St. Mary's Road.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Premises of Messrs. Binns & Co. in King Street, Russell Street and Smithy Street to be rebuilt. Plans by Messrs. T. A. Page & Son, L. & A.R.I.B.A., 67 King Street. Contractors, Messrs. Carruthers & Salt, 1 Heugh Terrace.

STANMORE. — The tender of Messrs. H. Goodal & Sons, Basingstoke, £15,249, for a school, has been recommended.

STOURBRIDGE.—The contract of Mr. E. L. Lewis, of Redditch, has been accepted for 18 non-parlour three-bedroom houses on the Grange Estate.

TAMWORTH. — The tender of Messrs. W. H. James & Son, Whitehouse Common, Sutton Coldfield, £8,550, for additions at Tamworth Girl's High School, has been accepted by the Staffs E.C.

WALLASEY.—Extensions to the Poulton generating station. Plans by Mr. L. St. G. Wilkinson, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., borough surveyor, Town Hall. Contractors, Messrs. Joseph Dolan & Son, Napier Street, Warrington, £17,250.

WALSALL.—For work in connection with the extension of the Birchills generating station, and the interlinking with stations at Ocker Hill, West
Bromwich and Wolverhampton, Mes
Currall, Lewis & Martin, Ltd.,
mingham, for excavation of trenc
cast-iron pipes, valves, laying and e
tion, £12,617 6s. 7d. (accepted); Mes
Callenders' Cable and Construction
Ltd., for laying a duplicate E.
feeder from Birchills to the An
pumping station, £1,500 (accept
Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.,
the provision of additional switch
at the Anson pumping station, £1,

WATFORD. — Messrs. Bens
Watford Brewery are to erect
maltings and cottages at their S
wick Brewery. The contract has
placed with Messrs. C. Brightma
Sons, Edbury Road Works, Watfo

WEDNESBURY.—The Staffs
have accepted the tender of Me
A. M. Griffiths, Ltd., Wolverham
£5,023, for extensions to the tech
college.

WELWYN. — The architects
eight cottages which are being
at Digswell Water are Messrs. L
de Soissons & A. W. Ken
FF.R.I.B.A., and the builders
Messrs. Welwyn Builders, Ltd.

WEST BROMWICH.—Erectio
12 houses in Dudley Street, S
Village. Mr. A. D. Greato
M.Inst.C.E., borough surve
Richard Smith & Co., Ltd., Walsa

WEYMOUTH. — The Corpora
have accepted the tender, £3,400,
Messrs. W. Richardson & Co., Ltd.,
the construction of greenhouses
Sunnybank.

Cinema at Beaconsfield

(*See p.* 753.)

The general contractors
Messrs. H. J. Wright, Ltd., G
Missenden, and the sub-contra
included:—Messrs. F. de Jong &
Ltd. (fibrous plaster); Messrs. H
Hope & Sons, Ltd. (caseme
Messrs. W. N. Froy & Sons,
(sanitary fittings); Messrs. H. Laz
& Sons, Ltd. (curtain and draper
Messrs. Campbell Bros., Ltd. (de
tions); Messrs. Thomas Parson
Sons (paints); Messrs. G. N. Had
Sons, Ltd. (heating and ventilat
Messrs. Higgins & Griffiths,
(electrical fittings); Messrs. Smit
High Wycombe (seating); and Me
Walpamur Co., Ltd. (Paints).

The Leeds Fireclay Co.,

Messrs. The Leeds Fireclay
Ltd., have recently opened new s
rooms at No. 2 Cavendish
London, W.1. The building
formerly a private residence and
been reconstructed to meet the
requirements, the ground floor
being executed in Burmantoft
Cotta. The firm's London office
formerly at No. 167 Strand,
Although the new showrooms ex
over the basement, ground and
floors, only a small selection of
firm's many designs can be displa
and those on view strike an emin
practical note. "Lefco" fireplace
arranged on the first floor; the
ment is devoted to kitchen, house
and sanitary fittings, while on
ground floor some unique bath
accessories in pleasing colour sch
are displayed.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
ıames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
n. ditto	10/3	Ditto
n. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
n. ditto	10/6	Ditto
n Breeze	5/6	Ditto
ames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Sand	11/6	Ditto
ıshed Sand	12/9	Ditto
rtland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
pid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
ınite chippings	29/–	Ditto
y Stone Lime	50/9	Ditto
ound Blue Lias Lime	53/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
ttons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
ted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
l Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
ed Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
e wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
e pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
e pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
te Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
te glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
for Buff, Cream and bronze the cost of similar white glazed icks	40/–	Ditto
for other colours to the cost of nilar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
rbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
ze Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
ze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
ZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	
itto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
itto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto	
es—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
linary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
d for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
erceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
itto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

N—	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
ron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
to bends	6/9	14/6	Each
to junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
to gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
or Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
ron coated interceptor with clearing arm, te, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

HOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Seal Manhole covers ted medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
to but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

'ES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
ıgor or	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
tmadoc	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
es	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
.R.	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
ıdon	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

noreland Random first green slates, .R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

elabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 5	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

S—		
n Broseley hand-made, sand-faced les	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
y ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

ugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
ugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
per sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/– cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

		2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears,	per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths,	per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)		10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)		1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)		1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection	each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto.	each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction	each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard		—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles	each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends	do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter	per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles	each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	1/6½
Stop ends	do.	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**4¾*d.***

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	..	28/9		29/3		32/3
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality) —	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/-	—	—
		Each				
		1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to si in quantities of 100 f upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	1
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/-	—	
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tin
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10½
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super						
In pla'es not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	10
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Sha
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/- ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/- ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/- ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/- ..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/- ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/- ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/- ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/- ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/- ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/- ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/- ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/- ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/- ..	Cwt.

Trade Notes

The complexity of modern social conditions is only equalled by the ingenuity of the inventor in devising means for alleviating their more irritating consequences. The servant difficulty which, in great numbers of cases, has resulted in a "servantless house" has set ingenious brains at work devising all sorts of useful and labour-saving appliances. But, until very recently, the calling tradesman was a fruitful source of worry and annoyance. Obviously, the housewife forced to do most of the domestic duties, finds a saving in time and trouble by ordering her supplies; but the convenience is not so apparent when it comes to delivery. With the natural contrariness of things that will probably occur either when the housewife is at the top of the house, in the middle of her toilette, or when she has left her dwelling for a few minutes on an urgent errand. The tradesmen may be equally annoyed, because their messengers are delayed on their rounds, or they have to send again. Nor does the good nature of friendly neighbours survive repeated requests to take charge of goods for a next-door household. To solve all these difficulties, we have now the "Parcedoor." Briefly, this is an outer door with an exterior hatch, having on the inside a three-tier cupboard for the reception of goods. The first tradesman delivering opens the outer hatch, without summoning the housewife, places his goods in the vacant bottom compartment and closes the hatch, the cupboard automatically and smoothly dropping one tier, thus securing the delivered goods from interference from the outside and leaving the second tier ready for a further delivery. Similarly a third delivery will be accommodated. Thus the morning milk, the morning paper and breakfast rolls may be delivered by separate tradesmen without troubling the household while getting up. Cleared and reset, the cupboard is then ready for the deliveries of the butcher, the grocer and the greengrocer without interruption of the housework during the morning, and so on. The manufacturers, Parcedoors, Ltd., 5 Grand Parade, Brighton, give particulars and diagrams of this ingenious fitment in the form of a pamphlet for issue to those interested; and specimens of the Parcedoor can be seen in London at the showrooms of Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., 10 Mortimer Street, W.1.

The most useful kind of catalogue for the architect is the one that gives him illustrations, specifications, sizes and prices of any particular class of goods, so that he has all the relevant facts before him without the necessity of making a special enquiry. Such a catalogue will be furnished to applicants by Messrs. Saunders & Connor (Barrhead), Ltd., of 348-350 Euston Road, N.W.1., concerning their water-waste preventer cisterns, W.C.'s and accessories. Herein may be found both the ordinary overhead type cisterns, and the newer low-level type, particularly useful where the window comes in the wall behind the fixture. Various grades of all the goods are shown, suitable for different classes of buil
ings and standards of equipment.

Concrete probably enters mor
largely into modern building constru
tion than any other material, its defe
as a conductor of sound being ou
weighed by its practical utility for
many purposes and situation
Whether the building is constructe
practically wholly of concrete, as i
ferro-concrete work, or takes the for
of a steel-framed structure, where co
crete will be largely employed f
floors, casings, stairs and partition
this sound conductivity is an evil th
the designer has to take into accou
and provide against. Unless this
done, any noise may reverbera
throughout such a building, and, if
a recurrent nature, may become a pos
tive and unbearable nuisance to all wh
work in it. Such a recurrent noise ma
come from the working of the li
Messrs. Marryat & Scott, Ltd., of
Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1., a
lift specialists who have paid par
cular attention to this question f
many years and, as a result of the
researches, claim that they can inst
lifts that are absolutely silent
operation. How this is effected ma
be learned from a leaflet to be obtain
on application to the firm.

WORCESTER. — The Worcestershi
Standing Joint Committee have d
cided to build a block of offices,
the north-east side of the Shireha
for the Education Department. T
architect is Major A. V. Rowe,
Foregate Street.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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hese Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. hey hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

y for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
y for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
for water, ditto	⅜%
for District Surveyor's Fees	
a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
l for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
l for every additional storey in height	7/6
or inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
for supervision of plastering	7/6
for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City London, as Regulations	*say* £10
for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
ing complete	4/–
d gangway with handrail complete	4/–
gantry complete	40/–
r roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
ng, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and aste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	In considerable quantities
wn brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
filling baskets with *debris* and running same t to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
ebris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

nd stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
ff old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
te in common soil, wheel, fill carts and t away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
g and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
g, strutting and shoring	1/–	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
d cement and ballast .. .. .. e in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
n ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
n beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
stoneware drains jointed in it or standard iron drains d in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
nly for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
or junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
including concrete surround ron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, cement mortar ..	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super: Horizontal	Vertical
rses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
halte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super: Flemish bond	English bond
or every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing ks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
joint in cement	2½*d.*
it in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
d and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–
uoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
r every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over common basis price	¼*d.* plus 10%
ile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super: 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square: Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	..	115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large.
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	1½ in. 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	2 in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area							
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot. fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run		
	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	40/3	49/3	52/3

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8/11**	**10/4**	**15/3**	**17/8**
Lead traps	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12/5**	**14/8**	**18/6**	**28/-**	**33/-**
Boiler screw	**3/6**	**4/-**	**5/4**	**7/7**	**9/-**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Bib cocks	**7/2**	**9/8**	**13/6**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Stop cocks	**10/6**	**13/2**	**18/9**	**30/6**	**40/6**	**71/6**	**—**	**—**
Ball cocks	**8/-**	**10/-**	**16/6**	**30/-**	**42/-**	**92/6**	**—**	**—**
Wire balloons	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9*d.***	**—**	**1/3**

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run	
		2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 i
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flusl or Sta Bea
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super		
	2 in.	2½ in.	3 i
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 100 f
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	½ in.	Cast Glass		¼ in. Wired	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazi
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipp
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green. or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If o Narro Widtl
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Ena
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	Frenc
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece	
	Lining	Patter
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

November 18, 1927

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

e correspondence about the suggested addition to minster Abbey still continues, and, rather rally, has produced suggestions for various other ations and improvements. We are not particu- impressed with the argument that opposition to uggested addition argues a lack of faith in the bilities of our architects. That specious plea was aced about Waterloo Bridge; although, if there not been such a widespread agitation concerning structure, it is extremely doubtful whether any tect would have been asked to so much as sketch ign for a new bridge at this point. Most archi- we feel, would rather be engaged in designing buildings than in tinkering about or altering the old ones. It is one of the maddening phenomena e present age that most of the interesting or rtant proposals for new building work arise out involve the destruction or alteration of some complete and beautiful example of the architec- of a past age. With acres of slums in every ion calling for destruction, both architects and mmunity would be benefited if the erection of nportant new buildings were projected on the of these sordid areas instead of at the expense diminishing stock of good buildings that we s. There will, of course, be occasions when the of the people necessitate a sacrifice, but are not to be welcomed. We do not, for a nt, doubt that, if an addition to the Abbey is ative, the architect will be found who will make nly contribution of it. But we are not con- that the Sub-Committee of the Cathedrals Com- n have made out a case on either of their main ds. They reported that there was no room for memorials. It is a moot question whether r memorials should be allowed in the Abbey, ly of the kind that has been allowed in the whether the ecclesiastical uses of the church are sacrificed to the exigencies of sepulchral sculp- Even so, the Sub-Committee appears to have oked the very considerable space in the Tri- , to which Sir Frederick Radcliffe, a member Cathedrals Commission, has drawn attention. e other ground advanced by the Sub-Committee pport of their proposal, that sepulture or a ial in a separate building on another site, would rry the same honour or solemnity as burial in bey, seems to us without point. For unless you a very decided breach somewhere in the Abbey which few people would countenance, your n would be no more than a modern outbuilding, r fine, and the sentiment attaching to burial within long-hallowed walls would be as much absent as if the building was on the other side of the street. Our chief objection to an addition, however, is the fact that it would take up a good deal of the none too large area of open ground about the Abbey, which is so necessary for its adequate setting, and to enable it to be properly seen. If some addition must be made, therefore, let it be on a fresh site—on, say, the site of the Abingdon Street houses, and linked up with a cloister to the main building.

* * *

The controversy has, however, produced one suggestion, by Mr. Gerald Henderson, for an improvement in the Abbey which is worth consideration. He points out that the screen which shuts out the choir from the nave is neither old nor necessary from a religious point of view. According to him, the western face, containing two 18th-century monuments, was erected in 1831, while the stalls of the dignitaries on the eastern side was set up in 1848, and the present divided organ-case was placed in position in 1884. The removal of the screen would open up a magnificent vista from the west door; it would, moreover, remove an impediment that has often proved a nuisance at Coronations and other important ceremonies. Incidentally, though Mr. Henderson does not advance this, it would give, in the nave, more room for the congregation, which is at present limited to the restricted accommodation of the transepts.

* * *

The present position of the campaign instituted by the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants to establish a scale of minimum salaries for architectural assistants appears to have been misstated in our issue for November 4. We are given to understand that representatives of the A.A.S.T.S. and a sub-committee of the Allied Societies Conference met eighteen months ago, and agreed upon a report which recommended certain basic rates of pay. These were not the scales originally drawn up by the A.A.S.T.S., but were those proposed to, and accepted by, them, and approved by a number of the Allied Societies. They provide for salaries of £3 to £3 10s. per week, according to class of town, for junior assistants with not less than four years' training, either in an architect's office or in a recognised school, or both, who have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination; and for salaries of from £5 to £6 per week, according to class of town, for assistants, of not less than seven years' training, who are either Associates or Licentiates of the R.I.B.A., or who have qualified by examination for election as Associates.

Neither scale to apply to persons who have had less than twelve months' full-time employment in an architect's office. A schedule, showing the divisions of towns and districts into Classes "A," "B" and "C," forms part of the scales recommended, and is based on the official grading published by the Ministry of Labour for wages in the building industry. The position now is that these scales, recommended in the report of the joint conference of A.A.S.T.A. representatives and the Allied Societies Conference, have been turned down by the R.I.B.A. Council. The reason for such action has not, apparently, been vouchsafed; but it can hardly be contended that the basic rates put forward were unreasonable or extortionate. Presumably, the R.I.B.A. Council is moved by some feeling that this question of basic rates has an unprofessional savour; but, since the Institute has a recognised scale of fees for practising members, any such apprehension is obviously ruled out. Moreover, it should be one of the duties of the R.I.B.A. to safeguard the interests and welfare of all their members, even though they may only be assistants. The British Medical Association takes a very strong line with public bodies who offer salaries to medical men which are considered to be inadequate for the posts and responsibilities to be undertaken. The attitude of the R.I.B.A. Council leaves the rather unpleasant impression that, while it is prepared to battle for its recognised scale against the public, it is indifferent to exploitation by members of the assistants, even though the latter may also be members. The subject is, of course, more or less bound up with the question of the salaried architect, upon which the Institute still occupies an anomalous and unsatisfactory position. The medical, legal, engineering and other large professional organisations have frankly accepted the existence of the salaried man, and the fact that he has come to stay; and we think it would be well if the R.I.B.A. followed suit. It would give them opportunities for securing the appointment of better trained men to these posts. And for the same reason we are of opinion that it would improve the general standard of the assistants if the Institute Council applied themselves to the question of their remuneration on the suggested basis of their qualifications as determined by the Institute's own examinations.

* * *

Our recent note concerning the "restoration" of Great Casterton Church has brought us later information about the remodelling of the interior of the building, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. We have, first, an assurance by the Rector, in an interview with a correspondent, that no fear of any spoiling of its ancient beauties need be apprehended. He explains, apparently in answer to some other adverse comments, that "the present scheme of restoration was drawn up four years ago by a very well-known ecclesiastical architect, of renowned conservative views." Valuable advice has also been given by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The box pews, which have already been removed, were not of ancient date, being only painted deal of late eighteenth century production. They were ugly, uncomfortable and prevented people from seeing the conduct of services, and the conductor from seeing the people. By their removal the accommodation for worshippers has not only been made more commodious, but more comfortable as well. With regard to the font, it is not proposed to make any alterati either with regard to its structure or position. V are not ashamed of having put in a plea for paint deal box pews 150 years old, but they, apparentl have few friends, though connoisseurs pay heavy su for "houses of character" which happen to poss pine or deal panelling of similar date. Certain with experience of both, we prefer for comfort t box pew to the average Cathedral chair. But as t parishioners, according to the Rector, rejoice in t new form of seating, "and are delighted as the wo of improvement and restoration progresses," th is no more to be said on this score. It is their chur One can only regret the tendency to think that bea in ecclesiastical things ceased about 1500; also t such a unique example of a post-Reformati interior has ceased to exist. One must be satisf that "it is not proposed to make any alteration eit with regard to the structure or position of the fon although this argues that the noble work of "resto tion" will be left incomplete.

* * *

The Stonehenge Preservation Fund now amounts £13,200, of which £8,000 has been expended acquiring one plot of about 400 acres, lying to south and south-east of the remains. This inclu the derelict aerodrome, the demolition of which commenced. Rather more than £2,000 more is n required to complete the purchase of the second p lying towards Amesbury, which is threatened w building development, and Mr. J. C. Squire, H Secretary to the Preservation Committee, is mak an earnest appeal for this amount, as the Committe option expires in a few weeks. It is hoped to sec this amount, and also further funds to secure a th plot, which will bring the total area up to 1, acres, and secure the solitude which is so necessary the surroundings of this national monument. S scriptions may be sent to Mr. Squire at the Natio Trust, 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.

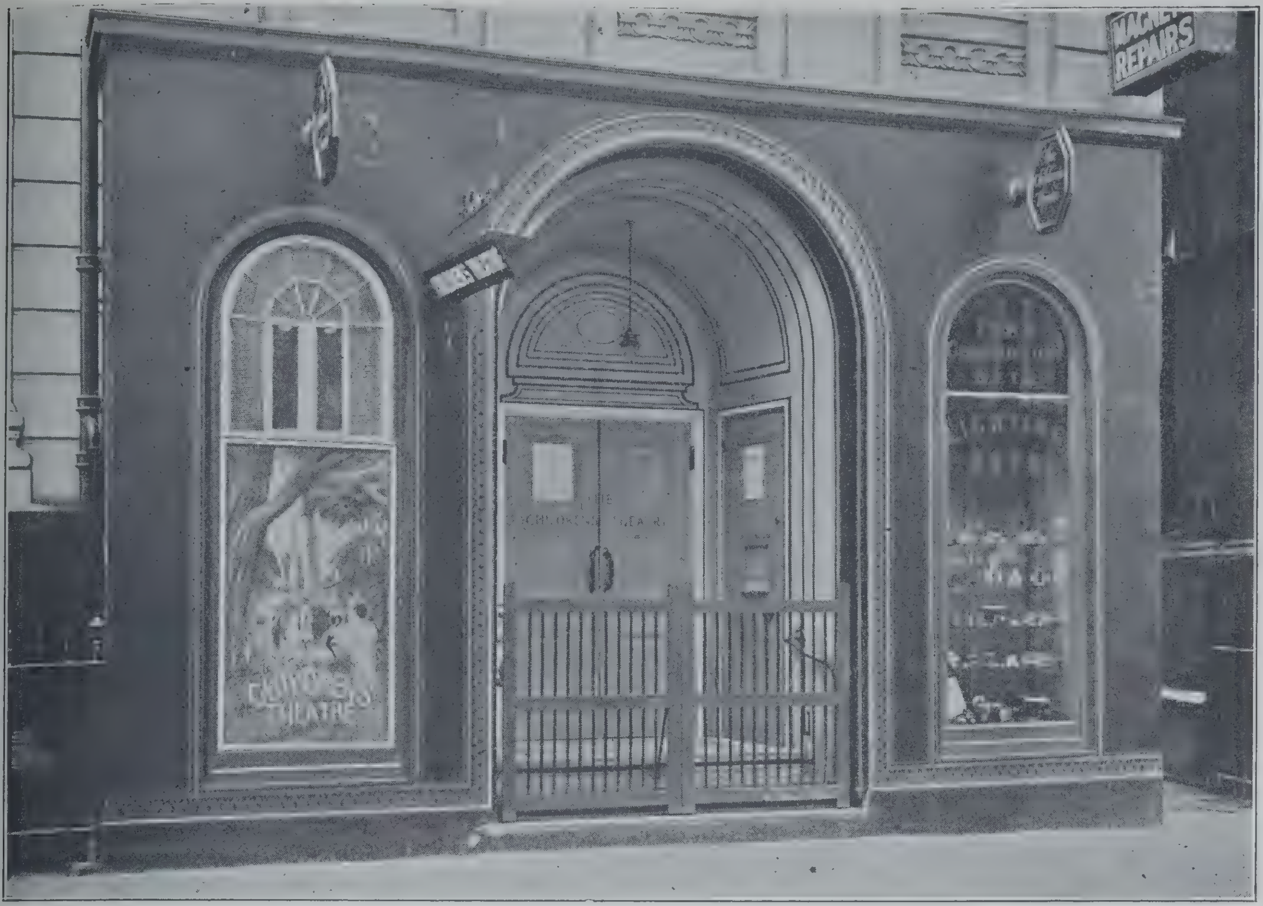
* * *

We welcome the formation of a new organisat which has been formed mainly to guarantee the c petency of those registered by it. The rapid gro of the electrical industry has drawn into its ra numbers of incompetent people who undertake w which they have neither the knowledge nor the s to carry out properly. Very naturally, the result this incompetence recoil equally upon the quali members of the industry, so that all firms carry out electrical work become more or less suspect in eyes of the public. The reputable firms of electr installation contractors have, therefore, adopted principle of registration, and have instituted " National Register of Electrical Installation Cont tors." It has a strong Council of Management Registration Board, made up of members nomin by the Institution of Electrical Engineers and o representative bodies in the industry. A list of tractors who have given evidence of their compet has been issued. The Executive will investigate *bonâ fide* complaint of bad workmanship on the of a registered contractor, and may cancel his ce cate if the complaint is established to their s faction. Certificates are only valid for one year, renewal is dependent upon there being no compl as the result of the annual local enquiry.

COMPETITION RESULT

Herne Bay Municipal Buildings

First Premium: Mr. C. H. Norton, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.
Second Premium: Messrs. W. L. Clunie and W. Tarn, 42 Mona Road, Walkley, Sheffield.
Third Premium: Messrs. Symington & Prince, 8 Market Street, Leicester.



THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE, ENDELL STREET, W.C.2.
W. BRAXTON SINCLAIR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The entrance to the Children's Theatre, room for which had to be found in a narrow street frontage, is particularly well designed. The arched doorway, although of modest dimensions, by being deeply recessed is given a formal emphasis which the function of the hall behind it deserves. Additional publicity for the theatre is obtained by two octagonal sign-boards and also an illuminated sign, while a small arched window shows an attractive poster devoted to the purpose of advertising the plays. Balancing this, on the right of the entrance is a charming little shop window; thus the frontage is not only elegant in itself, but has been put to its fullest economic use.

Plastic Yield, Shrinkage and other Problems of Concrete Design

Being an abstract from a paper by Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., before the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday last, November 15.

Steel is a simple elastic material, changing in ength (within the elastic limit) under two influences only—change of stress and change of temperature. The effect, either singly or combined, of these changes are determinable; and, moreover, the deflection of uch a structure due to loading (within the elastic imit), disappears when the load is removed. The application of the same factors to structures of concrete and reinforced concrete was the result of imperfect understanding of these materials. The author put orward a thesis that structures of reinforced concrete, aking stresses within those allowed in good practice, continue to deflect without change of load or temperaure, a result due partly to shrinkage and partly to plastic yield. It followed, therefore, that the absence of permanent set or deflection must not be insisted upon as a necessary criterion of safety where the test involves an appreciable time limit. The effect of this plastic yield and shrinkage is to produce a gradual redistribution of stress between the steel and he concrete in reinforced concrete structures of such a nature, generally, as to relieve the stress on the oncrete and add to that of the steel. Such structures were not dangerous by reason of these phenomena, if hese were taken into account in designing; but pecial care is necessary in binding compression steel, whether in beams or columns. The deflection of reinforced concrete beams, while only about six-tenths of the calculated deflection when the load is first applied, may amount to about six-tenths more than the calculated deflection after six months, the final deflection being about two and two-thirds times the original. When the load is removed, only the initial elastic deflection disappears, the balance, attributable to shrinkage and plastic yield, remaining as a permanent set. Present regulations take no account of these factors and leave much to be desired.

In support of his thesis, the author first adduced the results of observations in recent years by American and German engineers, bearing on continuing deformation under normal stresses at the end of various periods of time, ranging from 60 to 950 days. The main part of his paper, however, dealt in great detail with the results of special researches undertaken by him with the assistance of Mr. R. H. H. Stanger, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., who conducted the actual tests, the object being to ascertain how yield varies with stress. Constant conditions as to temperature, humidity, etc., were aimed at and, for this reason, the tests were carried out in Mr. Stanger's laboratory on four small reinforced concrete beams, of 15 feet span. One of the beams, used as a control, carried its own weight; the other three had central loads of 30 lbs., 60 lbs. and 90 lbs. respectively. The results of observations on the behaviour of these beams are set out in numerous tables and graphs. The readings of deflection commenced four weeks after the casting of the beams, with a record of the dead load deflection at that date, and readings were taken at frequent intervals for the following 36 weeks. The control beam (unloaded), with a deflection of 0.3 inches at commencement of readings, showed a gradually increasing deflection up to 0.85 inches after 36 weeks. The beam, with 30 lbs. centre load, showed a deflection increasing from 0.35 inches, at time of loading, to 1.02 inches in the same period. The other two beams showed similar increases. Extensometers were fitted to two of the beams (those loaded 30 lbs. and 60 lbs.), and readings were taken from the sixth to twelfth weeks of test, recording the top shortening and bottom lengthening of the beams.

The continued deflection, exceeding that calculated for in the usual way (taking Young's modulus for concrete), after four weeks of testing, the author attributes to shrinkage and plastic yield; but further experiments were undertaken to determine, as far as possible, the relative responsibility of these two factors. For this purpose, two additional beams were constructed, in all respects like the others, save that they were symmetrically reinforced top and bottom. One of these carried dead load only, the other having a load of 30 lbs. applied mid-span. Shrinkage in these beams would be resisted equally by the steel top and bottom; but not only did they continue to deflect, but the deflections increased at first at practically the same rate as those of the corresponding beams in the first four. That it is not easy to distinguish between deflection due to shrinkage and that due to plastic yield, is admitted, but the inadequacy of the shrinkage explanation rests on the fact that, if attributable solely to shrinkage, the deflection of all four beams should have increased equally, whereas in the highly-stressed ones it increased more than in those moderately stressed; also, on the fact that the measured shortening of the top flange was greater than the shrinkage of unstressed concrete.

Proceeding from the extensometer readings, the deformation of the tops of all four beams due to yield and shrinkage was determined. The strain due to elastic compression was also calculated (from the known value of Young's modulus) and the concrete stresses, and all the results were plotted in a graph. From this the author deduces that:—

(1) At a stress of 1,000 lbs. per square inch, the plastic yield in 36 weeks is approximately equal to the total shrinkage, and each is approximately twice the elastic strain.

(2) The plastic yield varies with the elastic strain, being roughly double its value, while the shrinkage remains constant.

(3) The total deformation in 36 weeks is roughly six times the elastic strain at 600 lbs. per square inch, about five times that at 1,000 lbs. per square inch, and about three-and-a-half times that at 1,400 lbs. per square inch.

The author did not expect to find that the plastic yield varied proportionately with the stress, but the tests indicated that this was so, and it is not difficult to believe or account for. The effect of shrinkage and plastic yield in increasing the respective stresses on compression and tensile steel are then calculated in regard to the sixth beam, on the basis of neglecting tension in concrete. From this the total stress on the compression steel was determined after yielding of the concrete at 15,253 lbs. per square inch, or an additional stress of 11,700 lbs. per square inch, which is clearly important.

The effects of plastic yield in various directions were discussed at considerable length. One point was the possibility that if plastic yield occurs in the concrete in compression, it might also occur in concrete in shear and adhesion, which would allow some gradual slip and relief of stress in the rods. Though it is impossible to speak dogmatically about this, the author, for various reasons, is of opinion that this effect, if it occurs at all, was too slight in the experiments described to be important.

One of the beams was wetted and kept wetted, with the object of throwing further light on shrinkage and plastic yield. The idea was that if shrinkage was due merely to drying-out, wetting should remove it and part of the deflection on account of shrinkage should disappear. Actually, a slight reduction of deflection was observed at first, but this was followed by a further increase in deflection. This would seem to indicate that shrinkage is attributable more to the irreversible changes associated with hardening than with drying-out, the subsequent increase of deflection resulting from the restarting of the hardening process by the wetting; and this is consistent with the fact that concrete only grows in strength when kept moist.

Removal of the load from one of the beams 30 weeks after casting, resulted in a reduction of deflection corresponding with the elastic deflection due to the load; all deflection due to breaking down of concrete in tension, shrinkage and plastic yield remaining as a permanent set.

The effect of shrinkage and plastic yield on stresses and design was then discussed, and the results of calculation based on these factors are claimed to be entirely consistent with actual stresses and strains recorded on buildings given earlier in the paper. They are held to prove that rods stressed in compression to 21,500 lbs. per square inch require to be provided with close and efficient cross ties.

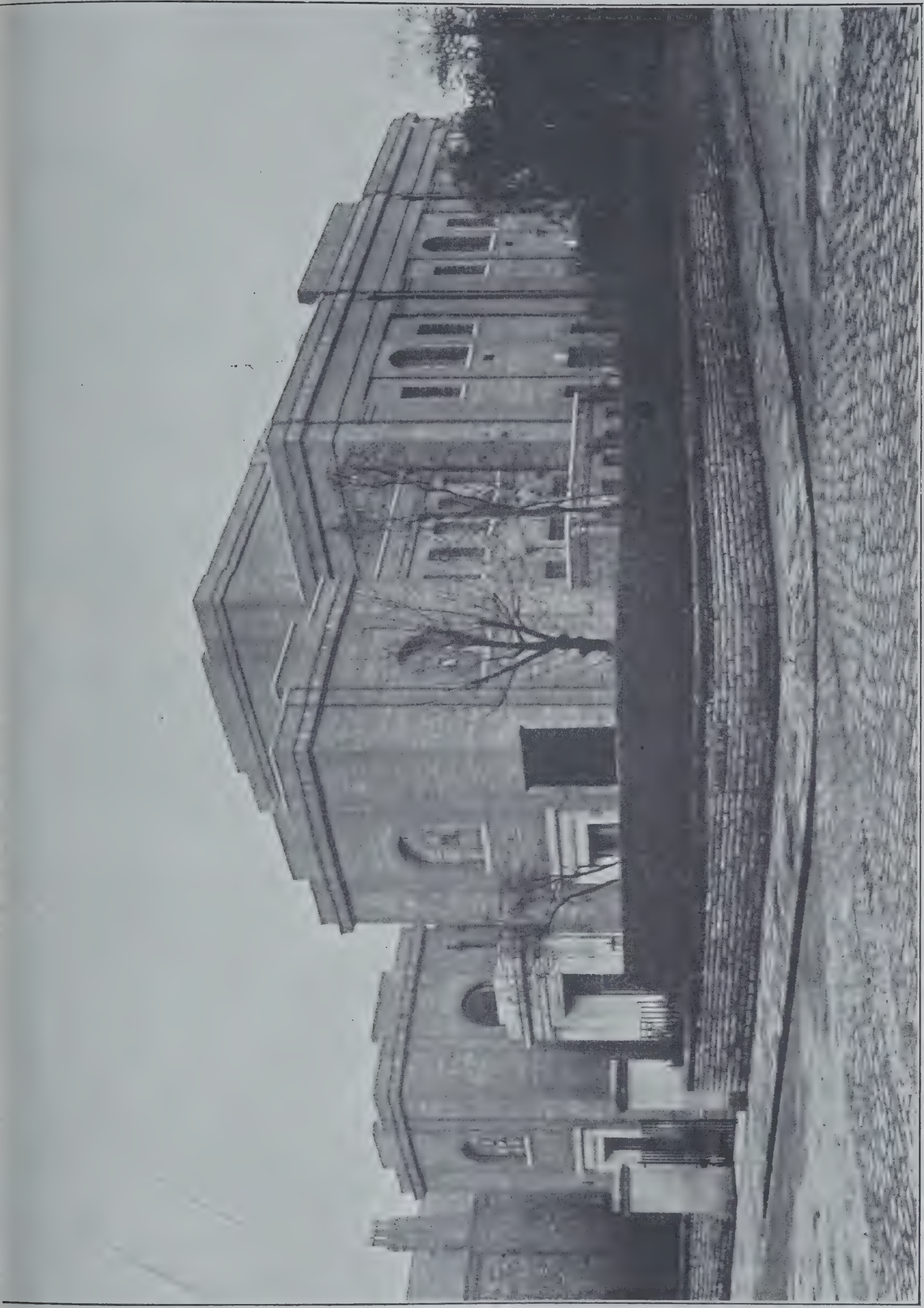
The author, in conclusion, recognises that the safety of reinforced concrete rests, not on laboratory tests, but on practical experience on a large scale. The laboratory tests help to explain phenomena encountered in practice and to avoid weak forms of construction. Columns with longitudinal rods and little binding have proved to be weak in practice. The tests, indicating very high stresses in the rods, supply the reason; but the weakness can be avoided by the use of close and ample bindings and hoopings.

The question arises as to the effect of this newly-recognised factor in structural members of large size as compared with the small specimens used in the tests described. Arguing that large members will have more volume for a given surface and will take longer to dry out, it is at least possible that they may remain in a (colloidal and) plastic condition so that the yield may be greater. The possibility of the steel stresses ultimately reaching the yield point may have to be considered. It is clear that they will not go beyond this point, since any further shortening of the concrete will be less than the shortening necessary to raise the stress in the steel after the yield point. If this is regarded as the final condition which may in time be reached, the stresses can easily be determined.

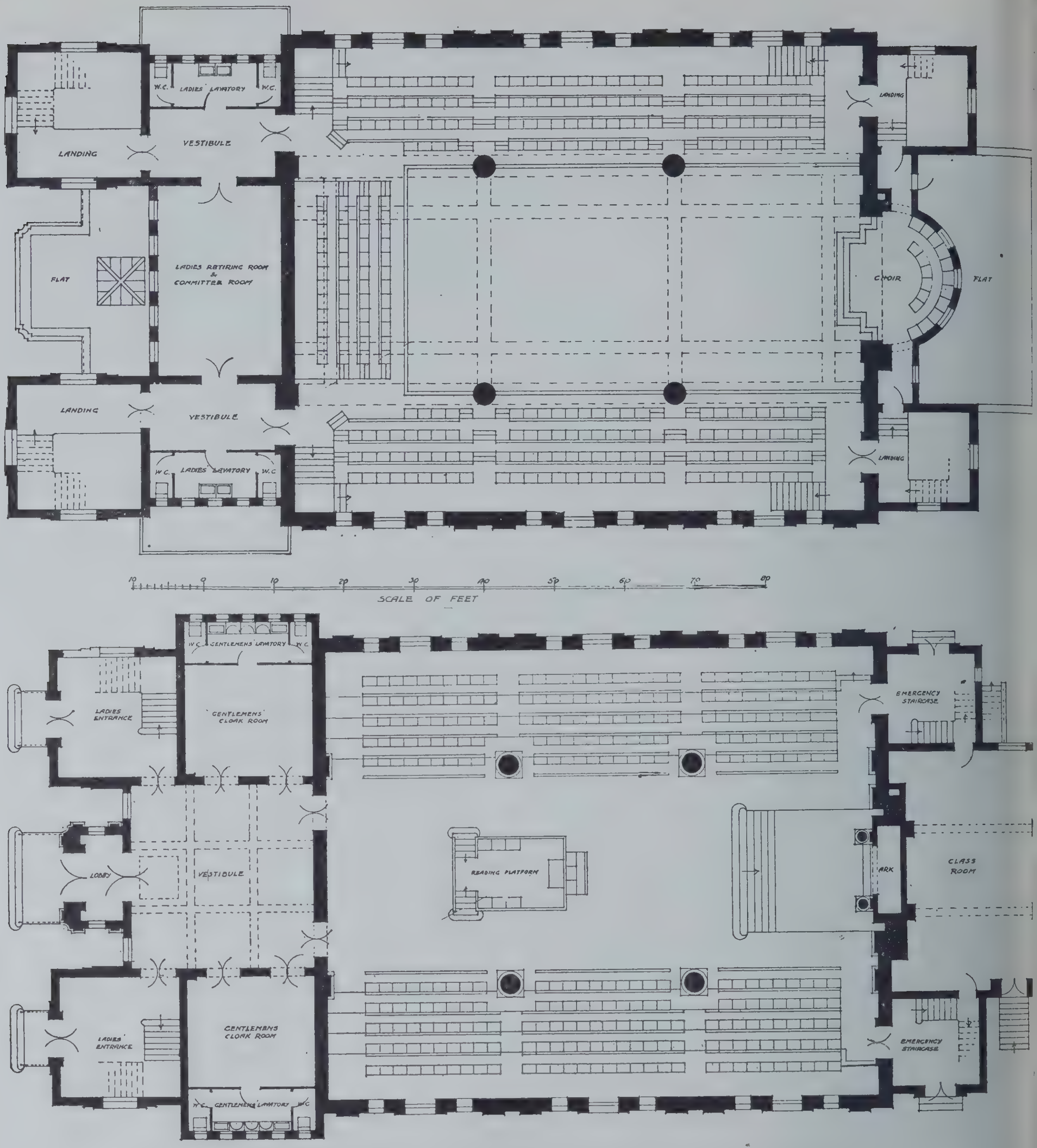
It remains to consider whether a concrete column with a low stress in concrete and the steel stressed to the yield point would be dangerous. A steel strut stressed to the yield point would be highly dangerous, and would buckle if it were unsupported; it is not clear that it is dangerous when encased in concrete and hooped laterally with efficient and close lateral bindings. Experience in actual buildings, many of which have carried their full load for much more than twelve years, is very strong evidence that the construction is entirely safe. Failure of concrete buildings of reputable design and construction are practically unknown.

That the effects of gradually increasing deflections have not been more noticed in practice, the author

(*Continued on p.* 798.)



NEW SYNAGOGUE, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER.
The late DELISSA JOSEPH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



NEW SYNAGOGUE, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER: GALLERY AND GROUND FLOOR PLANS.
The late DELISSA JOSEPH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

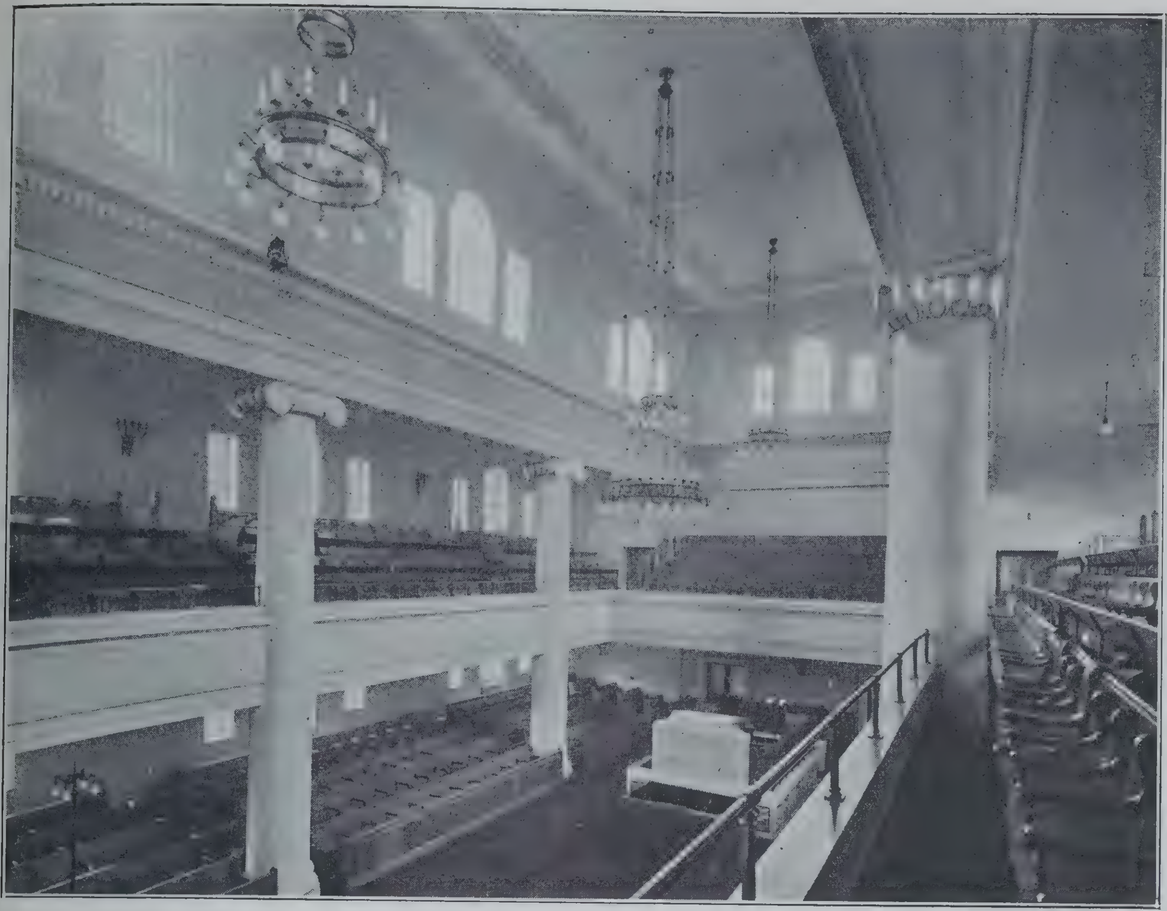
New Synagogue at Withington

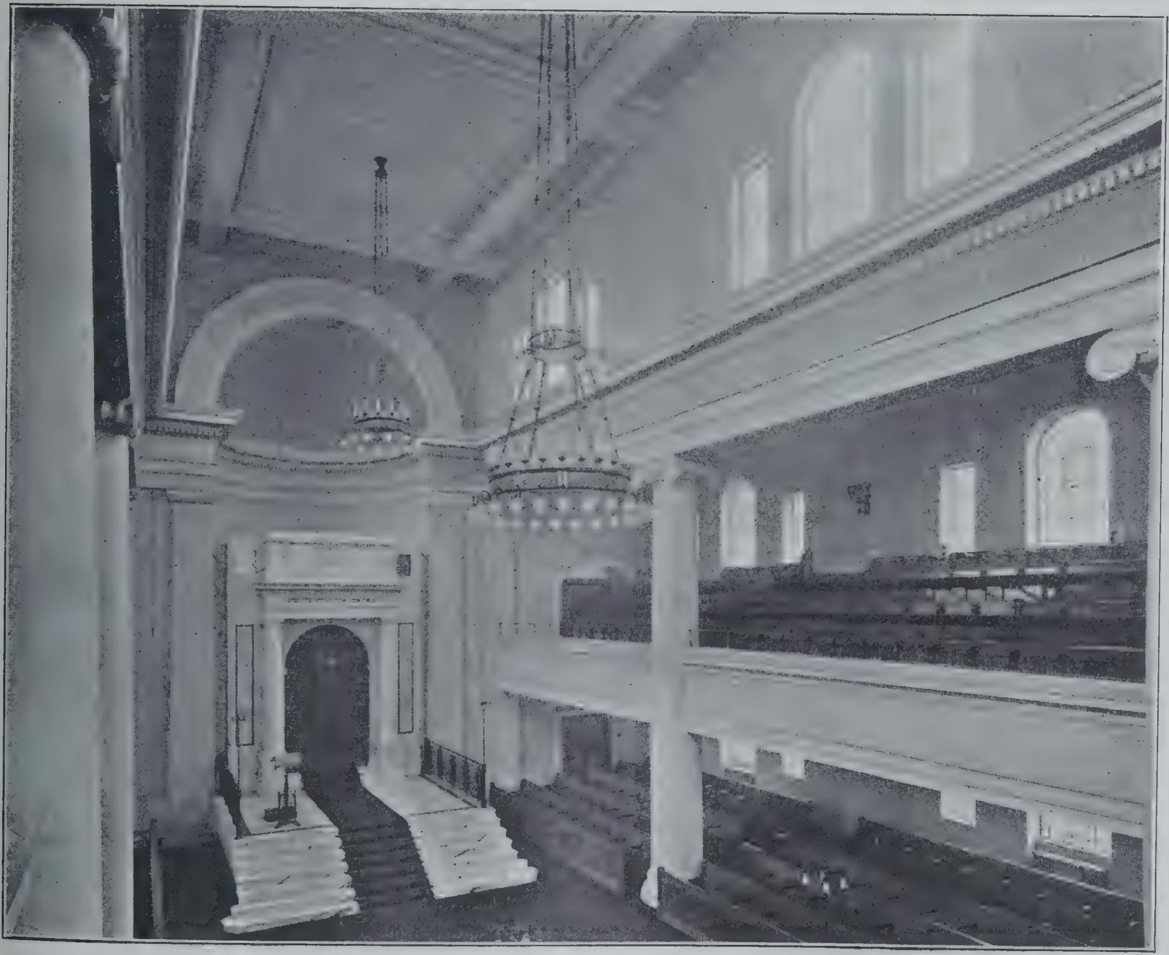
It is understood that great difficulty has been experienced in establishing an architectural convention which is universally suitable for synagogues. Halls for religious observances must always have some distinctive mark such as will separate them not only from secular buildings, but also from other halls belonging to different denominations. It cannot be said that the building here illustrated, a synagogue designed by the late Mr. Delissa Joseph, and completed under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Sunlight, has this distinctive quality in any special degree, but at least it has the merit of being an agreeable composition, in which the Classic style is utilised to give an effect of restraint and sobriety. The entrance portico, an essay in Roman Doric, is set between two projecting wings, which are, however, successfully dominated by the tall façade of the main hall behind. The general grouping of the parts is skilful and the building looks well from all sides.

The plan leaves nothing to be desired. The vestibule leads to an entrance hall, with staircases on either side giving access to a gallery. The hall of worship or auditorium is a lofty rectangular chamber, hav
at its far end a platform with an apse in which
choir is accommodated. The interior view here rep
duced shows a view of part of the platform and a
and also the gallery with clerestory above. It
perhaps unfortunate that the Ionic columns supp
ing the latter should ignore the parapet of the gall
which feature, in consequence, appears to be an aft
thought; for the organic shapes of the columns
complete in themselves and take no formal cognisa
of this important horizontal element impinging aga
them at a point approximately half-way between th
bases and capitals. Apart from this, however,
composition has the quality of repose and is not w
out dignity.

The general contractors were Messrs. Wm. Tho
& Son, Ltd., Manchester. The sub-contractors
cluded: Messrs. The Crittall Manufacturing Co., L
Braintree (windows); Messrs. Fenning & Co., L
London (marble); Messrs. W. H. Fraley & Son, L
Birmingham (marble); Messrs. J. & H. Patteson, M
chester (marble); Messrs. W. J. Burroughes & S
Ltd., London (heating); Messrs. J. Gibbons & S

(*Continued on page* 790.)





NEW SYNAGOGUE, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER.
The late DELISSA JOSEPH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

CORRESPONDENCE

The City of Towers

To the Editor of The Architect and Building News.

Sir,—I read with interest Mr. Edward Unwin's comment on the article which I wrote on Mr. Raymond Hood's suggestions.

I have given a copy of Mr. Unwin's letter to Mr. Hood, who unfortunately was just on the point of returning to the United States, but I have hopes that he will comment upon it later.

From verbal comments of Mr. Hood's I gather that he is not in agreement with Mr. Unwin's remarks with regard to elevators. Mr. Unwin suggests definite limitations to the heights of buildings due to the elevator problem, but it is difficult to feel perfectly convinced that such apparent limitations will not be overcome. Apparently the tall building is still a very practicable proposition: the Book Tower in Detroit is 80 storeys high and the proposed Larkin Building in New York was to have been considerably taller than that. Not very many years ago the elevator problem for such buildings as these would have been considered insoluable, but engineering science makes such rapid strides that no one can definitely lay down limitations. It is not for me to make suggestions, but even such a thing as a two-decker elevator is not beyond the range of possibility.

As regards the traffic difficulties. It does not necessarily follow that all the ground gained by the adoption of towers would be devoted to street area, but even if this were the case there is no reason to believe that the problem of handling very many lines of traffic could not be solved. The delay at the crossings, for instance, might conceivably be overcome by an extension of the round-about system. In other words there would be main crossing centres and small centres would be spaced or crossings permitted only at stated intervals. In addition, the wide traffic avenues may be so arranged that they contain permanent parking spaces for cars: an extremely important point as, with our present streets, even when they are fairly wide, the available area is enormously reduced by parked vehicles. It seems a little unfair to suppose that with streets, say, twice as wide, the congestion would be as great as at present, and therefore it is conceivable that traffic arrangements might be worked more rapidly and smoothly. Once the space is provided the organisation of the space seems feasible.

I am not in a position to argue with any weight on Mr. Hood's proposals, but experience seems to show that the first objections raised to schemes of this kind can often be overcome by a careful development, provided that the basis for the proposal has a fair element of logic, which seems to me to be the case here. I can only hope that Mr. Hood himself will be able to reply to Mr. Unwin's interesting criticism.

Yours faithfully,
Howard Robertson.

36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Deterioration of Pine Wood

To the Editor, The Architect & Building News.

Sir,—I take the liberty of sending you a few samples of wood taken from separate beams which have deteriorated, and I would be pleased if you would let me know what the disease is, and what in your opinion would be the remedy to prevent it taking place.—Yours faithfully,

P. Reilly, *Secretary.*

Co. Council Office, Court House, Cavan.

[The samples of wood submitted are pieces of pine sapwood tunnelled by the common furniture beetle (Anobium punctatum). This beetle lays its eggs in chinks, cracks and crevices in various timbers, and the grubs or worms hatching from the eggs tunnel into the wood, often seriously honeycombing it. N infrequently this beetle and its grubs are associate with Dry Rot and other fungi, and in the presen instance fungal decay is also present.

The remedies for furniture beetle are numerous, bu it should be pointed out that only repeated treatmen of infested timber with a reliable insecticide or woo preservative is of any real value.

Of the many substances available for treating woo apart from such substance as creosote, which di colours the wood, petrol, paraffin and turpentine a the cheapest and most efficient; but recently a su stance known as Ortho-di-chlor benzene has been use with success. It can be obtained from most chemist —J. W. M.]

[*Note.—We are always glad to assist readers whe possible with expert opinion on matters of techni detail or difficulty. On account of pressure on o space, and the fact that most of the enquiries receive are of individual rather than general interest, it our rule to send the replies by post and not publi them in our columns. We reserve the right, howeve to publish replies on any matter, as in the case abov that appear to us to be of value to reade generally.*—Ed.]

Westminster Abbey

To the Editor of The Architect and Building New

As regards the proposed addition to Westminst Abbey, there is no architect *in the world* who cou do the work. The Spirit that inspired such wor has gone, the art is lost; look at St. Alban's Abbe for instance.

Is there anyone who would have the impudence suggesting an alteration to the Parthenon or an i provement in a picture by any of the Masters?— am, yours faithfully,

Thos. M. Deane, B.A.

Penmaenmawr, N. Wales.

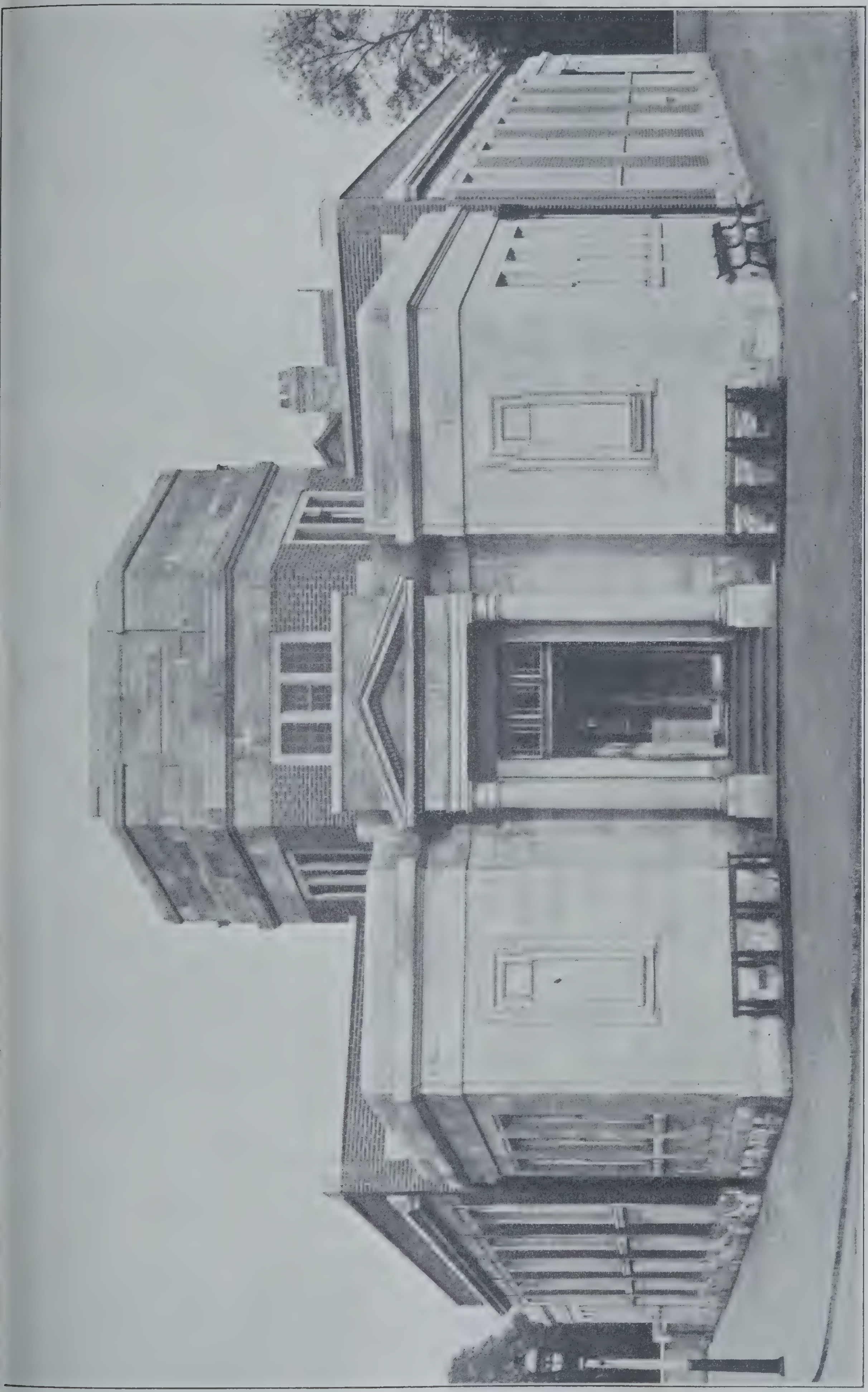
The Doric Column

To the Editor of The Architect and Building New

Sir,—I have followed with interest the controver in your columns with regard to the teaching the Orders, and particularly a recent letter in rep to " Student." I have duly noted the literary sty of the letter, and its provocative excellence. Mig I be allowed to take up the cudgels for a moment behalf of the " die-hard " method?

Your correspondent has, it appears, suffered mu from the Doric Order—griefs comparable to those bore in early youth from the multiplication-tab five-finger exercises and Latin verbs! Such a growing pains. But behold us proudly on t threshold of our profession, and plunged again in a similar drudgery. We may well ask—Can beau be lassoed with a tape measure? When we ha committed the Doric Order to paper in terms modules and parts, are we any nearer to the secr of the Parthenon? What have we gained besid self-discipline and a sense of virtue? I maintain th you cannot master the perfection of that outline wit out training your sense of beauty. Turn modul and parts into feet and inches, you have a scale work to—in the same terms in which you yours are destined to work. The mistake is probably th there it generally stops, and the Doric Order is ne begun, to stop again at the vital part. The wh form must be visualised—and that takes trouble a imagination and a little knowledge. It is not enou to study the Cap in the British Museum, fine thou that is—or the frieze, or even the Elgin Marbles seen as they are close to the eye. Study these thin

(*Continued on p.* 814.)



WITHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Henry Price, A.R.I.B.A., Manchester City Architect.

Ltd., Manchester (plaster work); Messrs. General Electric Co., Ltd., London (electric light fittings); Messrs. W. T. Allen & Co., London (wrot-iron work, handrails, etc.); Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd. (steelwork); Messrs. T. Lightfoot & Co., Manchester (plumbing); Messrs. Electric Lighting and Power Co. (E. M. Austin), London (wiring, etc.).

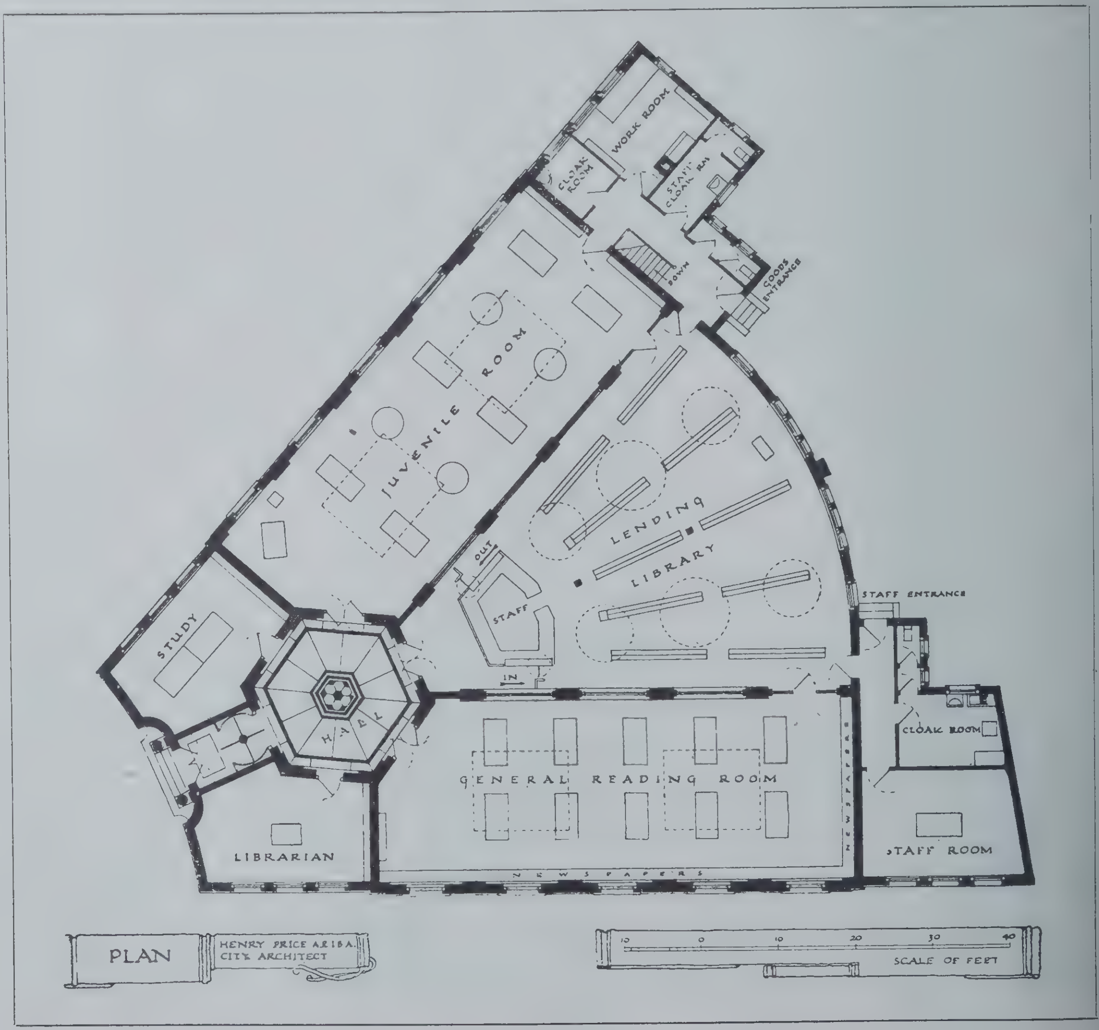
Withington Library

This building, designed by Mr. Henry Price, the City Architect of Manchester, is a highly attractive composition, in which full advantage is taken of the corner site. Entering by a vestibule, we proceed to a lofty hexagonal hall which, although of small area on plan, amply suffices to give access to five rooms, of which the largest is the lending library immediately opposite the entrance. This is of triangular shape, and, besides being illuminated by a series of windows on the curved frontage towards the rear, has six circular top lights. The bookshelves radiate towards the entrance, where counters for the staff are conveniently placed. To the right and left of this central apartment are the general reading room and juvenile room respectively, both fine rectangular rooms with rows of tall windows towards the street. The hall also gives access to a study and to the librarian's private room. At the far end of the three large rooms are doors leading to cloakrooms, lavatories and separate entrances for the staff and workrooms. The plan is admirable in its apparent inevitability. The elevations also reflect the ordered simplicity of the plan and display an admirable formality. The entrance portico is pedimented and set between two blank wall faces relieved by decorative panels, while the requisite focal interest to the whole building is provided by the hexagonal to over the hall, which is surmounted by a tall st parapet. The flanks of the building form symmetri compositions of which the centre portions are hig than the wings. The façades are of sand-faced br and Portland stone. This is an example of a sm public building excellently planned and imbued w an appropriate architectural character.

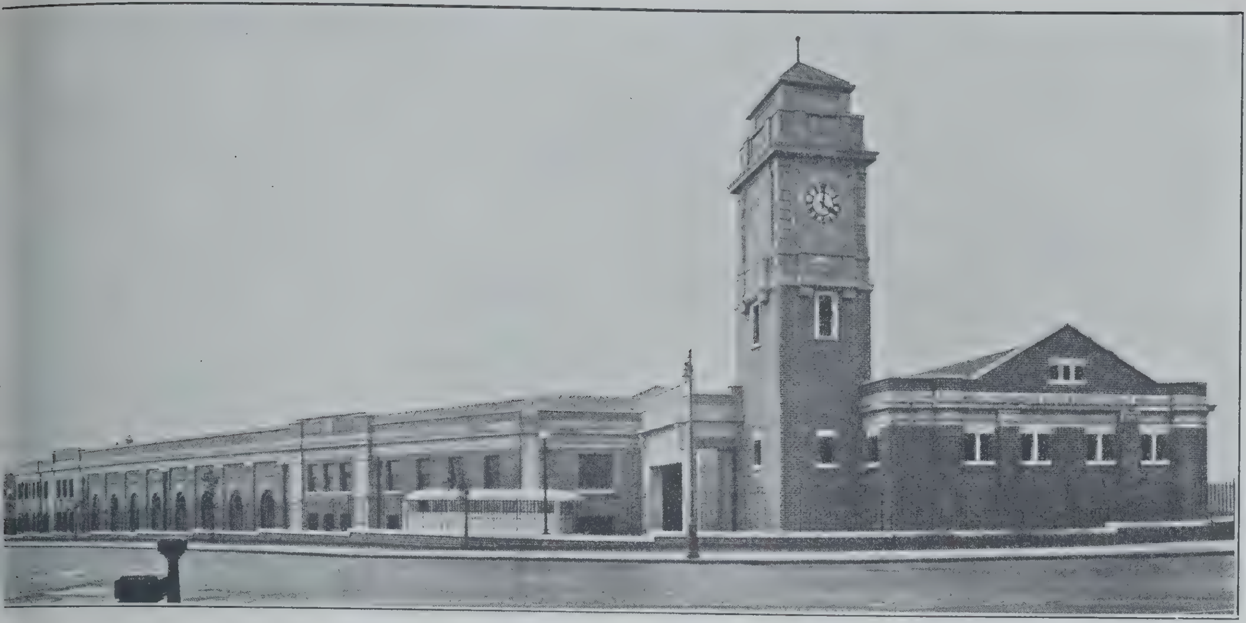
The general contractors were Messrs. C. H. N manton & Son, Ltd., Plymouth Grove, Manches The sub-contractors included: Mr. F. C. H Clarence Road, Longsight (fittings carried out polished oak); Messrs. Van Kannel Revolving D Co. (1926), Ltd. (entrance doors); Messrs. Elli Ellis & Co., Manchester (heating); Messrs. S. Oak & Sons, Manchester (plumber work); Messrs. Con & Co., Manchester (wall tiling and terrazzo pavi Messrs. J. Broomhead & Sons, Ltd., Salford (pla work and painting); Messrs. R. H. Clampett, Pa Street, Piccadilly (electric lighting); Messrs. Ro son & Kershaw, Manchester (smith and ironfoun work); executors of Alex. Mackay, Oldham (ma work).

The Parr's Wood Motor Bus Dep

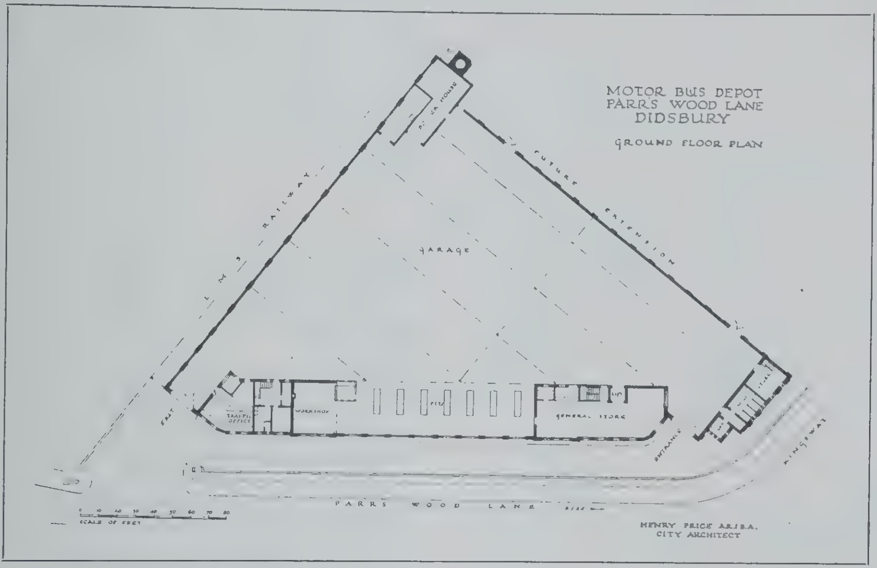
The enormous increase in the number of mo buses which nowadays crowd the streets has nec tated the building of garages so large that t demand an architectural treatment. It is to the cr of the Corporation of Manchester that it is the municipal body to give to such a garage the imp ance and status it deserves, and the building illustrated, designed by Mr. Henry Price, the Architect, is a praiseworthy attempt to find a suit



WITHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.
HENRY PRICE, A.R.I.B.A., Manchester City Architect.



MOTOR BUS DEPOT, PARR'S WOOD LANE, DIDSBURY.
Henry Price, A.R.I.B.A., Manchester City Architect.



l expression for a bus garage. As might be ex- l, such a structure must necessarily comprise a area of one storey only, so that it is not easy ıke it highly imposing architecturally. The t that can be done is to create a centre of interest vating one n of the e, and this vhat Mr. r Price has at one r of the ng he has d a clock which is iable inas- as it serves ilitarian se, while same time vides the ite formal sis with- vhich the would some- lull. Even from the however, the building has elements of composi- hich give it a certain distinction, as, for in- the arcade on the long façade, which has rs between each bay and has at either extremity ıtly projecting pavilion with raised parapet. Moreover, the contrast of red brickwork with stone facings brightens up the design, the stone being used effectively yet economically at special points of the composition. The tower itself is of interesting design, but it is perhaps questionable whether the horizontal projection, or "belt," half-way up its height is altogether a satisfactory feature. In the interior, which is also here illustrated, there is accommodation for fifty motor-buses.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. H. Billings & Co., Green Lane, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. The sub-contractors included: Messrs. Lambourne & Co., Ltd., Manchester (steel-work); Messrs. J. & E. Moores, Manchester (mason work); Messrs. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford (carpentry and joinery work); Messrs. T. Kilburn & Son, Manchester (slating); Messrs. J. A.

(Continued on page 814)

ENTRANCE DETAILS.

INTERIOR.

MOTOR BUS DEPOT, PARR'S WOOD LANE, DIDSBURY.
Henry Price, A.R.I.B.A., Manchester City Architect.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Landscape Architecture

The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect; an Autobiography. By T. H. Mawson. Pp. xvi, 368. (London: The Richards Press.) Price 25s. net.

It is pretty generally held that the man who writes an autobiography never presents himself in the character most clearly recognised by his intimates. True, it requires more than a little courage to write one at all; and there is always an urge, in the writing, to colour one's accomplishments by one's ideals, by those deeply-hidden aspirations that are concealed from, and unsuspected by, even bosom friends. Generally, the most successful kind of autobiography is that which deals very fully with a man's work, for it is always possible to learn from it much of the personality of the author which modesty or diffidence prevents him from putting directly on paper. Mr. Mawson presents us with just such an autobiography, giving a very full account of his early struggles to obtain a competence and recognition; of his gradual progress, despite the difficulties attendant on a rather specialised profession, and the placating of uncomprehending or obstreperous clients, to a position of eminence as a designer of gardens and parks and as an authority on the lay-out of cities.

As a designer, Mr. Mawson stands midway between the extreme formality of Le Notre and his school and the naturalistic ideas of Capability Brown and Paxton. His aim has been to unite nature and art unobtrusively, to shade off, as it were, the purely artificial lines of the building into the natural forms of its surroundings. For this reason, his formalised setting of the house is never pushed too far into the surrounding landscape, and it becomes less formal as it extends from the house.

It was probably the experience gained in the layout of private and public gardens that no doubt led him to study that larger type of lay-out which town-planning represents; and this new interest, coinciding with the beginnings of the world-wide movement towards better and more beautiful cities, eventually led to his engagement to draw up plans for city development in many parts of two continents of the world.

It is sad to reflect that, but for ill-health, the leisure to write this book might never have come about in such a busy life. Mr. Mawson's regrettable loss in this respect leaves us the gainers by a very interesting volume, from which much useful information may be acquired about the rehabilitation of a branch of design that had been allowed to languish and fall into disrepute during the greater part of the Victorian era.

Kelly's Directory of the Building Trades

The 16th edition of the above-mentioned Directory has just been published, price 50s. net.

This Directory covers, and constitutes a guide to, the Building and Allied Trades. It embraces England, Scotland and Wales, and the principal towns in Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. In addition to the names of upwards of 20,000 builders, it gives also the names of those engaged in the allied professions and trades, such as builders in concrete; plumbers and glaziers; gasfitters; sanitary engineers; architects; land and estate agents; surveyors, etc.; and of manufacturers and suppliers of the different articles and materials used.

The book comprises:—A places section, giving the names of each county, arranged alphabetically under the towns and villages; an alphabetical classification of trades for the London Postal District, arran
with the names under each trade heading in al
betical order; a similar classification of trades for
rest of England, Scotland and Wales.

Denmark

*Denmark. A Modern Guide to the Land and
People.* By Clive Holland. Pp. xii-180,
illustrations. London: Simpkin, Marshall &
Price 3s. 6d. net.

The average Briton is beginning to manifest s
of the interest in Denmark which the Dane has
taken in England as the best customer of his coun
That accounts, in some measure, for the appear
of this guide, which is packed with information a
this little country, its people, institutions, cust
art and historic buildings. No one need be dete
from visiting Denmark on account of language
culty, for the Danes not only take account of the
and dislikes of their chief customer in bacon
other produce, but also study his language as a us
adjunct to retaining and increasing trade with
Mr. Holland does not go deeply into the reasons
the success of Danish agriculture, nor does he
us a survey of modern developments in Danish a
tecture that those in the know have stated shoul
studied as a prelude to inspecting the modern b
ings in Sweden which have excited so much atten
in recent years. But upon the historic buildi
such as the Royal Castles and Palaces, the book
vides a wealth of information. We may expect, th
fore, that students of architecture will visit Denm
in increasing numbers, and for practical assist
in their travels they could not be better armed
with a copy of this guide.

The Ideal Kinema

Architects will find much to interest them in
Ideal Kinema, the special supplement to *The K
matograph Weekly*, of November 10. This is a re
of progress in the design and equipment of
Kinema, with numerous illustrations of re
examples in England, America, Germany, etc.
Robert Atkinson contributes an article on "
Architect's Problem"; Mr. J. R. Leathart deals
"The Provincial Kinema," where design is a
office asset; Mr. Hope Bagenal has an article on pr
planning to meet acoustical requirements; Mr. Clo
Williams Ellis discusses "Atmospheric Decoratio
and Mr. R. E. Enthoven considers the effec
"Colour Decoration" in its appeal to the emot
Various specialists deal with the technical equip
of these buildings.

Books Received

Twenty Woodcuts by George H. Wood. Wi
Foreword by John F. Greenwood, A.
(Manchester: Sherratt & Hughes). 5s. net.

The Ley Hunter's Manual. By Alfred Wat
(London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.). 2s. n

National Ancient Monuments Year Book. (I
trated). Edited by John Swarbrick, F.R.I.
(The Wykeham Press). 3s. 6d. net.

A Short Critical History of Architecture. B
Heathcote Stratham. Second Edition, re
and enlarged under the editorship of G. Ma
Aylwin, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford). 16s. 0d. n

The Natural Lighting of Picture Galleries.
lished by the Department of Scientific
Industrial Research under the authority of
Majesty's Stationery Office.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—X

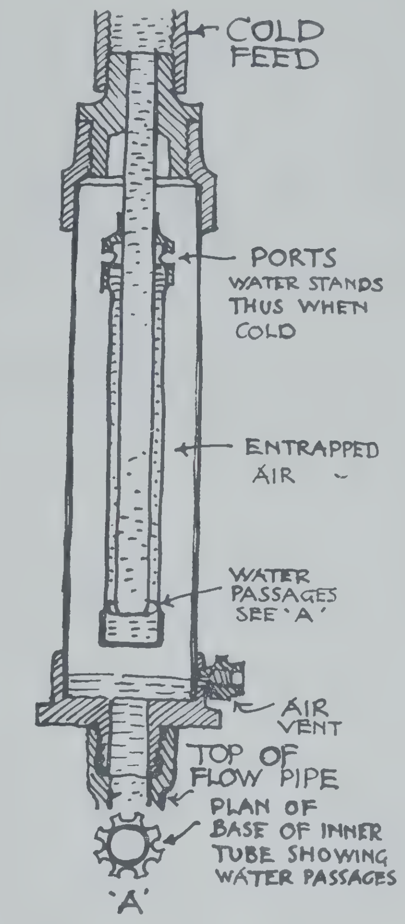
By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

ie recent foretaste of winter turns everyone's
ls to ways and means of house-warming, and
who possess mechanical appliances are hastily
hauling them, while those who do not are either
ing or pitying those who do.

a year—hardly a month—
es without the addition of some
means or device to the re-
es available for generating or
ing heat, and though many
merely do in a slightly easier
etter way what has already
possible, yet some are of a
actly innovating kind.

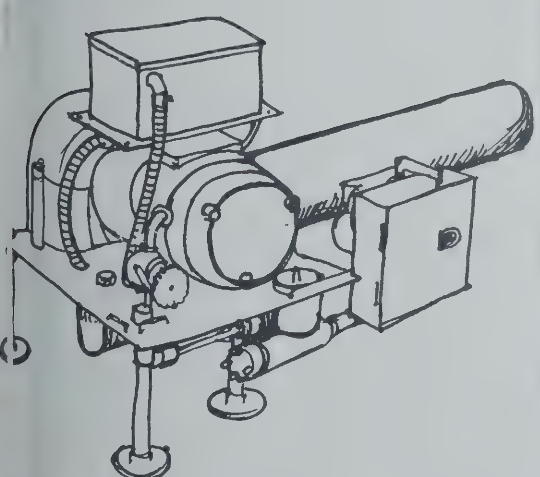
few such accessories which
be of use in connection with
ing services have recently
to my notice, and a few
rks may be of use to others
have been faced with similar
ulties to those which led to
discovery.

ere are in existence many
al heating systems in which,
her from long rambling pipe-
unfavourable levels or origi-
niggardliness in fixing pipe
the circulation to distant
s is apt to be sluggish unless
oiler is continually forced—
ometimes even then. In such
mstances an accelerated cir-
ion has been a possible
rce, where power to drive
type of forcing apparatus is
able. This is not always the
however, and even when it is,
hythmic noise of a pump or
lator can become very worry-
uring the stillness of night—
l harbour recollections of the
yance of a dripping tap or
and sometimes even the tiny
of an electric transformer
s enough to wear weak nerves
eaking point. The introduction of a motor-
n pump or circulator into a private house is
fore not to be undertaken lightly. A novel
ance, called by the makers a " booster," seems admirably fitted for use in such conditions. This utilises the expansive force of water when heated, to compress imprisoned air and impart an impulse to the circulation. Its installation involves some changes in an existing installation, chiefly involving the cold feed and the expansion pipe, but these are usually not serious. In a new installation considerable reductions in pipe sizes and boiler power can be effected if a booster is installed from the start. The booster itself is a small simple device made in four sizes, from 12 inches to 13 inches long and 2½ inches to 3 inches in diameter. It is attached to the expansion pipe and becomes the only passage for expanding and contracting water or make-up feed water. The makers of the apparatus are Messrs. Bagley & Parker, Ltd., 121 Suffolk Street, Birmingham.

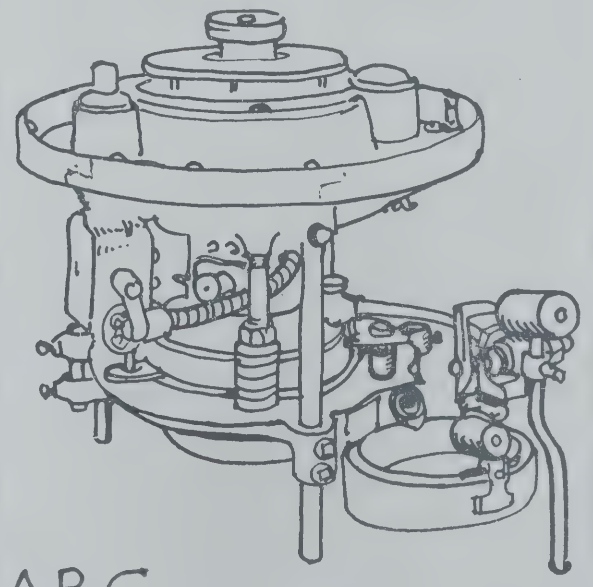

COLD FEED
PORTS WATER STANDS THUS WHEN COLD
ENTRAPPED AIR
WATER PASSAGES SEE 'A'
AIR VENT
TOP OF FLOW PIPE
PLAN OF BASE OF INNER TUBE SHOWING WATER PASSAGES
'A'

"BOOSTER" SKETCH SECTION

The average man has hardly been convinced that to instal a coke or anthracite boiler and some system of heat distribution from a central source is the normal thing, before he must be prepared to consider it old-fashioned. Within the limits of the moderate-sized house the sounds of stoking, clinkering, and fuel shovelling are apt to be painfully apparent, and as the two former almost necessarily take place last thing at night and early in the morning, and are admirably conducted by the network of metal pipes to which the boiler is attached, there are found to be drawbacks (as usual) to the most seemingly perfect of systems. America, which is an oil-producing country, has for some time since turned to liquid fuel in such cases. The direct financial advantage which America enjoys from this change is lacking in this country, but the incidental benefits of cleanliness, quiet, responsiveness, and automaticity remain and



AR·WIN·AC"
OIL-BURNER



ABC OIL BURNER

make a strong appeal. Earliest efforts here were directed to the large heating plant, and many such have run on oil-fuel now for some years. The smaller self-contained unit plant is now, however, becoming available, including types adapted for installation inside the vertical hot water boiler in place of the grate bottom, and also externally to the firefront in the case of sectional boilers. Though an extraordinary degree of automaticity is reached and safety devices to guard against almost every predicable contingency are incorporated, it must not be overlooked that all such appliances are intricate pieces of mechanism, so that some degree of understanding is desirable among users. In these days of "owner-drivers" and "wireless fans," however, the degree of knowledge necessary to be assured of the plant's continued well-being is common property and needless apprehension may be decried. Two points, however, which are not strictly of a mechanical nature, should be carefully guarded. The heavy fuel oil will be stored in a tank, which for economical replenishment should contain a margin of capacity over that of the ordinary road-delivery tank. Though there is no special reason to anticipate leakage of this tank, if it should occur, six tons or so of heavy oil is an unpleasant thing to find flowing about the floor, and it is desirable to arrange for its restriction within the cellar or other store in which the tank is located by building up a solid wall to sufficient height across the doorway to constitute the apartment a well or sump capable of holding the contents of the tank. The second safeguard requisite is against the danger of accumulation and subsequent explosion of unconsumed gases in the boiler flue—very similar in effect to the familiar explosion of motor gases in the silencer, and more alarming in result. The boiler flue should be without pockets such as might occur if an iron pipe were connected to the partially filled-in throating over an old range-opening, and it should be of approximately even diameter throughout.

In the field of electric heating we are all now familiar with the two most general types of heater—the little bowl heater, and the more powerful "electric fire." In passing, I cannot help expressing regret that so many of both types seem to be based on perverted ideals of "flashiness" coupled with expiring remnants of *l'art nouveau* shapes. A relative newcomer is the "Morganite" radiator, which has its distinctive points. "Morganite" is a specially prepared glazed pottery which is itself the heating element. Made in panels, it contains no metal parts other than the terminals, and emits radiant heat at a temperature which never rises to glow-point and is incapable of igniting paper or fabric. As such it seems very well adapted for bedroom or nursery heating, where it can be introduced in portable panels mounted somewhat similarly to fire-screens. It is also made up suitably for public halls and similar buildings, as a permanent attachment, where it offers some advantages as compared with other systems in ease of installation and freedom from disturbance of existing decorations. For ordinary domestic use its negative qualities on the side of cheerfulness detract from its appeal. The Morgan Crucible Co., of Battersea, are the patentees of the material, and manufacture fittings for various public and private uses.

Personal Note

Plymouth Corporation Works Committee has appointed Mr. Edgar Gooding Catchpole, A.R.I.B.A., of Blackburn, as deputy borough architect.

Competition Review

Proposed Extension to the Municipal Col
of Technology, Manchester

The Corporation of the City of Manchester decided to invite designs for an extension of College of Technology on a site adjoining the pre building in Sackville Street and Whitworth St Mr. Alan E. Munby and Mr. Henry M. Fletcher be the assessors for the competition. Premium £500, £400 and £300 will be awarded. The conditions attach to the payment of fees to the a tect carrying out the work, which, it is estimated, cost not more than £170,000. Designs must be mitted to the Town Clerk not later than 5 Friday, March 30, 1928, and the last day for as questions with regard to the conditions is Satur December 10.

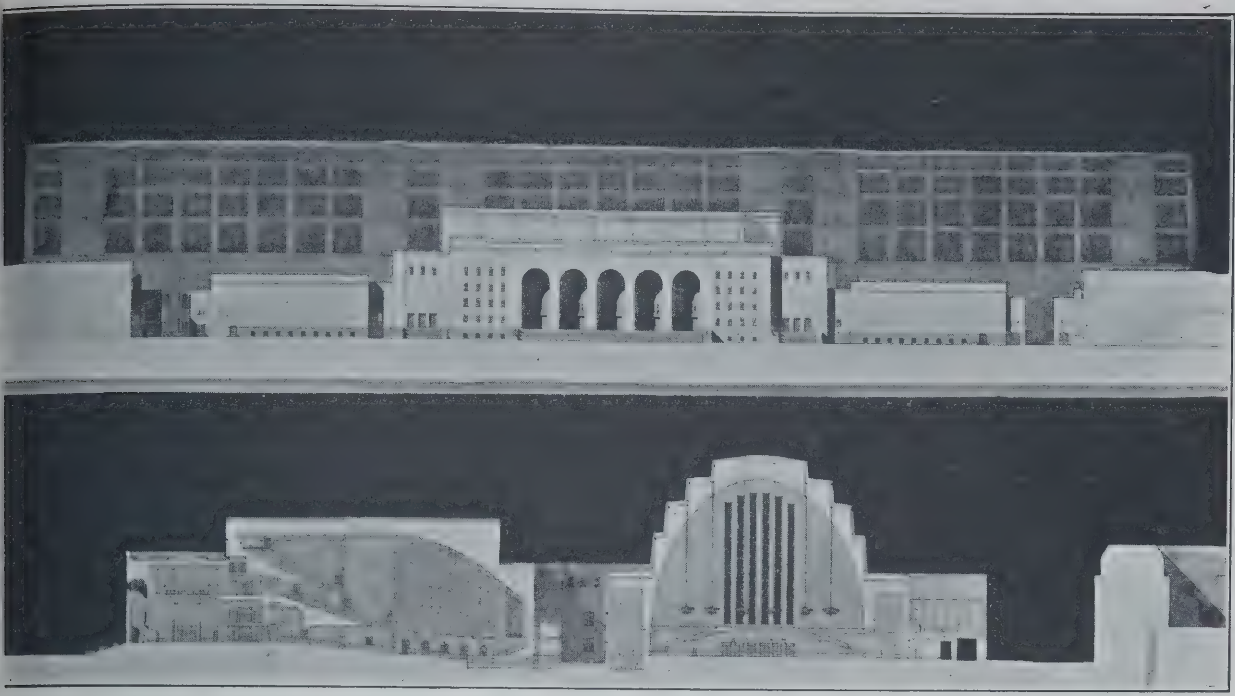
The entrants will here be required to show a great knowledge of all the technicalities conne with the building of workshops and laboratories, the task of satisfying the practical conditions an the same time designing dignified elevations wil an exceptionally difficult one, but it is anticip that the very difficulties involved will attract a l number of competitors for what must be count considerable architectural prize.

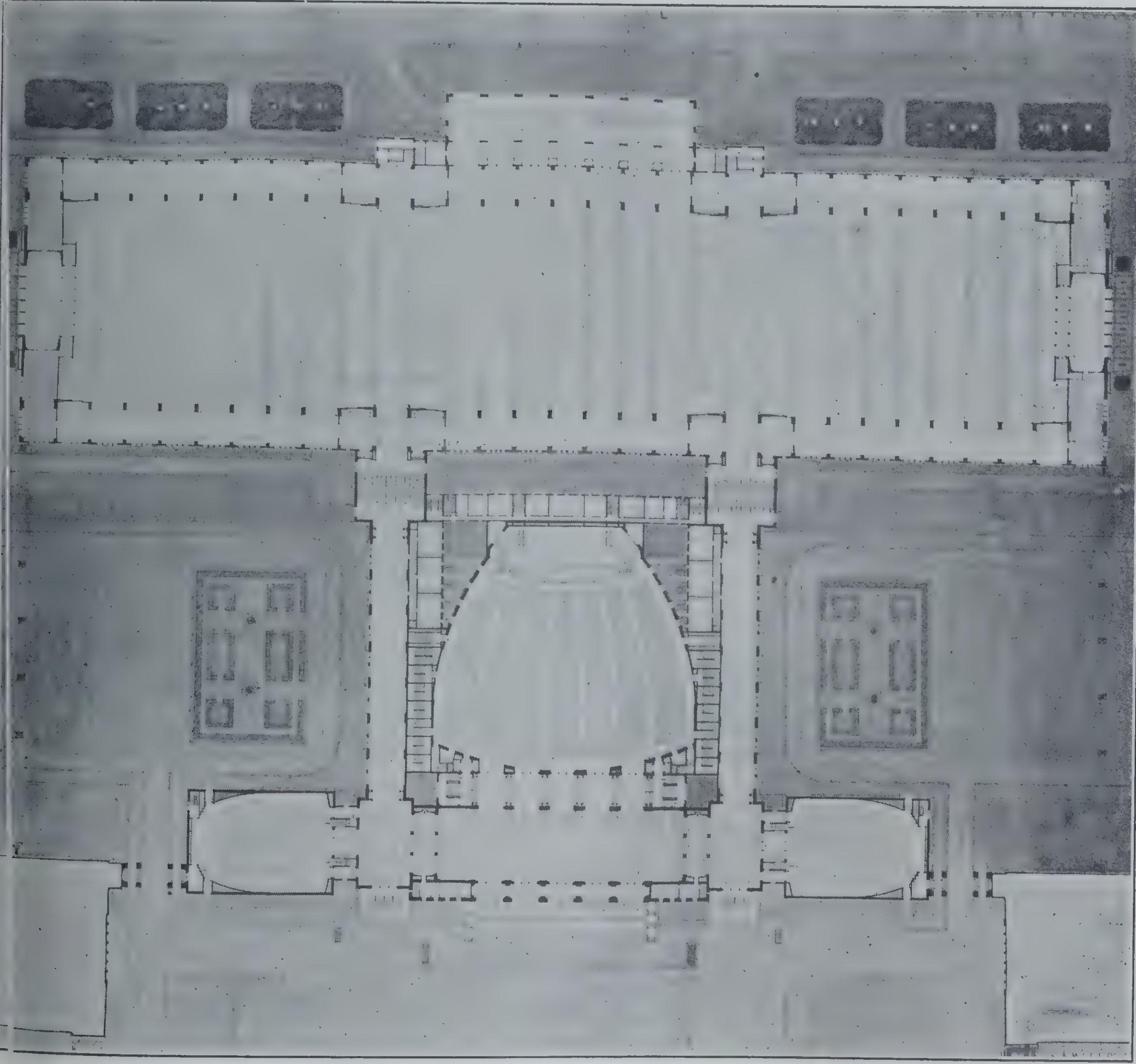
Accommodation must be found for department mechanical and electrical, municipal and sani engineering, and for the study of textiles, build physics, mining, fuel, dyes, metallurgy and chemis in addition to a library, refectory, staff and lect rooms and store-rooms, cloak-rooms and lavato Nowadays building owners, whether public or priv require a great deal for their money, and one is surprised to learn that the Corporation of Manche want not only underground garages for mo bicycles, pedal-bicycles and cars, but also a fives c "if a suitable position can be found"!

A very long list of special requirements incl top-lit laboratories for the study of heat engines, b house for testing purposes, dynamo rooms, rese laboratories "to be as free from vibration a practicable," weaving sheds, carpenters' machinists' shops, lithographic rooms, and laborat for gas analysis. In several of the rooms travel cranes will need to be provided. The assessors gest that in the design of the extension it is desir to obtain the maximum of flexibility and adaptabi In many parts of the plan it should be made poss to turn two or more rooms into one, or *vice ve* and, generally speaking, there should be as few f and permanent features in the design and const tion as is compatible with safety and convenience.

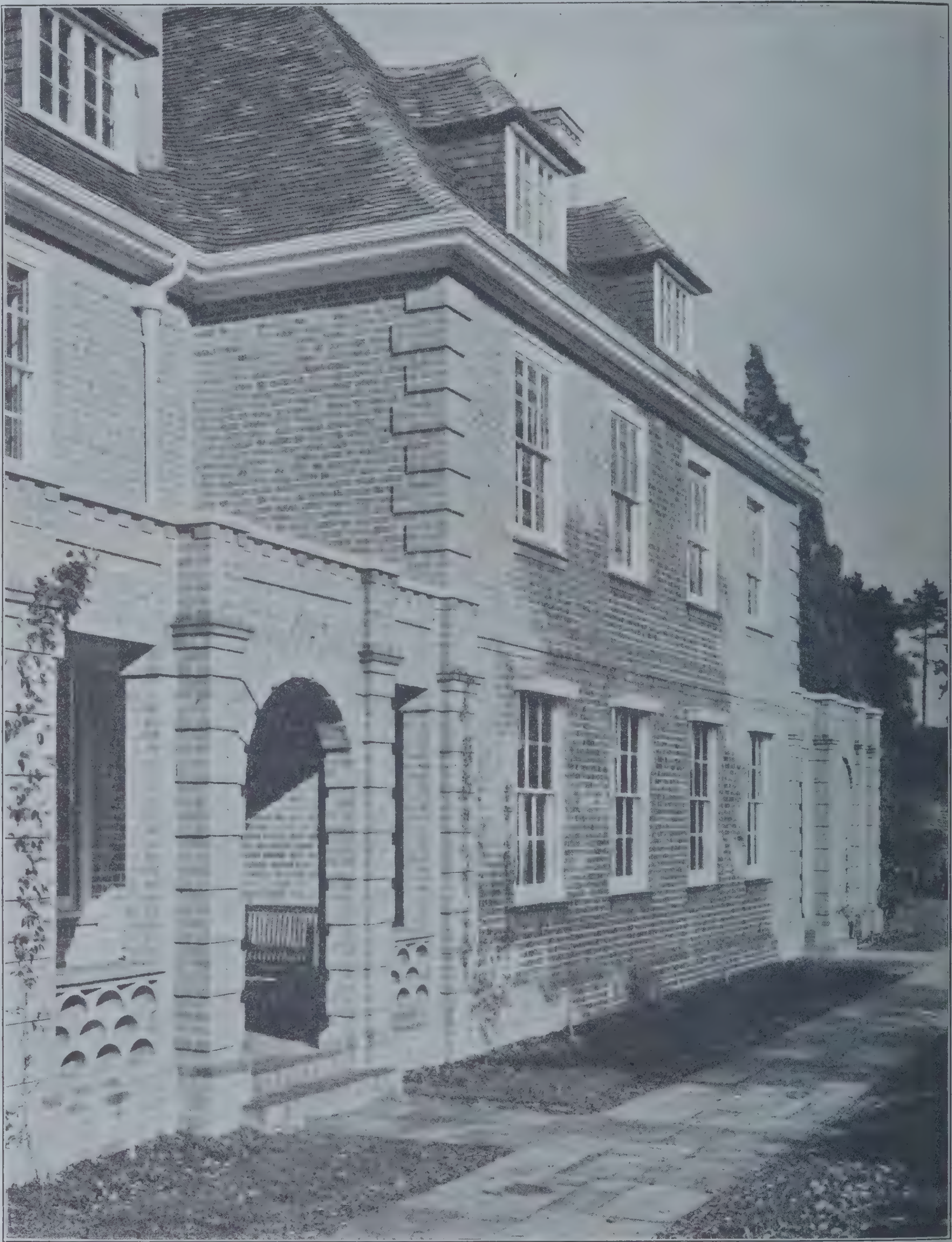
With regard to the elevations, considerable free will be left to the competitors, who may, if they th fit, set back any portion of the new building f the street line. Nor is it necessary for the façades to conform in material or style with the ex ing building so long as the main horizontal line the latter are taken account of. It appears prob that this competition will be judged very largely the plans. Entrants will be required to give in siderable detail the particulars on which their mates of cost are based. An allowance of 1s. per foot cube is specified, plus 10 per cent. the total cost for engineering, heating, lighting other services.

The drawings will need to be workmanlike ra than spectacular, and the assessors give precise structions as to the method of rendering. No spective will be allowed, nor need the elevations rendered with colour or shadows. Full particular the conditions may be obtained from the Town Cl Town Hall, Manchester.





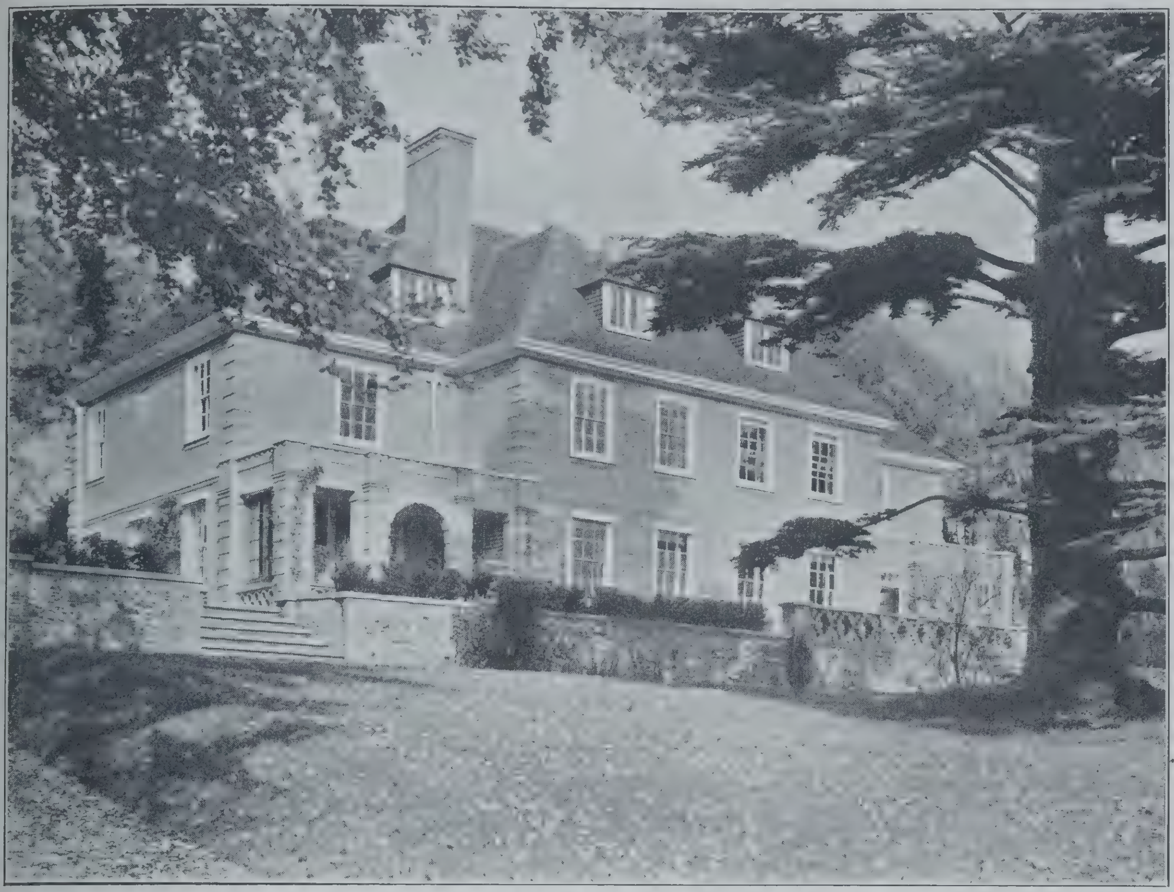
DESIGN FOR AN "EMPIRE CENTRE" IN A CAPITAL CITY.
ROME SCHOLARSHIP, 1927: DESIGN SUBMITTED BY MR. J. BREAKWELL.

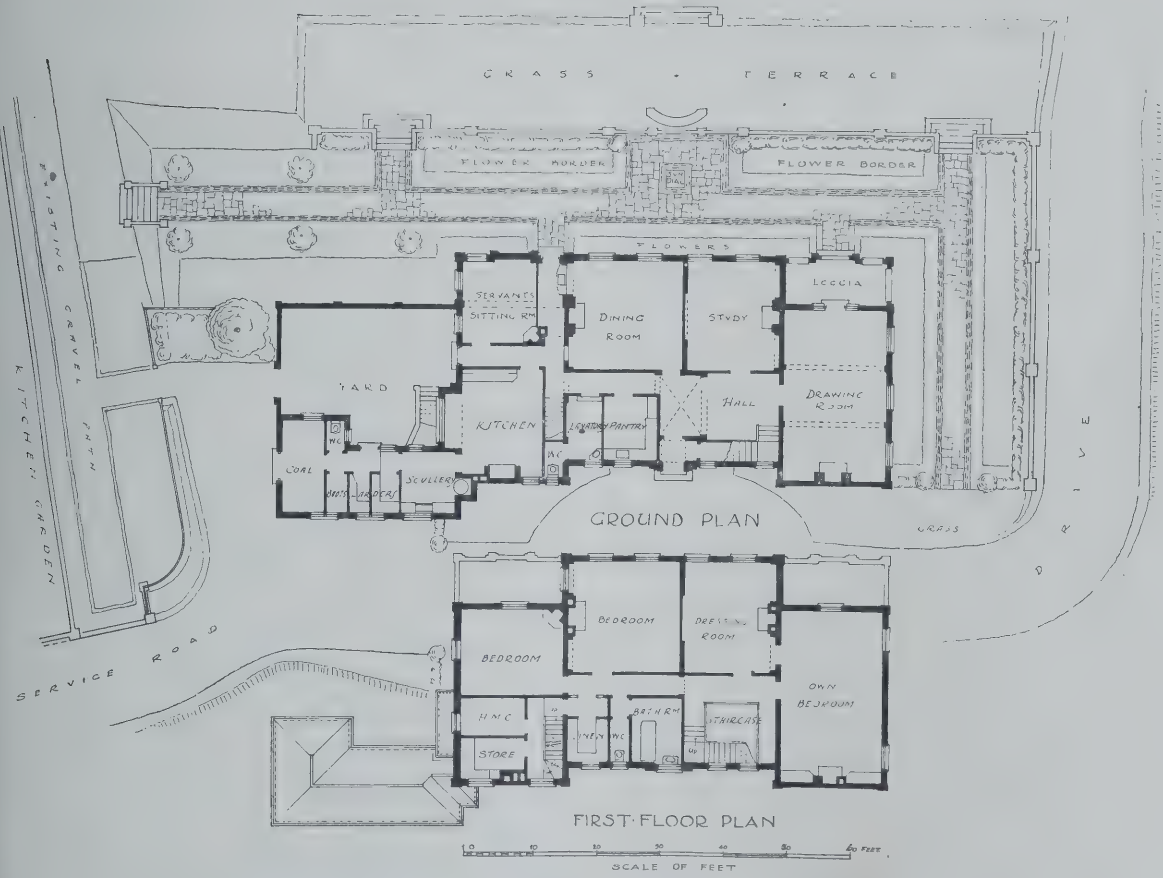


WHITEWAYS END, FARNHAM, SURREY

H. H. Jewell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This house is an attractive example of the style of architecture which is partly derived from the traditions of the 18th century, but yet has a countrified air. The high pitched roof and tall chimneys strike the note of domesticity, while the plan in its symmetrical formation widely spread out over the site suggests an orderly and convenient arrangement of rooms. The entrance vestibule leads to a staircase hall, from which access is obtained to three living rooms, the spacious drawing room extending the whole depth of the house. On the first floor are three bedrooms and a dressing room, while accommodation is found for servants' bedrooms in the attic. Special attention has been paid to aspect, and all the principal rooms face south towards the garden, while the windows on the main frontage are confined to staircases, landings, and minor apartments. The lay-out of the grounds is skilfully managed. The drive swells into a circular turning-space before the front door, but towards the garden front the requisite formality is obtained by a well-designed terrace with steps leading down to the lawns.





WHITEWAYS END, FARNHAM, SURREY.

H. H. JEWELL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A.

The following notes are from the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on October 24, 1927.

Standard Sizes of Bricks.—On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, it was agreed to invite the Institutions who were parties to the original agreements on the standard sizes of bricks, as printed in the R.I.B.A. Kalendar, to a further conference to consider the advisability of preparing additional standards for smaller bricks. The Science Committee have been requested to arrange this conference and to confer with the Art Standing Committee upon the matter.

Schedule of Uses of Native Timber.—The Council agreed to contribute the sum of £10 10s. towards the cost of printing a "Schedule of Uses of Native Timber," drawn up by a Joint Committee on which the R.I.B.A. is represented by Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood (F).

Limited Liability Companies and Use of Designation "Chartered."—The Council agreed to support the Surveyors' Institution in endeavouring to secure an amendment to the Companies Bill to prevent the use of the term "Chartered" by limited liability companies.

Conference on Garden Planning.—Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins (F) was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on a Committee of the Conference on Garden Planning, which the Royal Horticultural Society propose to hold in November, 1928.

The Royal Sanitary Institute Congress at Hastings. —A report was received from Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood (F) and Lieut.-Col. P. A. Hopkins (L), the R.I.B.A. delegates at the recent Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Hastings. The thanks of the Council were conveyed to Mr. Searles-Wood and Lieut.-Col. Hopkins.

Retired Fellowship.—The following members were transferred to the Retired Fellowship:—Walter J. N. Millard, elected Associate 1885, Fellow 1921; and Charles Harrison Townsend, elected Fellow 1888.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret:—James Henry Coram (A.), and Langton Dennis (A.).

The late Mr. George Northover.—The President referred to the sad news of the death of Mr. George Northover and spoke of the valuable services which Mr. Northover had rendered to the Institute for so many years as Editor of the Journal.

Registration of Architects

Communications on this subject should be sent direct to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A., Registration Committee, at 28 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

The Architects', Engineers' and Surveyors' Defence Union, Ltd.

Members of the R.I.B.A. practising in Great Britain or Northern Ireland are eligible to apply for membership of the Union. The annual subscription is £3 13s. 6d., which includes the insurance premium for the same period in respect of the policy issued by the Cornhill Insurance Co., Ltd. The Secretary of the Union is Mr. C. McArthur Butler, L.R.I.B.A., 28 Bedford Square, W.C.1, from whom further particulars and forms can be obtained.

Competition News

Kensington

The Kensington Housing Trust, Ltd., 138 Portobello Road, Notting Hill, W.11, have acquired property in Mary Place and Bloomfield's Yard, overlooking Avondale Park Gardens, where it is proposed to build a block of 30 or 40 flats, to assist in the housing problem in this borough. The question of plans may be the subject of a limited competition.

Lewisham

The Borough Council has appointed Mr. F. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., as assessor in connection with the development of the Lewisham Town Hall Extension Scheme, which is to be the subject of open competition. Mr. Newman will advise the Council on the question of cost and premiums to be offered.

Nottingham

The prize of £100 offered by a Nottingham newspaper for the best lay-out design for the town's market place has been awarded to Mr. F. Hamer Crossley, 16 Arnside Road, Rake Lane, Nottingham. Sir Edwin Lutyens was the assessor of the competition.

The Amsterdam Exhibition

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed that the third Housing, Furniture and Interior Decoration Exhibition at Amsterdam, will be held in February next. The following articles will be admitted for Exhibition:—Furniture, chair-frames, beds, painted furniture, cane and iron furniture, wall-papers, wall-hangings, upholsterers' and furniture makers' requisites, glass, marble, mirrors and frames, curtains, upholstery materials, furniture leather, lamps, lampshades, etc., linens, damasks, wood, woodworking machines and tools, Japanese and Chinese goods, artificial leather, waxed and oilcloth, carpets, linoleum, rubber and parquet floor coverings, enamels, varnishes, paint, etc., bedding, sanitary ware, fireplaces, stoves, etc.

Further particulars, plans, etc., may be obtained from the Managing Directors, Woning-Inrichting en Meubel-Beurs, Keizergracht, 324, Amsterdam C. Holland.

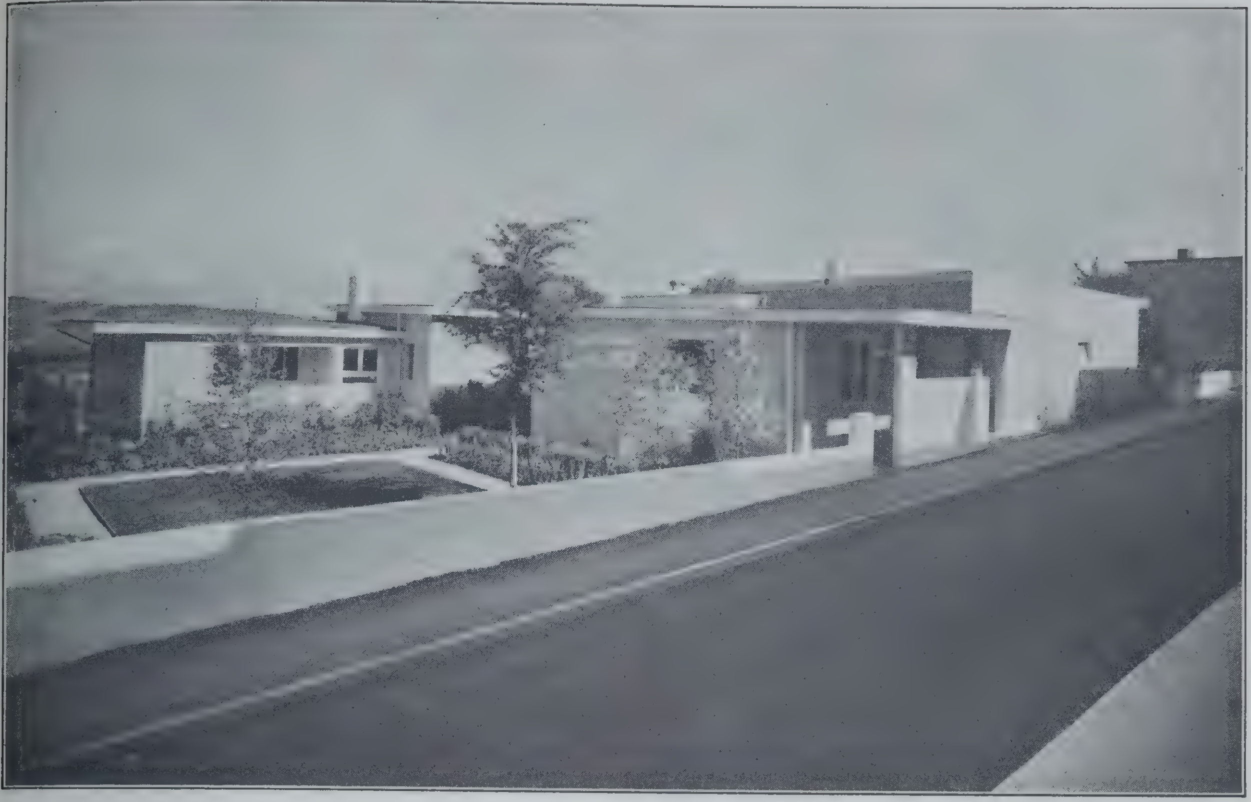
The Leaning Tower of Pisa

Periodically, fears are awakened as to the stability and continued safety of the celebrated Leaning Tower of Pisa. There is another such alarm at the present time, and with more reason, since examination, by two Commissions appointed recently to examine this singular monument, have disclosed a slowly increasing list. No immediate danger for the Campanile is apprehended, but steps are to be taken to relieve any doubts regarding its security. A scheme of preparatory work has been drawn up, including a geological and geometrical service, soundings, reinforcement of the base and the diversion of streams which flow in its vicinity. Further reports will, no doubt, be awaited with interest in most countries of the world, for the Leaning Tower is probably more widely known than most of the famous buildings of the world.

Plastic Yield, Shrinkage and other Problems of Concrete Design

(*Continued from page* 784.)

attributes to the fact that, usually, the deflection is so small as not to be visible without measuring apparatus, and such apparatus is generally only applied for a day or two during test loading. Usually a considerable increase of small deflection over a period of years does no harm and does not constitute a danger. There are special cases, however, where it would matter, and two have occurred of which the author has had knowledge. More research on these values is desirable, and, indeed, on many other matters in connection.



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: HOUSE BY DR. DÖEKER, OF STUTTGART.

THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION—II

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and F. R. Yerbury.

For an exhibition of intensely novel work, there uld be no pleasanter and at the same time no more acting setting than that which the city of Stuttgart turally provides.

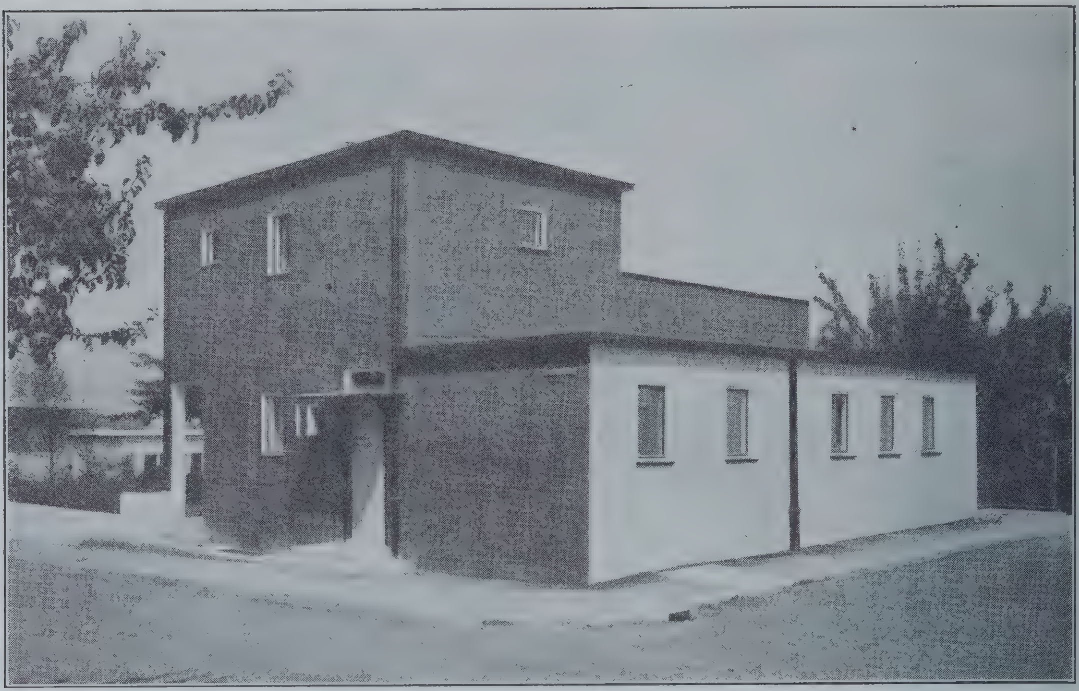
Stuttgart itself is situated in a valley, and the lls which surround it are dotted with houses in a cturesque setting of trees and rock. It is a setting nich is pleasant and even romantic in a homely way, d with it accords in the degree to which we have come accustomed in continental cities, the architec- re of the newer residential quarters. It is in these easant surroundings that is situated the Housing chibition.

The Exhibition was organised under the joint spices of the Deutscher Werkbund (German orkers' Guild) and the Stuttgart Municipality, the ject being to improve the standard of housing by king available the latest developments of the most dern architectural thought. The main points which e organisers had in view as susceptible of improve- nt by modern designers, were the organisation of ace, new methods of construction, technique in ndling and improvements in hygiene, to all of which re have been important contributions made by the dern school. The principal object of the Exhi- ion was not therefore, it will be seen, a test of the thetic possibilities of this new work.

The site of the Exhibition was provided by the micipality, and the cost of erection was jointly ne by the Municipality and the Werkbund. The ses were decorated and furnished under the ection of the architects responsible for the design, that every possibility was afforded for the most nplete expression of individual ideas. A further vantage to the architects lies in the fact that the ses are not built merely for exhibition purposes; y are permanent structures, erected as far as sible of the special materials which the architects ommended, and in this way will afford most useful data as to suitability and lasting qualities. It is intended that at the close of the Exhibition, which has lasted all the Summer, the houses will be sold to the public, and it is understood that during the Exhibition many enquiries and tentative offers have been received from would-be tenants.

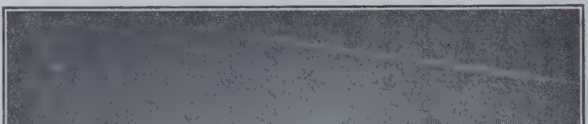
The promoters realise that the houses represent more a tentative effort than a definite solution of the problem of the working and middle-class houses; they ask indulgence, which no thinking person could withhold, for the obvious difficulties encountered in an experiment of this kind, and they do not claim that deductions drawn from it will be necessarily conclusive. There seems to be some question, however, as to whether particulars of cost will be available, a subject on which information is absolutely vital if fair comparisons are to be drawn; but it is likely in any case that the expense of building isolated blocks for the purposes of the Exhibition would be considerably higher than under normal conditions, and it is perhaps for this reason that in no printed particulars which we have seen have figures of actual price or even estimates been given.

The architects who are represented are drawn from various countries, and include men who have a European reputation, not only in Housing, but in other fields:—Oud, Mies van der Rohe, Bourgeois, Le Corbusier, Bruno Taut, Schneck, Hilbersheimer, Max Taut, Poelzig, Doeker, Radwig, Behrens, Frank, Stam, Scharoun and Walter Gropius. All these men have done work in the modernist manner—Le Corbusier is already well known in this country, and will be more so now that his book "Towards a new Architecture" has been translated into English. Oud is the Rotterdam architect who has made such a sensible and practical contribution to Dutch housing; Mies van der Rohe will be familiar to many through his designs for steel and glass office buildings and factories; Behrens for his work abroad and his house



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: HOUSE BY BRUNO TAUT, BERLIN.

at Northampton for Mr. W. J. Bassett-Lowke; Poelzig for his Berlin theatre with the "stalactite" ceiling, and Walter Gropius for his factories and his fine designs erected at the 1914 Cologne Exhibition, while the names of Max and Bruno Taut are also known to English readers of foreign periodicals.



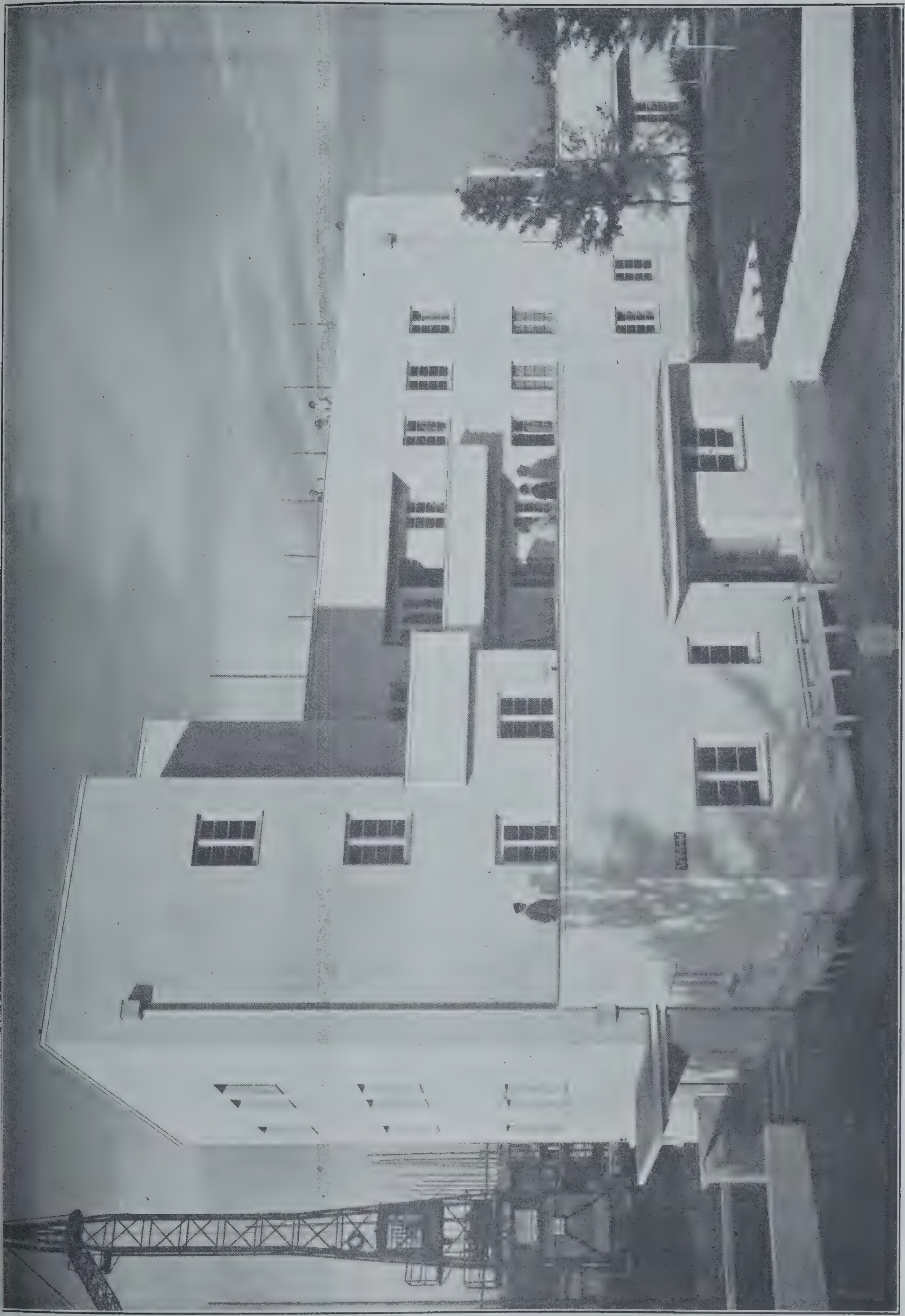
STAIRCASE AND HALL IN HOUSE BY WALTER GROPIUS, DESSAN.

Perhaps to many visitors the first impression of the Exhibition will have been that all the wildest modernists of Europe have been allowed to do their worst, and have found a cynical satisfaction in being able to find someone who would give them the opportunity of putting into solid form their most eccentric ideas. But a more thoughtful study of the Exhibition revealed the fact that the architects concerned were working with serious and sincere motives, and were all endeavouring to find some solution for the ever-growing needs of simplifying the home and eliminating complications.

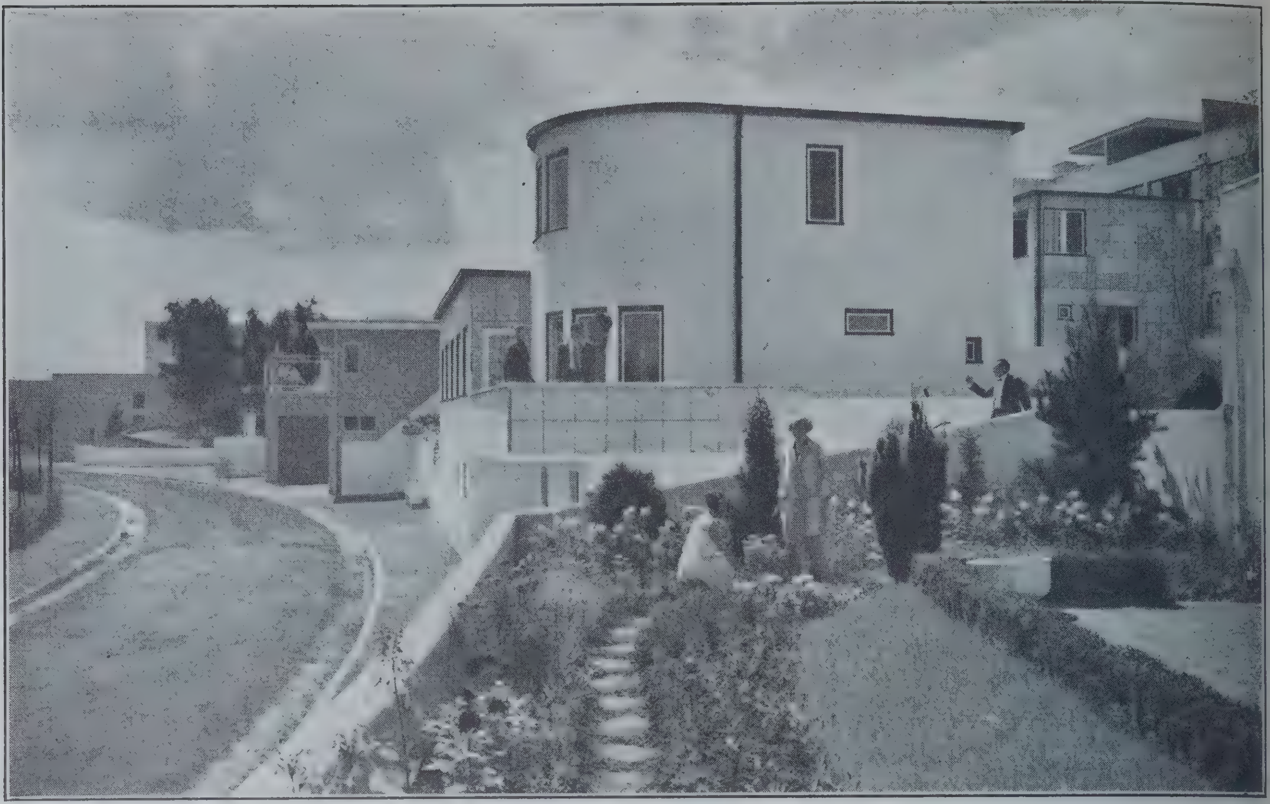
Fortunately for the new work, on the way to the Exhibition are several bad examples of the old school which revelled in romanticism to excess, and these serve to show better than any other example one reason for the drastic severity which has governed the design of the new houses. It is easy to understand the intensity of the reaction which has taken place abroad, the real sincerity of those who have been sickened by a silly and sentimental plagiarism, and have desired to begin afresh. In this country, where we find in the main that architects of repute have always followed a tradition of more or less simplicity, it is more difficult to realise the intensity of the desire for a new architectural broom.

In the mass of the houses, the dominant note is one of rectangularity and flat roofs. Nowhere are there any slopes, and as regards shape, only Hilbersheimer has essayed curves, and the pleasant relief which is supplied by his bow-fronted dwelling is very noticeable. This example serves to show that in the matter of form the possibilities of the new architecture have scarcely been exploited, and that very interesting results may be in store, for the rectangle only attains its full value when associated with curves or angular planes.

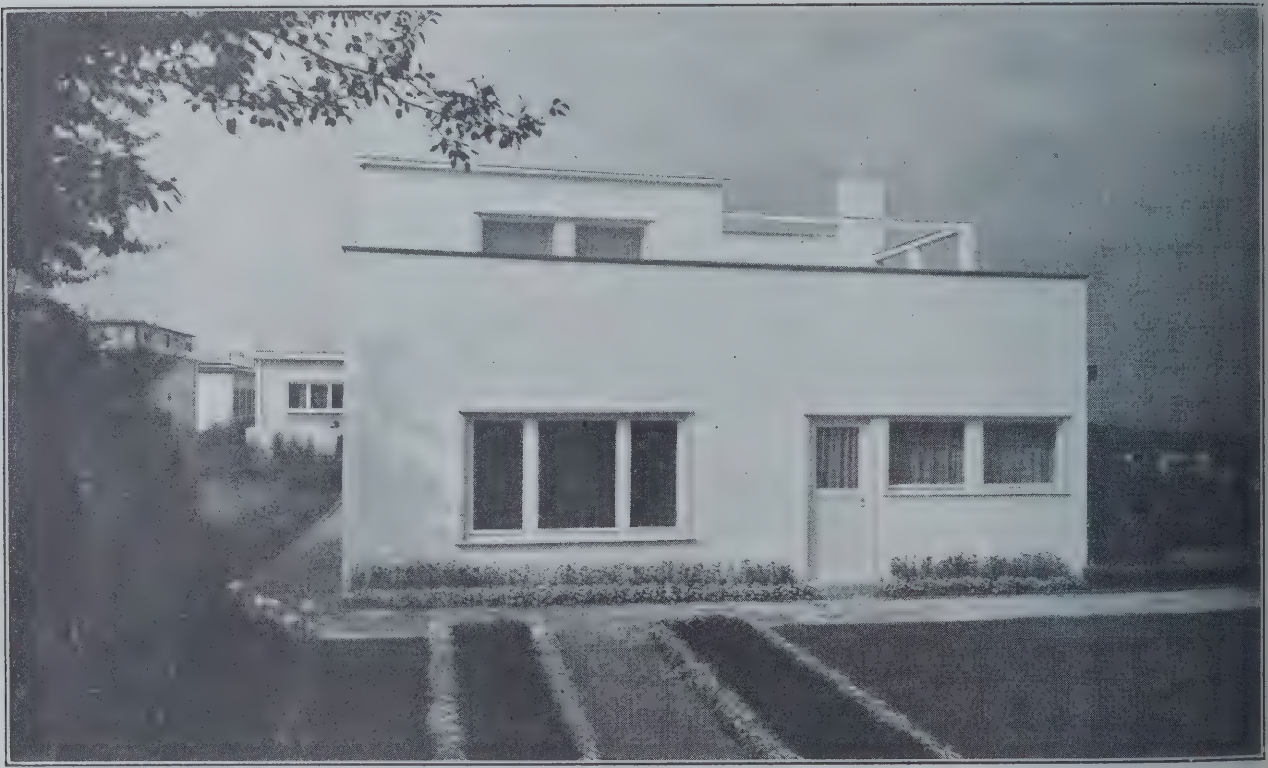
The houses are set in charmingly laid out gardens, gay with flowers, and in the trenchant and very interesting attack on "modernistic" architecture which Mr. Gilbert Jenkins recently made in his Presidential address to the Architectural Association, he seemed to suggest that the riot of flowers was a sign of the weakness of the architecture, and that the promoters of the Exhibition had evidently felt the advisability of distracting attention therefrom. This argument, however, rather plays into the hands of defenders of the modern school, who have always maintained that garden and house should go together, and that the simple lines of the new work forms an admirable accompaniment to Nature, whether wild or potted. Planting on ground or terrace (in the case of Le Corbusier and Jeanneret, even on the roof), seems



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: A BLOCK BY PROFESSOR PETER BEHRENS, BERLIN.



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE HOUSES BY TAUT, DÖEKER AND HILBERSHEIMER.



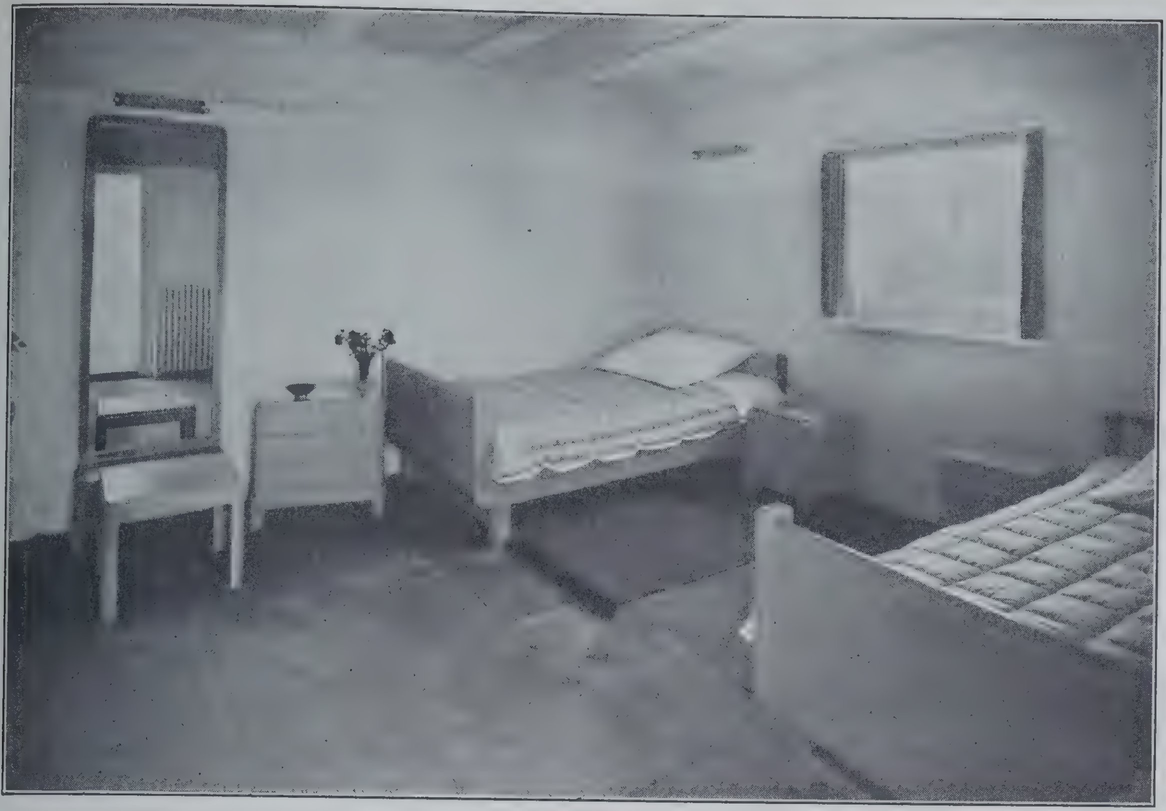
THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: A HOUSE BY HANS POELZIG, BERLIN.

to have been considered as a desirable decorative and domestic adjunct, and the presence of flowers in profusion at Stuttgart is only a reminder of this fact.

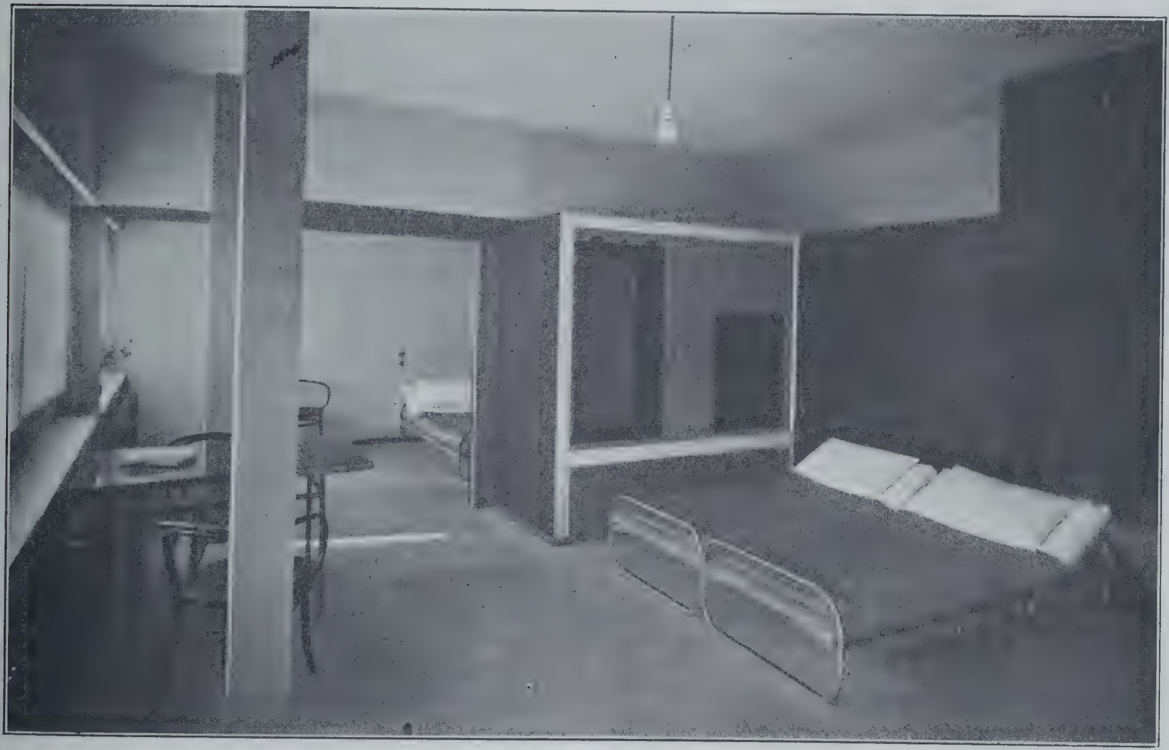
Apart from mass and setting, the most striking novelty in the houses was the cult of the wide window area, and the next—to the uninitiated—alarming feature was the use of colour, which was introduced in such a way as to give, with few exceptions, the impression that the architect is so wrapped up in the psychology of colour that he feels it necessary to swamp his clients with a complication of actions and reactions, all of which may be founded in a logical theory, but which result in interiors which at times appear unlivable, and exteriors which are often crude.

For at Stuttgart, the new psychology of colour finds its expression both within and without. A house by Bruno Taut, for example, had a coloured exterior with one side crimson, another in strong Prussian blue, and a third in a violent yellow. All this colour undoubtedly means something to the initiated, but very little to the average visitor.

In very many of the interiors experiments in colour have been made, Bruno Taut again being the leader,



A BEDROOM INTERIOR BY HANS POELZIG, BERLIN.



INTERIOR BY LE CORBUSIER AND JEANNERET.
THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION.

a rather violent one. In his living room, for ance, two of the walls were in Prussian blue, one ng a white window with a yellow frame, and in recess the ceiling was crimson, while in the major of the room it was orange. That all this variety olour has a significance must be taken for granted, e Bruno Taut, in his own house near Berlin, has ied out a scheme of decoration along similar s.

any of the other houses were decorated in the same , and the fashion seems prevalent of varying the urs of the four walls in any one room, such as g black on the outer wall, red on the two side walls, and perhaps white on the wall opposed to the black wall, with possibly a blue green or an orange ceiling. Perhaps the influence of Le Corbusier and Jeanneret is responsible, for Jeanneret appears to be an artist who can apply colour to interiors with a soft and yet crisp effect, both in scheme and finish excelling all the colour work at the Exhibition. As a rule the interiors of Le Corbusier and Jeanneret are in dark tones, blacks, browns and greys, which well counterbalance the almost too dazzling light admitted by their vast expanse of window; but it is perhaps questionable whether these colours would be equally successful with artificial lighting.

(*To be concluded*).

Points from Papers

Preservation of the Countryside

From the Presidential Address of Mr. E. S. Cox to the Surveyors' Institution on Monday last, November 14.

A matter that will, I am sure, appeal generally to country land agents is the spoliation of the countryside, the unfortunate modern tendency of which I hope he will do all he can to check. There is no doubt whatever that much of the loveliness of rural England is being ruined. Owing to the high cost of road-making people who build houses and bungalows naturally go where they can build without incurring the expense of road charges, and so it happens that along our country roads and lanes houses and bungalows are breaking like a rash upon the face of what once was a lovely country-side. The buildings are frequently of an ugly style of architecture and out of harmony with the surroundings. Ornamental timber is cut down, ferro-concrete bridges, often of hideous design, span the streams, and petrol stations with their pumps of many colours spring up here, there and everywhere, without thought as to whether their garish appearance and the noise created by their customers is not ruining the charm of our once quiet villages. All art and beauty seem, in fact, to be giving place to a devouring utilitarianism. Surely with a little thought these things need not be. We shall all wish God-speed to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which was started with the object of preserving the natural beauties of our country.

I am glad to find that some of our towns and cities are inserting clauses in their General Powers Bills by which an advisory committee, consisting of a member of the town council, a nominee of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a nominee of The Surveyors' Institution, will advise on the elevations of new buildings. This seems a move in the right direction, and should do something to extend to urban areas the movement initiated by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

From the Presidential Address of Col. Albert E. Kirk, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., to the Leeds and West Yorks Architectural Society.

Most of the Societies which have grown up in the last year or two for the purpose of protecting the threatened amenities of the countryside are endeavouring to check the erection of ugly houses—these same houses whose erection the Government is encouraging. Whereas seven years ago the Ministry of Health or, at any rate, its temporary staff, scrutinised layouts, plans and elevations, suggesting, and sometimes insisting upon, amendments, to-day the Ministry of Health or, at any rate, its permanent staff, is concerned merely with numbers. There must be more houses; there must be a million houses by the end of September before Parliament reassembles, no matter that they be ever so ugly, a veritable outrage to behold; no matter that they spread here, there and everywhere, singly or sprawling formlessly along England's shores; no matter that they impudently spawn adjacent to England's most venerable monuments, or spring up promiscuously in the midst of her loveliest landscapes; no matter that they are built of blocks and slabs of any material that can be compressed into temporary adhesion—for the aim of those in authority is to obtain quantity, not quality.

I do not think that it is generally known that in Housing (Rural Works) Act, 1926, financial assistance is available both for the converting into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose, and for the improvement of existing dwelling accommodation. Amongst the applications which will be made for financial assistance, perhaps the largest proportion will be concerned in making dilapidated houses which are situated in areas of no particul interest, as, for instance, in completely spoiled manu facturing areas, or among groups of buildings th have no architectural character whatever, and whic in themselves are of most commonplace descriptio However, a large proportion of cases in connecti with which assistance will be sought may be o cottages and farm buildings of pronounced arch tectural character and traditional value, which it of the greatest importance to retain. It is in t reconstruction of such buildings that the assistan of a well-qualified architect is of the utmost impo tance. It may be that there will be cases where su architectural assistance will not be easily availab and where the work may necessarily be carried o without professional assistance. In such case timely advice and reference to well-establish principles will be of great value to those responsib In order to provide help and assistance, the C.P.R. has thought well to lay down general rules f guidance, and I think the Press could greatly ass the working of this Act if they made known to t general public the advantages to property-owners this country.

Legal Notes

The Architects' Copyright

In the Chancery Division on Wednesday, M Justice Romer heard a motion by Mr. George Al Fortescue, architect, of White Walls, Queen's Driv Thames Ditton, for an injunction restraining H. Jones & Co., builders, their servants and workme from erecting any building or structure which wou infringe the plaintiff's copyright in the drawing plan of a house designed by him.

Mr. Eardley Wilmot, for the plaintiff, said that 1922 he designed and planned a house which erected for himself, and the design and plan was produced in the *Architects' Journal.* In August a October of this year advertisements appeared in ce tain daily newspapers, inserted by the defendants, which certain designs for houses were shown whi they said they were prepared to erect for purchase and these included the house designed by the plaint In the capacity of a prospective purchaser, M Fortescue got inspection of the plans and found th they were identical with his own. This pirating plans by builders, said counsel, had become fair common, and in the interests of his profession M Fortescue had brought this action. The defendan did not deny the allegation, but said that no hou had actually been erected or commenced which i fringed plaintiff's design. Mr. H. C. Jones said was willing to give an undertaking to destroy t plans prepared by him, and not again to infrin the plaintiff's copyright. In view of that Mr. Fo tescue was prepared to treat the motion as the tri of the action and dispose of the whole matter on t footing that a perpetual injunction was grant against the defendant's firm and partners and th all infringing plans and drawings were delivered u He had not seen Mr. Hecksher, who represented t defendants.

The matter was again mentioned later when M Wilmot stated that he and Mr. Hecksher had agre to the following terms—by consent to treat the moti as the trial of the action with a perpetual injuncti against the defendant firm and the partners in t terms of the notice of motion, delivery up on oath all infringing designs and plans, and the defenda to pay the plaintiff's costs.

His lordship: You say a "perpetual" injunctio It must of course be limited to the term of the cop right.

Mr. Hecksher said he agreed to those terms.

His lordship: Very well.

NOTES IN BRIEF

At the Armistice Day celebrations at Edinburgh st week, Prince Henry unveiled the city's Cenotaph, Stone of Remembrance. The Stone, of granite, is replica of those erected in the British War ceme- ries in France by the War Graves Commission. The dowment of a ward in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary mprises the other part of the city's war memorial. t Nottingham, on the same day, the Mayor unveiled, the new gardens on the Trent Embankment, the y's War Memorial Arch, consisting of a triple gate- ay built of Portland stone in Roman-Doric style, nked by wing walls. The memorial was designed the city architect, Mr. T. Wallis Gordon.

* * *

The Westminster City Council adopted without dis- ssion the proposal to set back the entrance gate to rlborough House, and take about 3,458 square feet ground into the thoroughfare of Pall Mall. The oposal was made by the Commissioners of Crown nds, with the consent of the King, through the nister of Transport. It will provide a better rance to Marlborough House and improve the traffic ilities at Marlborough Gate. The new gate to rlborough House will be in a line with the Pall ll front of St. James's Palace.

* * *

A new building for the Law Stationers' Office is ng erected in Lincoln's Inn, London, plans for ich have been prepared by Sir John W. Simpson, B.E., 31 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn. The nolition of the present Stationers' Office and adjoin- temporary buildings will open up to view the ient kitchen garden, round which a low wall and ornamental iron gate is to be constructed.

* * *

he Bishop of Central Tanganyika is appealing for ds for the building of a cathedral at Dodoma, a ng town on the railway lines about 250 miles from coast and very centrally situated for the whole ese. Australia is co-operating in this enterprise, English subscriptions may be sent to Barclay's k, 81 Fleet Street, E.C.4, marked "Tanganyika hedral Fund."

* * *

ubject to approval by a town meeting, which has n called, the Seaford Urban District Council have ided to purchase Seaford Head and the golf course e, an area of about 200 acres. The cost will be ,500, and the purchase would practically complete preservation, as an open space, of all the coast l between Seaford and Eastbourne.

* * *

ome interesting excavations are being made in the arage Field at Lancaster by Professors Newstead Droop. A section has been cut through the outer part of a Roman Fort and several specimens of ery discovered. Upon a high plateau in the south- corner of the field a Roman road, 27 feet wide, been revealed.

* * *

r. J. D. Rockefeller has offered the Palestine ernment £400,000 for the erection of a museum condition that the building is completed within e years. The offer, it is understood, has been pted, and prospective sites are already being idered.

* * *

ith some generous donations from the United es, including an endowment fund of £100,000, tees of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre now about £200,000 in hand for the new building.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney, the architect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, lecturing at Sion College last week on "The Pre-Fire City Churches of London," drew attention to the neglected state of the fine stained glass in some of these churches, comprising All Hallows (Barking), St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Ethelburga, St. Giles (Cripplegate), St. Helen (Bishopsgate), St. Catherine Cree, St. Olave (Hart Street), St. Peter-ad-Vincula, and St. John's Chapel, the two last being in the Tower. Much of the glass was in urgent need of cleaning, and its present condition made the churches very dark.

* * *

Messrs. G. & T. Earle are about to erect a large cement works near Hope, in Derbyshire. The works will be about 14 miles from Sheffield, 25 miles from the centre of Manchester, and they will also serve the Chesterfield, Barnsley and Potteries area. The Hope Valley is one of the most beautiful districts in England, and precautions are being taken to ensure that this beauty will not be spoiled. The works are to be placed at a distance from the main road, and a considerable amount is being expended to make the plant as attractive as possible.

* * *

In connection with a scheme for the provision of three new bridges over the Thames at an estimated cost of £1,107,000, the Middlesex County Council, in conjunction with the Surrey County Council, have decided to promote a Bill in the ensuing session of Parliament to enable them to proceed with the work. The bridges, which are to be 70 feet wide, are to connect Richmond and Twickenham, Chiswick and Mortlake, while the existing bridge at Hampton Court is to be replaced.

* * *

During excavations in Narrow Street, Peterborough, many relics of antiquarian interest have been discovered. Local antiquarians consider that the building which is being uncovered is a portion of a great mediæval Assize Court. The most notable discovery has been the figure of a bearded man with evidence of a crown upon his head, who, it is conjectured, may be Pædra, King of Mercia, who was ruling in the year 655.

* * *

The Cheltenham Town Council recently ratified a provisional agreement to buy Leckhampton Hill Estate, of 387 acres, for preservation as an open space for public use. The property forms one of the most beautiful spurs of the Cotswold Hills, commanding extensive views of the Severn Valley.

* * *

The Birmingham City Council are considering a scheme proposed by its Water Supply Committee for a scheme to supply the whole of the city with water from the Elan Valley, Radnorshire. The cost is estimated at £750,000.

* * *

The School of Dalcroze Eurhythmics is considering the purchase and adaptation, for the purposes of the building of the Hampstead Conservatoire, near the Finchley Road, London. Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect consulted.

* * *

Objections have been lodged to the proposed town planning scheme for the Chipping Sodbury rural areas. The effect of the scheme, it is stated, will be to isolate the country districts instead of permitting access for modern transit and other facilities.

BUILDING NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

London Squares

FIRST SITTING OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

Westminster, Tuesday.

The first sitting of the Royal Commission which was appointed in the earlier part of this year to consider the question of London Squares was held to-day in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Lords. Lord Londonderry, the chairman, presided.

Mr. Frank Hunt, who is the head of the Valuation, Estates and Housing Department of the London County Council, was the first witness. He stated that he is responsible for advising Committees of the Council with regard to the valuation and purchase of all property for all purposes, and he has advised on the circumstances of Squares which are threatened with extinction. The London County Council requested the Government to institute an inquiry into the question of London Squares. After pointing out that there are comparatively few garden squares in South London, and that the latter are, on the average, of less than one-half the extent of those in North London, witness said that the provision of garden squares had been a distinctive feature of the high-class residential development of London from about the middle of the 17th century till the middle of the 19th century. Though it could not be said that there were no squares in the City of London, they were not a feature of the City development nor of the early extensions of the City outwards to Finsbury and Holborn and westwards to Westminster. It was not till the West End development of high-class residences began that the fashion of building in squares was adopted. Among the earliest to be laid out was St. James's Square, Westminster.

While the fashion of the laying out of squares and enclosures in building development almost ceased about the middle of last century, there had been since the War some reversion to this method of lay-out, and it had been adapted, in particular, in the lay-out of housing estates developed by local authorities under the Housing Acts. This was no doubt the result of the increased attention paid to town-planning principles and the provision of amenities in recent years.

A feature of building development by squares was the absence in many cases of gardens to the individual houses. On some squares the houses are built back to back or only with a small lighting well; in other cases there is a small space at rear not exceeding 10 feet. In others there is a garden of about 50 feet, but in very few is there extensive garden space appropriate to the class and value of the houses. It follows, therefore, that, excluding the garden square, a very high proportion of the site is covered by buildings; and, even taking the garden square into account, the proportion of the land covered is in most cases high. In the case of Portman Square, taking the houses alone, about 82 per cent. of the land is covered, whilst, including the garden square (2.56 acres), the proportion is about 54 per cent.

Under the Town Planning Act (witness continued) building density is one of the matters that is always stringently regulated, the highest density usually authorised by town-planning schemes being 12 houses to the acre for working-class development, including the housing estates of local authorities. This in practice means that the land is on the average covered with buildings to somewhat less than 20 per cent. of its area. There was a further limitation on the proportion of any building plot that can be covered, which, it is generally provided, shall not exceed, for houses not exceeding 30 feet in height, one-third, and for houses exceeding 30 feet one-fourth. This limitation of density is without compensation, it being provided in the Town Planning Act that this, amongs other things specified, is not to be the subject compensation.

Several of the more important squares are, regards maintenance and management, governed Act of Parliament, the earliest of these, relating St. James's Square, being passed in 1726, about years after the square was laid out. The preservatio of the squares, in their present aspect had arisen fro time to time since, at any rate, 1863, when a propos to build upon one of the oldest—Leicester Square led to a prolonged controversy.

Having detailed the various Acts of Parliame which had been passed for the preservation of Lond squares, witness said the question of taking acti for the preservation of the squares under the Tow Planning Act had been considered by the Lond County Council. This Act applies to land which in course of development or appears likely to be use for building purposes, and, no doubt, it would possible to make a town-planning scheme for a squa proposed to be built on. To preserve it under scheme, however, required that it should be schedul as a public or a private open space. If the forme it would be necessary to purchase the square; an if the latter, to pay compensation in respect of pr hibition against building on it, and it was possib that, as in the case of Endsleigh Gardens, the cost the latter would not be much less than in the forme

In this or any other method of preservation t difficulties arise chiefly from taking the square and t houses surrounding separately. Under the Tow Planning Act, however, it may be possible to inclu some neighbourhood development. The Lond County Council have not applied the provisions the Town Planning Act to any individual square. had done so in respect to an area in Bloomsbury, o of the chief objects of the proposed scheme being t preservation of the garden squares in the neighbou hood. All the squares in the area have been schedul as private open spaces. Under this proposal, th were to remain the property of the present owne but were not to be built on. The owners would entitled to make a claim for compensation, when t scheme was finally approved, in respect to any inju to the property by the restriction. If such clai were made, and they should lead to awards of co siderable compensation, the Council might find necessary to reconsider the proposal.

The Chairman: The Council, I notice, are anxio that the squares should be preserved. I take it th the problem that the Council feel themselves una to solve is whether it would be equitable, havi regard to the history and conditions attaching to t squares and enclosures, to restrict them against bui ing without compensation; or, if compensation shou be payable, to whether it would be justifiable to ass the compensation on some special limiting basis.

The witness said he imagined those were some the considerations which the Council had before th when they passed their resolution. They felt, app ently, that they had not got enough information declare anything in the nature of a policy.

In answer to Colonel Vaughan-Morgan, witness s he was not sure that the application of the To Planning Acts would necessarily protect the squa and enclosures in their present form from fut building.

Questioned as to the attitude of the speculat builder, witness said such a man had usually regard for amenities and very little for his neighbo He would put on a site the very maximum of build that the law would allow.

The Committee afterwards adjourned.

London Building Notes

AGAR STREET.—New showroom pre-ises for the Civil Service Supply sociation, Ltd., are to be erected in gar Street, W.C.2. The building, ven storeys high, has been designed Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, 7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, W.1.

ALDGATE.—Extensive building work being commenced in connection with rtsmouth House. Plans have been epared by Mr. Val Myer, architect, bey House, Victoria Street, West-nster. The contractors are Messrs. hn Greenwood, Ltd., 11 Arthur reet, London Bridge.

BALHAM.—A block of buildings, com-ising twelve flats on four floors, is be erected on the north side of azelbourne Road. Plans have been epared by Mr. J. H. Taylor, M.S.A., Chancery Lane. The builder is Mr. J. Logan, 212A, Shaftesbury venue, W.C.2.

BALHAM.—Messrs. John Laing & Son, d., are to erect 100 houses on the ll Estate.

BARNES. — Premises in Lowther rade, Ranelagh, are to be converted o branch premises for Messrs. West-nster Bank, Ltd., Lombard Street, C.3.

BAYSWATER.—The foundation-stones ve been laid for the new public hall d library buildings in Porchester oad. Plans were prepared by Mr. H. epherd, F.R.I.B.A., 80 Queen's Road, .2.

BECONTREE.—A row of 30 shops, th flats above, is to be erected in arbutt Street, on the L.C.C. Housing state. The builders are Messrs. eadman Bros., Roden Street, Ilford. ans by Mr. Edward Merideth, R.I.B.A., 7 Goodmayes Road, Good-ayes, Essex.

BERMONDSEY.—The L.C.C. have ac-pted the tender of Messrs. E. D. inn & Co., Ltd., £12,595, for a fire ation at Dockhead.

BERMONDSEY.—The Southern Rail-ay Co. are to build a new railway ation, with booking hall, shops, etc., Lampa Road. Plans are being pre-red by Mr. J. R. Scott, the Railway o.'s architect.

BRENTFORD.—The architects for ex-nsion at the Hospital are Messrs. odge & Reid, 120 High Street.

CHELSEA.—A row of old property in ing's Road has been acquired by a ilding syndicate who are to erect a odern block of shops and flats. Plans ve been prepared by Mr. C. H. oberts, A.R.I.B.A., 58 Frith Street, .1.

CLAPHAM COMMON. — Sir Edwin ooper, Verulam Buildings, is the chitect for extensions at the South ondon Hospital for Women to pro-de for a further 200 beds and accom-odation for the nursing staff. The ntractors are Messrs. William Downs, d., Hampton Street, S.E.17.

CLERKENWELL.—The Metropolitan sylums Board recommend the tender Messrs. Lilly & Sons, Clapham ommon, £2,100, for the enlargement ward verandahs at St. Luke's ospital.

CROYDON.—The large super cinema (accommodating 3,800 persons), restaurant (seating 2,000 people), shops, etc., in Croydon High Street, are to be erected by Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Ltd., New Bridge Works, Waddon Street. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73 Edgware Road, W.2., architect to Davis' Theatres (Croydon), Ltd. The cost is estimated at £250,000.

HORNSEY.—The governors of the Hornsey General Hospital are to consider plans by Mr. J. M. Lethbridge, F.R.I.B.A., 205 Archway Road, Highgate, N.6., for a new nurses' home, to cost about £15,000. The intention is to proceed immediately with one portion costing about £10,000. The secretary is Mr. S. W. Homewood.

MUSWELL HILL. — New Sunday schools are to be built for the Congregational Church. Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Stanley Griffith, F.S.I., 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

RICHMOND. — A two-storey V.D. clinic is to be built adjoining the Royal Richmond Hospital. Plans by Mr. T. H. Smith (Messrs. Brewer, Smith & Brewer), 11 The Green, Richmond.

RICHMOND.—New shops, with offices above, are to be erected at the junction of George Street and Hill Street for Messrs. A. J. Smith & Co. The builder is Mr. J. Parsons, 190 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Plans by Mr. Wilfred Travers, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., 36 Furnival Street, E.C.4.

RICHMOND.—The contract for the building of the new shops, showrooms and offices at the corner of George Street and Church Alley for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd., Leeds, has been placed with Messrs. Lansdowne Building Co., Lansdowne Road, Brixton. The architect is Mr. Harry Wilson, North Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Operations are shortly to be commenced in connection with the erection of a block of flats in Park Road. The architects are Messrs. Wills & Kaula, A.R.I.B.A., 22 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

ST. MARTINS-LE-GRAND.—The Corporation Sanitary Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd., £8,496, for the reconstruction of the convenience.

SAVILE ROW.—Old premises at Nos. 9-10 are being pulled down to make way for a large block of shops and offices for Messrs. R. M. Phillips. The contractors are Messrs. Rice & Son, 15 Stockwell Road, S.W.8. Plans by Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., 40 St. James's Place.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.—The French Protestant Church is being demolished to make way for a block of shops and offices for the Museum Estates, Ltd. Plans for a building in the Egyptian style have been prepared by Messrs. Hobden & Porri. The contractor is Mr. Albert Monk, Lower Edmonton.

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET.—No. 77 South Audley Street, W.1., is to be improved and redecorated.. The agents are Messrs. Winkworth & Co., Curzon Street, W.1.

STRATFORD.—Plans by Mr. Watkins are being considered for an isolation block at Queen Mary's Hospital, estimated at £17,900.

STREATHAM.—An L.C.C. elementary school is to be built at Streatham Vale. Plans by the Architects' Department, County Hall, Westminster.

TEDDINGTON.—The Council are considering the erection of new Municipal buildings, including a Council Chamber. The architect is Mr. M. Hainsworth, surveyor to the Council.

TOTTENHAM.—A further section of the U.D.C. housing scheme is to be put in hand and a contract for 100 houses has been placed with Messrs. J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Mill Hill, N.W.7., at £60,559. The architect is Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Finsbury Pavement House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

TWICKENHAM. — Messrs. Barker Estate, Sheen Road, Richmond, have completed their contract for the purchase of Jubilee Farm Estate, where several hundred houses are to be erected. Their architect is Mr. S. E. Castle, 40 Albemarle Street, W.1. To obtain access to the estate a concrete bridge is to be built across the River Crane, and plans and specifications are being prepared by Messrs. Edmond Coignet, Ltd., 125 Gower Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

UPPER GROSVENOR STREET.—Alterations and additions are being effected at 8 Upper Grosvenor Street. Plans by Messrs. Forbes & Tate, FF.R.I.B.A., 97 Jermyn Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., 57-69 Green Lanes, N.6.

WANDSWORTH.—The South London Greyhound Racecourses, Ltd., 174 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2., have acquired ten acres of land at Plough Lane for a racing track, with stands and buildings providing all-weather accommodation for 30,000 persons. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2., in conjunction with Sir E. Owen Williams, B.Sc., 5 St. George's Road, Westminster, S.W.1.

WALHAM GREEN.—For electricity showrooms, the contractors are Messrs. W. J. Marston & Son, Fulham, £11,547. The architect is Mr. H. M. De Coleville, 48 Bedford Row, London.

WARWICK GARDENS.—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.3., have acquired premises in Warwick Gardens and Warwick Road, S.W., for a branch bank. Plans will be prepared by Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., bank architect, and Mr. W. F. C. Holden, F.R.I.B.A., assistant architect.

WILLESDEN.—Several hundred houses are to be built on a large estate in Sherricks Green Road, N.W. The first 50 houses are to be built by Messrs. Pearce & Taylor, Ltd., 93, Dewsbury Road, Dollis Hill, N.W. The architect is Mr. W. Taylor.

CROYDON.—It is proposed to develop a large corner site on the main road, having frontages of 242 feet and 186 feet, by building a cinema theatre, shops, etc. The agents are Messrs.

Edwards & Forrester, Bridge Estate Offices, Croydon.

Woolwich.—Buildings at the Cambridge Barracks are to be converted into a regimental institute by the War Office to plans prepared by the Royal Engineers. The contractors are Messrs. J. B. Edwards & Co., Station Yard, Whyteleaf, Purley, Surrey.

East Dulwich Grove.—For a nurses' home for the Southwark Board of Guardians. The contractors are Messrs. J. Eliman & Son, Ltd., Vanburgh Hill, London. Plans by Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, Manchester Square, London.

Enfield.—"Old Ford House" is to be converted into a club-house for the Bush Hill Park Golf Club at an estimated cost of £3,500. Plans by Mr. J. H. Somerset, architect, 75 Seymour Street, Marble Arch, W.2.

Euston Road.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield, £23,500, for a weights and measures office.

Exhibition Road.—The Royal Geographical Society propose to grant a building lease of land.

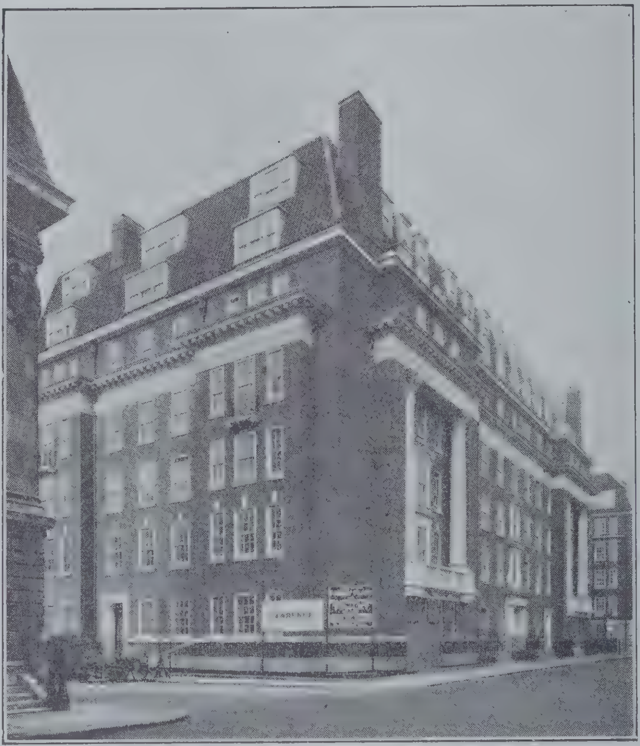
Fairfields.—A group of five shops is to be erected on the site of Nos. 64-68 Allfarthing Lane, to plans prepared by Mr. Clifford S. Banks, Oakfield Road, Croydon. The builders are Messrs. William Akers & Co., Ltd., 13 High Street, South Norwood.

Hammersmith.—Old buildings are being demolished at Ravenscourt Park to make room for a large modern laundry. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Elcock & Sntcliffe, 21 Nortumberland Avenue, London.

Highgate.—Extensive additional accommodation for patients and staff is to be erected at the Highgate Hospital in Dartmouth Park Hill. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.2.

Hornsey.—A chancel, vestries and chapel are being added to the Church of St. George in Priory Road. The builders are Messrs. T. H. Adamson & Sons, 145 High Street, Putney. Plans by Mr. W. C. Waymouth, F.R.I.B.A., 104 High Holborn.

Kensington.—Old premises in Hornton Street are being pulled down prior to the erection of a large block of shops and flats for the Metropolitan Railway, to cost about £20,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. E. S. Iles, L.R.I.B.A., surveyor to the railway.



NEW FLATS, PARK STREET, W.
Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

In this design the architects have had to contend with the difficult problem of giving architectural interest to a large block of flats with tall façades showing a multiplicity of windows of almost equal dimension. On the principal elevation they have increased the apparent scale of the building by the employment of the Order. Projections on either side of the façade show two pairs of Corinthian columns with full entablature above. Thus three storeys are here grouped together in single units, with the result that the general pattern of the fenestration is improved by breaking the monotony of the repetitive element.

Kensington.—A large nine-storey block of residential flats is to be erected in Holland Park Avenue, with frontages to Lansdowne Road. The architect is Mr. Sidney B. Caulfield, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Woburn Square, W.C.1.

Leadenhall Street.—Portions of the ground floor of the new Lloyds' Building have been acquired by Messrs. Westminster Bank, Ltd., and Messrs. Midland Bank, Ltd., for adaption as branch offices. The architect is Sir Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A., Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.

Marshall Street.—For baths and washhouses for the Westminster City Council. The quantity surveyors are Messrs. Gleed, Sons & Co., 8-9 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, E.C. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. W. S. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., 45 New Bond Street, W.1.

Mitcham.—The Surrey C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham, Islington, £33,994, for a secondary school for girls and a caretaker's cottage.

Mitcham.—For a new cottage hospital. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Chart, Son & Reading, Croydon. The contractor is Mr. S. Dale, builder, London Road, Mitcham.

Newington Butts.—A branch ban
is to be erected for the Midland Ban
Ltd. The old buildings which
present occupy the site are to be d
molished. Plans are being prepared
Messrs. Whinney, Son
Austen Hall, FF.R.I.B.A
8 Old Jewry.

New Street, Middles
Street.—The Corporati
Sanitary Committee r
commend the tender
Messrs. L. & W. Whit
head, Ltd., £24,986, for
second block of shops a
flats.

North Kensington.
The Kensington Housi
Trust, Ltd., 138 Portobel
Road, Notting Hill, W.1
hope to take up a lease
a row of derelict houses
Wormington Road, whi
are to be reconstructed in
blocks of flats. The schen
is to be carried out in se
tions, the architect bei
Mr. E. B. M. Hamilto
F.R.I.B.A., 16 Old Squar
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Old Broad Street.—
six-storey block of offi
premises is to be erect
on the west side of O
Broad Street. Plans ha
been prepared by Mess
Richardson & Gil
FF.R.I.B.A., 41 Russ
Square.

Oxford Street.—T
builders in connection wi
alterations at No. 2
Oxford Street are Mess
C. Spreckley & Co., Lt
21 Phœnix Place, W.C.1.

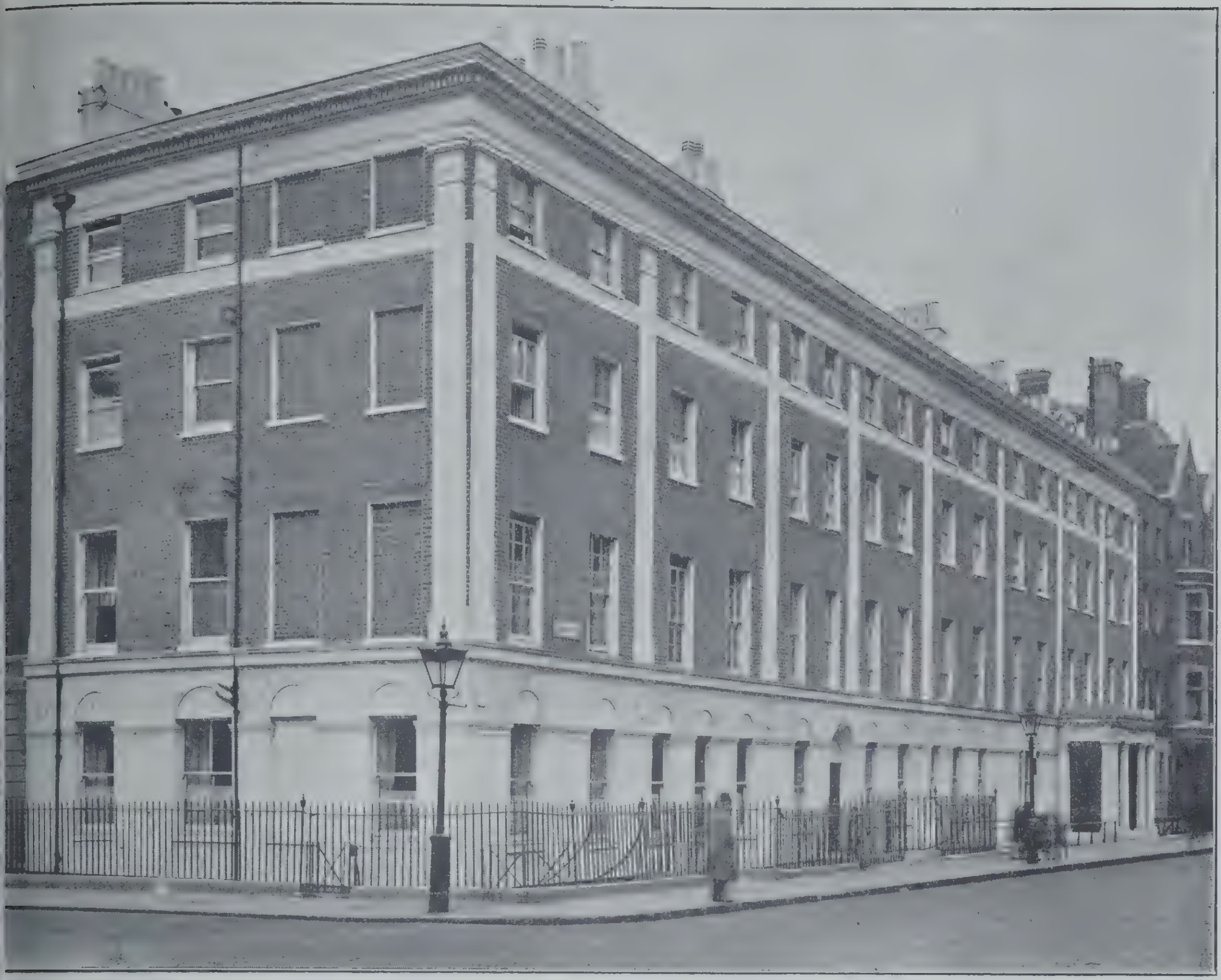
Paddington.—The Bay
water Jewish Schools Co
mittee have decided
build new schools in La
caster Road. Plans ha
been prepared by Mess
Josephs, 2 Pauls Bak
house Court, Godlim
Street, E.C.4.

Purley.—A fire station and oth
public offices are to be erected. Pla
by Messrs. Nicholls & Hugh
AA.R.I.B.A., Verulam Building
Gray's Inn, W.C.2. The contracto
are Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd., 1
George Street, Croydon. Steelwo
will be supplied by Messrs. Young
Sons, Westminster.

Rayleigh.—For the Hadleigh tel
phone exchange. The contractors a
Messrs. Falkus Bros., Ltd., 46 Bishop
gate, E.C.3. Plans by H.M. Office
Works, Storey's Gate, Westminste
under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

Regent Street.—Ground floor pr
mises in Lower Regent Street, S.W.
are to be converted and equipped
branch offices for the Midland Ban
Ltd. The Bank's architects are Mess
Whinney, Son & Austen Ha
FF.R.I.B.A., 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Richmond.—A new factory is pr
posed for Messrs. Cellon, Ltd. Pla
are being prepared by Messrs. Bish
& Etherington-Smith, 30 Duke Stre
London, S.W.



DURRANT'S HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.1.
GEORGE VERNON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

this instance, a terrace of houses has been changed into a large hotel. The metamorphosis has been accomplished hout doing violence to the spirit of the original building. A prominent entrance portico has been substituted for plurality of doorways which formerly existed, while above the ground floor storey the windows have been grouped ween tall pilasters with "Tower of the Wind" caps. The design has distinction and elegance, and shows that the icy of adapting eighteenth century buildings to modern usages, besides being more economical than that of demolition, may result in an attractive architectural scheme.

The Week's Building News

he following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

RINCHAM.—The T.C. have ap- draft plans by the surveyor for pairs of type B houses on the d Brow Estate.

RINCHAM. — Funds are being for a new Congregational n. Mr. E. Henings, Kingston Stockport Road, is the con- architect.

NSLEY.—The E.C. are to borrow for the provision of handicraft at the Grove Street, the Don- Road, and the Racecommon Road . Plans by Messrs. Dyson, Caw- & Coles, Regent Street, ey.

INGHAM.—Durham County E.C. cquired a site for an elementary Plans by Mr. F. Willey, B.A.

ENHEAD.—The architect for the ial hall to be built in High Neston, is Mr. H. F. Russell, eeting Street, Liverpool.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—The Herts E.C. are to enlarge and improve the Northgate School, at an estimated cost of £4,000.

BLAYDON.—Durham County Council are to interview the M.H. regarding a proposal for the extension of the Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham Joint Hospital, at a cost of £6,000.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The E.C. are seeking sanction for a loan of £8,000 for a site at Iford for a secondary school.

BRAMPTON.—Mr. T. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., Lowther Street, Carlisle, has prepared plans for a new auction mart at How Hill.

BRIGHTON.—The Brighton British Legion Club, Ltd., propose to carry out alterations and additions to their premises in West Street. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Garrett & Son, 34 Ship Street.

BRIMSDOWN.—An estate of about 10 acres, facing the station on Enfield Highway, is to be developed for building purposes. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Naylor & Co., 29 High Holborn, W.C.1.

BURNAGE. — Messrs. Mauldeth (Builders), Ltd., Mauldeth Road, Burnage, have acquired a site to be called the "Avonlea Estate" off Mauldeth Road, where they propose to erect eight shops and 29 dwelling houses. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. G. Lonsdale.

BURNLEY.—The Borough Land and Building Society, Ltd., 12 Nicholas Street, propose to extend their premises. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. G. & S. Keighley, 23-27 Nicholas Street.

CANNOCK.—A revised lay-out of the Huntington Terrace Road Housing Estate has been approved. Plans prepared by Mr. S. Harrison, architect.

CANNOCK.—Mr. S. Harrison, architect to the education authority, is preparing plans for the proposed new school in Bridgtown.

Carshalton. — Preliminary steps are being taken by the L.C.C. for the development of the St. Helier Estate, where 3,000 houses are to be built.

Cheadle (Cheshire).—The U.D.C. are considering a further housing scheme.

Chester-le-Street.—A new dance hall and extensions to the Empire Theatre are proposed. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. H. Fennell, Bridge End Chambers.

Claybury.—Plans have been prepared under Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the L.C.C., for a nurses' home at the asylum, to cost about £23,500.

Derby. — In connection with the restoration of All Saints' Cathedral Church, the Executive Committee has consulted Mr. J. N. Comper, architect, upon the interior of the cathedral.

Doncaster. — A local syndicate has acquired a site of about 20 acres on the Great North Road for the construction of a greyhound racing track with accommodation for 20,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. B. Hobson, 188 Oxford Road, Manchester.

Douglas (I.o.M.).—The Corporation have asked Mr. Teare, architect, to prepare plans for a further 50 houses on the Pulrose Estate.

Dudley.—The Corporation have accepted the preliminary plan of Messrs. T. H. Mawson & Sons for the development of the Priory Estate, and appointed the firm to act in an advisory capacity in regard to the architectural features and plotting of the estate.

Edinburgh.—It is proposed that the new George Watson School be erected in two sections: one, to accommodate 1,050 senior boys, on the Merchiston Castle playing-field, and the other for elementary boys on the Merchiston Castle site, where wings would be added to the old keep.

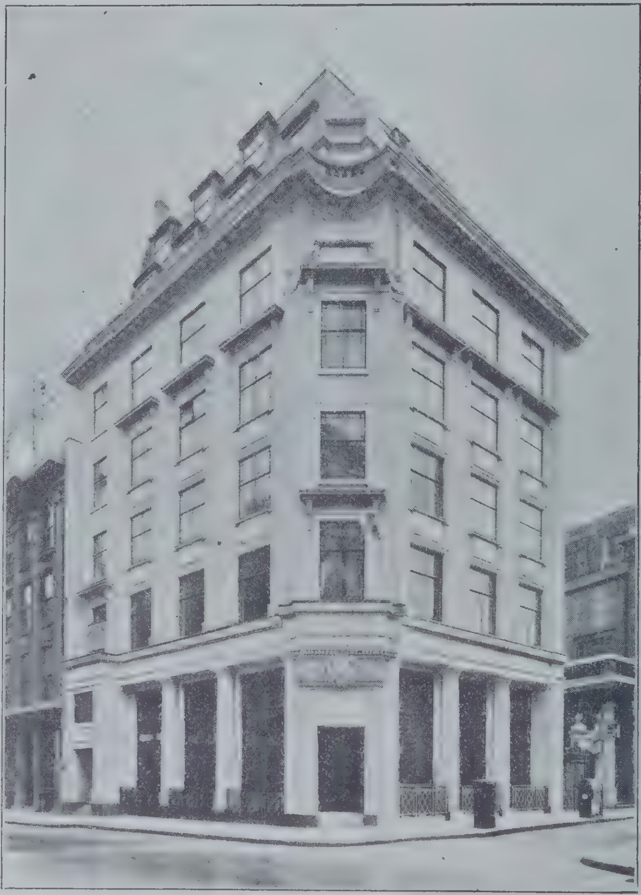
Fallowfield.—Mr. H. F. V. Newsome, architect, 2 Blue Boar Court, Manchester, is preparing plans for Mr. J. Baines for the conversion into flats of the premises known as "Richmond House," 313 Wilmslow Road.

Glasgow.—The Director of Housing has prepared a scheme for 30 houses at Keppockhill Road.

Glasgow. — Plans for additional slipper baths at Govanhill have been prepared by the city engineer.

Hitchin.—The governors of the Girls' Grammar School are to erect additional classrooms, at a cost of about £2,500.

Hixberry.—Herts County Hospital Committee have arranged terms with Mr. Carter Pegg, the architect, for the proposed new mental institution at Hixberry on a fixed percentage basis of the certified cost to include the preparation of preliminary plans, etc., whether rejected or not.



NEW PREMISES, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.
Messrs. Josephs, Architects.

In this commercial building, occupying a site at the junction of two streets, the entrance has been placed at the corner, but instead of continuing the corner "splay" in the plans of the storeys above, the architects have substituted for this a concave curve which becomes a very conspicuous feature when at the top of the building the heavy medellion cornice is taken round it. The principal entrance to the ground floor storey is surmounted by a decorative oriel marked by Neo Grec detail, while a subsidiary doorway, slightly projected in front of the façade, gives access to the offices above. The fenestration is of orderly pattern and skilfully managed.

Hull.—The city architect is to revise the plans of the Malet Lambert High School.

Hull.—Mr. C. Donald Allderidge, architect, has prepared plans for 39 houses in Clarance Street and Church Street, Hull.

Hull.—The Corporation Housing Committee are asking Messrs. Con Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., to quote prices for additional houses on the "Boot" system.

Kirkcaldy.—It is recommended that ten classrooms be built at the Crosshill site to replace the previous structure, which was destroyed by fire, and that an annexe of four classrooms and play-room for infants at Ballingry School be provided. The scheme is estimated at £17,900.

Leeds.—The city engineer, Mr. W. T. Lancashire, Municipal Buildings, is to prepare plans for the exte of the sun-ray department of the C ridge Street baths.

Leigh.—Plans are being pre by Mr. A. Ellis, 17B The Templ Dale Street, Liverpool a Roman Catholic Ch

Levenshulme.—A cinema and café is t erected at the corne Mosley Road and K way. Plans by Mr. Knight, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Street, Manchester.

Lye (Worcs.). — U.D.C. are shortly to mence 52 houses on Wynall Lane site. architect is Mr. Hug Folkes, Hagley Stourbridge.

Manchester.—In nection with the Gram School at Fallowfield, S. Thomas, 6 Brown S has been appointed prepare quantities. I by the associated archi Dr. Worthing, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. F cis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., Oxford Road, Manche

Manchester.—The poration Town Pla Committee have refus sanction a proposal fo development of lan Fallowfield as a greyh racecourse.

Mexborough.—Plan a new cinema to be kn as the "Majestic" are in hand. The archit Mr. Harry Slater, 5 I Avenue, Doncaster.

Norden.—A school 400 children is to be by the county autho Plans have been prep by the county arch Mr. S. Wilkin F.R.I.B.A., Preston.

Northampton. — borough engineer is to pare plans for the ere of B3 type houses o Kettering Road hou site.

Orsett.—The R.D.C to apply to the M.H sanction to erect a further houses.

Pillgwenlly.—Plans have been pared for the rebuilding of Michael's Schools by Mr. Cyril A.R.I.B.A., 30 Commercial S Newport, Mon.

Redditch.—The U.D.C. propo proceed with the clearance of the S Street area, and the surveyor has instructed to prepare plans for parlour houses.

Rotherham.—An elementary sc is to be erected at Thorpe Hesley

Rotherham.—The Rotherham District Greyhound Sports Club, has acquired land at Hellaby Hal a racing course, with stands, o etc. Mr. J. E. Whitehead, 34 God Hall Road, Sheffield, is the archit

Rugeley.—The U.D.C. have structed Mr. W. E. Rogers, arch to prepare plans of a numbe parlour-type houses to be erecte the Armitage Road site.

Building Contracts Open

It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the ender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; he name and address at the end s the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.

CONTREE. — November 22. — he erection of refreshment houses e Beacontree L.C.C. Housing Es- Particulars, the Valuer to the il, Valuations, Estates, and Hous- Department, Old County Hall, g Gardens, S.W.1.

XWELL.—November 28.—For rs of cottages, in either brickwork oncrete, for the Chelmsford . Particulars, Mr. J. Dewhirst, rloo Lane, Chelmsford. Deposit

ESTER. — November 22. — For ouses on the Eaton Road Housing e. Particulars, Mr. Charles wood, A.M.Inst.C.E., city engi- Town Hall, Chester. Deposit,

ESTER.—November 26. — For timber-constructed kiosks at the s. Particulars, Mr. Charles wood, A.M.Inst.C.E. Deposit

WSBURY.—December 8.—For rt house and accessories at the Works, Saviletown, Dewsbury. ulars, Borough Gas Engineer Ianager, Gas Works, Saviletown, ury.

WSBURY.—November 22.—For ouses at Laithes Croft, Earls- , and 126 at Pilgrim Farm for C. Particulars, Mr. H. Dearden, gh surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit

NWELL.—November 25.—For uses and 80 flats on the Fram- Road Housing Estate. Particu- Mr. W. R. Hicks, borough er, Town Hall, Ealing. Deposit

AM.—November 17.—For a cen- hool. Particulars, Mr. Stephen son, F.R.I.B.A., county archi- 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. it £2.

EK. — December 5. — For 110 in connection with the Station and Morley Street housing es, for the U.D.C., as follows: cks of 2 houses each, type A3; ks of 4 houses each, type A3; ks of 7 houses each, type A3; ks of 4 houses each, type A2. ulars, Mr. W. E. Beacham, sur- Town Hall.

TON.—November 25.—For the county high school, for the Essex y Council. Particulars, Mr. Jno. , county architect, Springfield ourt, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

ERPOOL.—November 21.—For t room at the Holt Secondary , Bagot Street. Particulars, the teward and surveyor, Municipal ngs.

MANCHESTER. — For steelwork for motor-'bus garage at Queen's Road Car Depôt. Particulars, city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

MANCHESTER.—November 21.—For extensions and alterations at Hyde Road Car Depot. Particulars, city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

MELKSHAM.—November 21.—For a police station and four married quarters. Particulars, Mr. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, County Offices, Trowbridge. Deposit £2 2s. (cheques only).

PLAISTOW. — December 5. — For alterations and additions to the Upton Cross School, Plashet Road, for the West Ham E.C. Particulars, Mr. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., architect to the committee, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15. Deposit £2.

SANDFORD MILL (CHELMSFORD).—November 21.—For a pumping station and filter house, and the conversion of existing house into workmen's dwellings, for the T.C. Particulars, E. J. Miles, A.M.I.C.E., Municipal Offices, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

SHEFFIELD.—November 21.—For a garage and extension, etc., at Lodge Moor hospital for the Sheffield Health Committee. Particulars, W. G. Davies, city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £1.

SOUTHEND.—November 21.—Reinforced concrete engineers and contractors are invited to submit schemes, with specification, etc., and estimate for the design and construction of proposed shelter on Leigh Cliffs. Particulars, Mr. R. H. Dyer, Municipal Buildings, Southend. Deposit £2.

ST. HELEN'S.—November 21.—For (*a*) the builders' work; (*b*) the iron and steel work, for a garage at Tolver Street, for the tramways department. Particulars, Mr. Arthur W. Bradley, borough and water engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

TAMERTON FOLIOT.—December 1.—For 20 houses in pairs. Particulars, Mr. Percy T. Loosemore, clerk to the council, Underwood House, Plympton. Deposit £2 2s.

WALLASEY.—November 21.—For 26 non-parlour type houses at Rycroft Road, Gorsedale Road, housing site. Particulars, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

WANDSWORTH.—November 25.—Applications invited from persons and firms desirous of being placed on the Council's lists of those to be invited to tender for the execution of new buildings, alterations, and extensions of existing buildings, not exceeding an estimated cost of £5,000 in each case. Particulars, Mr. E. J. Elford, borough engineer and surveyor, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

WANDSWORTH.—November 23.—For the following work at the Swaffield Road Institution: (*a*) Removal of ventilating cowls and renewing of slating to laundry roofs; (*b*) alterations to "E" block, and new covered way, etc. Particulars, Mr. F. J. Curtis, clerk, Union Offices, St. John's Hill, S.W.18.

WEST BROMWICH.—November 14.—For medical officer's quarters, for the B.G. Particulars, Mr. A. H. Ward, clerk, 22 Lombard Street. Architects, Messrs. J. P. Osborne & Son, 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

BLACKPOOL. — For the new Parochial Hall for All Saints' Church, the contracts have been let as follows: Messrs. Chadwick Bros., Little Layton, Blackpool, general contractors; steelwork, Messrs. Foster Bros. The architects are Messrs. F. T. & H. G. Waddington, L.R.I.B.A., 52 Abingdon Street.

DUNDEE.—Work has commenced on the erection of the new maternity block at the Dundee Royal Infirmary. The contractors are Messrs. J. B. Haig & Co., 61 South Tay Street, Dundee (brickwork); Messrs. Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., 12 Renfield Street, Glasgow (reinforced concrete). Plans were prepared by Messrs. Johnson & Baxter, 31 Albert Square, Dundee.

ESHER.—The Esher and Dittons U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Milham & Sons, £3,689, for a central fire station. Plans by Mr. H. C. Fread, A.R.I.B.A.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. H. M. Murray & Co., £6,720, for a bridge over the railway in Fulton Road.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Gas Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Gray's Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., £4,799 10s., for a ferro-concrete coal bunker at Dawsholm gasworks.

HITCHIN.—The Herts E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. Samuel Palmer, Hitchin, £15,852, for an elementary school at Fishponds Road.

IBROX (GLASGOW).—The Albion Greyhound Co., Ltd., have acquired a site which they propose to develop as a greyhound racing track. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. B. Hobson, of Messrs. Hobson & Withington, surveyors, 188 Oxford Road, Manchester. The contractor is Mr. R. J. McCallen, Devonshire Road, Holywood, Belfast.

KING'S LYNN. — For a new Majestic Cinema and ballroom, on Baxter's Plain. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. L. Carnell, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. Dymoke White, L.R.I.B.A., joint architects, Paradise Chambers. The contractors are Messrs. A. Richmond & Son, West Street, Retford.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Highways Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Wood Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., £1,797 13s., for a mess room and sheds at Pottery Field depot.

LEEDS.—A new church is to be erected on the main road between Leeds and Bradford. Plans by Messrs. Empsall, Clarkson, & Clarke, L.R.I.B.A., Permanent Chambers, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford. Contractors, Messrs. J. Horkins & Sons, builders, Hightown, Liversedge, Yorks.

LEICESTER.—For the new Wesleyan Church at Southfields Drive, Saffron Lane, Leicester, the contractors are Messrs. W. Haddon & Son, Gladstone Street. The architects are Messrs. Arthur Brocklehurst & Co., Palatine Buildings, Norfolk Street, Manchester.

LONGTON.—For the reconstruction of the Alexandra Picture Palace, the contractors are Messrs. Young & Son, Stone Road. Plans by Messrs. Wood & Goldstraw, A.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

MAIDSTONE. — Extensive alterations and improvements are being effected to Leeds Castle. The contractors are Messrs. Keeble (1914), Ltd., 10 Carlisle Street, W. Plans by Mr. Owen Little, F.R.I.B.A., 88 Gower Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. G. Evans & Sons, Ltd., 761 Oldham Road, Newton Heath, are to erect a new garage in Reliance Street, Newton Heath. Plans are being prepared by their own staff. The contract has been placed with Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Australia House, London, W.C.2.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Charles Sever, Ltd., 40 King Street West, Deansgate, are to alter their premises. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Turtle & Son, builders and contractors, Fairfield Street, Ardwick, who will also carry out the work.

NETTLESWORTH. — Durham County E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. J. G. Durham, East Boldon, £5,380, for an elementary school. Plans by Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A.

NORTH SHIELDS.—The contract for extensions to the British Traction Co.'s garage at Percy Main has been placed with Gilbert Park & Son, Ltd., Tynemouth Road. Steelwork by Messrs. Wright & Anderson, Coulthard's Lane, Gateshead. The architects are Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SHEFFIELD.—The Watch Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., £2,945, for alterations and extensions at Woodseats police station.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corporation Electricity Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Thomas Roper & Sons, Ltd., £1,083 18s. 10d., for a sub-station in Exchange Street.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corporation Estates Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., £32,160, for 88 houses on the Longley Estate.

SHEFFIELD. — The Corporation Estates Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Drabble Bros., Mosborough, £15,628, for 47 houses on the Longley Estate.

SILKSTONE.—For a new school for 130 children. Plans by the county architect, Mr. Wormald, County Hall, Wakefield. Contractor, Mr. C. D. Potter, 119 Doncaster Road, Barnsley.

WALSALL.—The tender of Mr. Bert Denning, £3,149 10s., has been accepted for five combined houses and shops on the Blakenall Housing Estate.

WARRINGTON. — A contract has been placed for the proposed extensions to the premises of the Warrington Motor Co., Ltd., in Market Gate, with Messrs. Ashton & Sons, builders, Bridge Foot, Warrington. Messrs. William & Segar Owen, FF.R.I.B.A., are the architects.

WHISTON.—For the additions and alterations to Council Offices and Depot, Delph Lane. Plans prepared by W. Ellis, architect, 9 Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's. Contractor, Isaac Griffiths, Thatho Heath.

WIGAN.—Erection of a new church school, St. Patrick's Church, Wigan, estimated to cost about £12,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. T. Price & Sons, architects, of Lord Street, Liverpool. The contractors are Messrs. Massey Bros., of Enfield Street, Wigan.

WIGAN.—For the proposed improvements to the church and schools of St. Catharine's. Plans by Messrs. Pennington & Union, architects. Contractors, Messrs. D. Ablett & Sons.

WIGAN.—For the new school for St. Patrick's Church, Wigan. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Massey Bros., Enfield Street. Plans by Messrs. Thomas Price & Sons, architects, 77 Lord Street, Liverpool.

WILNCOTE. — The Warwickshire E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. T. H. Clifford, £2,187, for a mining school.

WITHINGTON. — Twenty-one houses shops and two houses on Cotton Lane are to be erected. Plans by Mr. J. Dalby, architect, 9 Gainsborough Avenue. Messrs. Sparkes & Stephones, builders, Cotton Lane.

WITHINGTON.—The Withington & Fallowfield Liberal Club, Mauldeth Road, have acquired the premises of the late Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Mauldeth Road, which they propose to convert into new headquarters. Plans have been prepared under the supervision of the secretary, Mr. Ellis. The contractors are Messrs. J. & J. Parish, Ltd., Burton Road, Manchester.

WOKING.—A new ward block is to be erected at the Woking and District Victoria Hospital at an estimated cost of £6,500. The contract has been placed with Messrs. R. Pain & Son, High Street, Woking, and will be supervised by the architects, Messrs. W. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, FF.R.I.B.A., 12 Carteret Street, Westminster.

WOKING.—For five pairs of houses for the U.D.C. at Granville Road, the tender of Mr. W. J. Drowley, £4,100, has been accepted.

WOKING.—For a new Fire Station on the St. Dunstan's ground in Church Street, the tender of Messrs. E. & R. Winn & Co., Ltd., 4 Halkin Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1, has been accepted at £4,599.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — Work on the site of the new cold stores and abattoirs for the Markets Committee of the T.C., which were estimated to cost £70,000, has commenced. The building contractors are Messrs. H. Willcock & Co., Ltd.

WOLVERHAMPTON. — The following tenders have been recommended for acceptance in connection with the scheme for 200 houses on the Low Hill estate: Mr. A. M. Griffiths, Wolverhampton, 46 "A" type houses, £18,630 (£405 each), and 54 "A" type houses at £21,168 (£392 each); Mr. Arthur Powell, Wolverhampton, 50 "B" type houses, £25,400 (£508 each); and Messrs. Eadie Towers & Co., Wolverhampton, 50 "B" type houses at £25,700 (£544 each).

WOLVERHAMPTON. — A large factory is to be erected at Dunstall Hall by Messrs. Courtaulds, Ltd. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Melville, Dundas & Whitson, Bath Street, Glasgow, and will be supervised by Mr. Johnson, surveyor.

WORKSOP.—For a new parish hall in connection with St. Anne's Church. The contractors are Messrs. J. H. M. G. Ilett, Station Yard. The arc tect is Mr. B. D. Thomps L.R.I.B.A., 73 Bridge Street.

Trade Notes

Cementone Products, a range special materials for use in conc work, are produced by Messrs. Jos Freeman, Sons & Co., Ltd., "Cementone" Works, Garratt La London, S.W.18. They comprise Permanent colourings in powder fo for mixing with the cement for colo ing concrete; colourless flat or glo finish waterproofing liquids for exte cement, brick plaster, rough-cast stone walls; a binder to prevent formation of dust on concrete floo waterproof decorative flat finishes; glaze; liquid concrete hardener; waterproofing composition. An structive booklet is issued by the f about these materials, the product of which forms a special branch their business as manufacturers paints, varnishes, enamels and tempers, etc.

Sir S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., 20 Albert Square, Manchester, h just completed arrangements to rep sent the Duriron Company, Incorp ated, of Dayton, Ohio, in the Uni Kingdom and Ireland for the sale their valves, fans, steam jets, pum pipes, etc. The Duriron Company h specialised for many years in manufacture of metals highly resist to acids and other corrosives, and h supplied plant for a large number schools, colleges, hospitals and ot public or semi-public buildings.

Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons, L of Smethwick, Birmingham, h issued a very finely produced illustrated catalogue of their goods art leadwork, both wrought and c comprising rain-water heads, d pipes, gutters, flower boxes, flec etc., and for purposes of compari have included illustrations of s striking examples of old English l work.

Roads and Transport Exhibition

The Fourth Public Works, R and Transport Exhibition opened the Agricultural Hall on Mon November 14, and will close tomor Saturday.

Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M C.B., Director-General of Ro Ministry of Transport, presided at opening luncheon. Delegates f all parts of the world are attend the Congress held in connection the Exhibition.

The exhibitors include m specialists of note, who will give t nical advice to any of our readers visit the Exhibition.

Trade Publication

The Croft Granite, Brick and crete Co., Ltd., Croft, near Leiceste Illustrated brochure showing rece erected buildings in which C Adamant Reconstructed Stone has used.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
nes Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
ditto	10/3	Ditto
Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
ditto	10/6	Ditto
Breeze	5/6	Ditto
nes Sand	12/6	Ditto
and	11/6	Ditto
ned Sand	12/9	Ditto
and Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
l Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
ite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Stone Lime	**50/9**	Ditto
nd Blue Lias Lime	**53/6**	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
ns Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
d Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
ard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
d Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
nulti-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
or Buff, Cream and bronze he cost of similar white glazed ks	40/-	Ditto
or other colours to the cost of ilar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
ridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
ED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
lazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
tto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
tto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
inary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
rceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
tto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

—	Prices 4in.	Prices 6in.	Units.
on coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
o bends	6/9	14/6	Each
o junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
o gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
or Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
on coated interceptor with clearing arm, e, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

IOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Seal Manhole covers ed medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
o but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

ES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
igor or	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
tmadoc	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
es	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
.R.	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
idon	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

noreland Random first green slates, .R. London .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

elabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

S—		
in Broseley hand-made, sand-faced iles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
l asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
y ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

rugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
rugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
c sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
per sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets. 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/5
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	[illegible]*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0½**	**1/0½**	**1/2**	**1/6½**
Stop ends do	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**4½*d.***

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/-	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/-	Ditto
Ditto white	115/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	28/9	29/3	32/3

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each				
	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to siz in quantities of 100 fe upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 o
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1,
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tint
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10½*d.*
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ i
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

In places not exceeding	Feet super						
	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shad
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book
Gold size	12/6	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin
Tar	1/–	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

Correspondence

(*Continued from page* 788)

we must, and for study's sake the nearer the better. But the lines and forms are the mechanism of the building. Separately they are fine fragments, but fitted together in their completeness, lifted up on the Acropolis, in such a light and atmosphere as only belongs to Greece, silhouetted against the Greek sky and sea, in the place that it was built for—the building has power to tune the mind—to the universal harmonies—and that is architecture. We dissect buildings to learn architecture as we dissect flowers to learn botany, or murder classics to learn music, or annotate Shakespeare for schools. Need it be made useless desecration? A great building only happens once. To try to repeat it, or parts of it, is unimaginative and foolish. By comparative methods we may try, by inspiration we may hope, to produce those happy combinations, a mass of outline and atmosphere which alone make a work of architecture.—Yours faithfully,

Ex-Student.

To the Editor of The Architect and Building News.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. H. C. Hughes, condemns the teaching of the Orders in the Schools of Architecture.

If he had visited the recent exhibition of Recognised Students' Work at the R.I.B.A., he would have found himself behind the times, for there were very few drawings there which showed the least understanding of Classical forms.

Those designs which were not definitely bad were attractive enough on paper, but would build poorly for sheer lack of intellectual interest.

This is the result of laziness and self-satisfaction where there should be close study and an earnest appreciation of the technique of the old Masters Living architecture is more difficult of achievemen than the schoolmen and Mr. Hughes care to admi

Yours faithfully,

Tradition.

The Parr's Wood Motor Bus Depot

(*Continued from page* 791)

McCrea & Sons, Manchester (the whole of th plumbing and glazing); Messrs. Mather & Platt Ltd. (sprinklers); Messrs. Jones & Jackson, Ltd. Manchester (plaster work and painting); Messrs Albert E. Sudlow & Co., Manchester (electric lighting) Messrs. The Synchronome Co., Ltd., London (synchronised system of clocks, including turret clock, two faced bracket clock, master clock, two 12-in. dials) Messrs. Estler Bros. (steel stores and bins); Messrs Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd. (boilers); Messrs. Hol & Willets (hoist).

The main shed is ventilated and warmed by mean of a specially designed fan driven at 450 r.p.m. b a 30 h.p. De Laval Steam Turbine, delivering 50,00 cubic feet of air per minute. The air is passe through a battery of tubes heated by exhaust and liv steam, and distributed by means of sheet meta trunking fixed immediately beneath the gutters of th roof, inconspicuous to the eye and giving ample head room for the buses. The plant was designed an supplied by Messrs. Saunders & Taylor, Ltd., o Manchester and London.

Change of Address

The offices of the Association of Public Lightin Engineers have been removed to 68 Victoria Stree London, S.W.1. The hon. secretary is Mr. W. J Liberty.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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hese Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. hey hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

for General Foreman, according to nature of ontract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts ver whole amount of general building contract	1%
for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
for water, ditto	⅜%
for District Surveyor's Fees	
a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
for every additional storey in height	7/6
r inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
for supervision of plastering	7/6
for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City London, as Regulations	*say* £10
for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
ing complete	4/–
ed gangway with handrail complete	4/–
gantry complete	40/–
r roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
ng, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and aste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
own brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
r filling baskets with *debris* and running same it to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
ebris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
r cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.
nd stack old bricks	20/– per thousand	
ff old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
ate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and rt away	9/6	11/–	9*d*.
g and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
g, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
d cement and ballast te in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
stoneware drains jointed in nt or standard iron drains ed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
including concrete surround iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
n 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, cement mortar	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
urses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
phalte	9*d*.	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing icks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
r joint in cement	2½*d*.
int in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1
f superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
ed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
or every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	 Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes. divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2¼*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists ..	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders ..	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions ..	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns ..	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses ..	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars ..	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts ..	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts ..	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters ..	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails ..	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each ..	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each ..	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets ..	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles ..	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends ..	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	40/3	49/3	52/3

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Ru 2 in.	4 ir
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints ..		2/-	3/
Extra for bends ..	each	6/3	9/
Extra for junctions ..	each	7/6	11/

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ¼ in.	⅜ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run- Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Fl or S B
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	-
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	-
Screeding in Portland ..	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	-

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super— Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 10
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4,

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{1}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal ba Patent Gla
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Sti
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If Nar Wi
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	En
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1
Do. on large do. each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1
Do. on squares, per doz. ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run . .	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Supe Wax	Fre
Polishing	6*d.*	1

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	Patt
On walls	1/5	2/
On stairs	1/10	2,
On ceilings	1/7	2/

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

he dinner to Mr. Voysey was noteworthy because R.I.B.A. that thus honoured him is a body from h he had always held aloof; and because the ches of his intimates, while recording frequent greements with him, yet testified that the bonds of dship were the more closely knit by these very rences. These facts illustrate very strikingly the ress which the distinguished architect has made his fellows, both as a designer and as a man. urther evidence were needed, it may be found e testimony there given of his absolute sincerity his rigid adherence to his ideals and to what he ved to be right. To have had such a public tri- from his contemporaries, Mr. Voysey may count achievement as great, perhaps, as the many gns, both for houses and their contents, that he added to the sum of artistic effort in his genera- and which, by their very individuality and inality, unmistakably proclaim their author. Per- , most of all, he will cherish the speeches of those friends, assembled to do him honour, which, by gentle raillery, betokened feelings of very real tion.

* * *

eaders may recollect that in the Commons debate, e months back, on the Architects' Registration an M.P. ridiculed the R.I.B.A. because one of its ination papers had asked candidates "to describe man amphitheatre." Forgetful of the Wembley lium, only one of many built in Europe in recent s, the inference this legislator sought to draw was there could be no more useless knowledge to the ern architect than an understanding of how these es of public assembly were constructed in a past ire. Sir Herbert Baker, in his paper at the B.A. on Monday, reminds us that the Government dings at Pretoria are built round a natural amphi- tre such as the Greeks chose at Segesta and Taar- as the site for a theatre; and that the Pretoria hitheatre is the place for great national assem- . As he says, all over the Empire, where the ate can generally be depended upon, such out-of- meeting-places do and will become of public and onal importance. He had seen many durbars in a and two recently in Rhodesia. With the advent oud-speakers, large stadia or amphitheatres may me in the future essential architectural necessities ll countries. "So the obvious comment of archi- upon the attack on their Bill by that ignorant ber may well be that it would be no bad thing if there were an examination and registration for Members of Parliament." The irony needs no comment!

* * *

Mr. E. Guy Dawber has again returned to the charge about the spoliation of the countryside, in a letter to *The Times,* pointing out how the beauty of the Lake District was being spoiled by the use of unsuitable building materials, especially in the roofs of new buildings. "The position," he points out, "would be absurd were it not so deplorable." Apparently bright red tiles are being brought all the way from the south of England when the Cumberland slate that tones so beautifully with the colours of the district is to be obtained near by. His letter is mainly an adjuration to the people of the Lake District to realise the infinite harm that is being done to the beauty of their countryside by injudicious building. We sympathise with, and endorse, his plea, although we are not blind to the fact that many of the offenders are entirely lacking in a sense of artistic fitness. They like red bricks and they like red tiles, the brighter the better, and they want them wherever their fancy leads them to reside. There is a pleasant bay on the Dorset coast, with half a dozen fishermen's cottages having stone walls and stone tiled roofs. A well-known London architect put up for a client another pleasant little cottage, also with stone walls and stone tiled roof. But almost adjoining this new cottage, some other people erected a great sprawling bungalow in red brick with a Welsh slate roof, and a profusion of white painted woodwork in the shape of barge boards, verandah posts and rails, and so on. Most of these materials had to come scores of miles by rail and several more by road; yet thousands of tons of the good Purbeck stone lay all around, to be had for the picking up. You cannot reason with that kind of temperament, but it accounts, in great measure for the ugly rash of bad and incongruous building which is spreading so rapidly in our rural localities.

* * *

Another correspondent of *The Times* draws attention to the rapidity with which new houses spring up along the new arterial roads at irregular intervals. The evils of riband development have been discussed *ad nauseum,* but this correspondent, a clergyman, finds additional drawbacks. To young couples marrying, such houses present many advantages; the dwellings are available, the occupants probably own a motor bicycle and side-car, or a small car, have only themselves to consider and can get about whereever they want. As family responsibilities increase, the inconveniences become apparent; schools, shops, the doctor and the church are all at an inconvenient distance. When the housing problem becomes less acute, this correspondent foresees that such houses will be the first to become a drug in the market. He forgets in his category of defects, the dangers of the street. For people with a young family, we should think that an arterial road was about the last place on God's earth that they would want to live near.

* * *

The General Secretary of the National "Safety First" Association, in a paper read at the Public Works, Roads and Transport Exhibition, reviewed the frequency, cause and prevention of accidents on roads. Last year, 4,886 people were killed and 133,888 injured in 124,287 street accidents, or nearly 400 people killed and injured per day. An analysis of the fatal accidents arising from motor traffic places the blame for 36 per cent. on the drivers and for 48 per cent. on other road users, the remaining 16 per cent. being attributable to faults of the road, of the vehicle, or to weather conditions. Of the 48 per cent. of fatal accidents due to "other road users," pedestrians (adults and children) account for 19.9 per cent., but this shows a diminution on the previous year, when the corresponding figure was 23.5. The pedestrian appears, therefore, to be getting more wary, or more responsive to the warnings of the "Safety First" Association. It is apparent, however, that it will take time to bring home to the average pedestrian the fact that the roads, or many of them, are now quite as dangerous as railway lines, which he would hardly think of venturing upon; and that many accidents occur because the pedestrian is quite unable to estimate the speed of an approaching motor vehicle.

* * *

The large proportion of C3 men in our population, disclosed by Army medical examination during the war, led to considerable research and investigation into the causes of this disquieting phenomenon. One result of these deliberations seems to be the growing advocacy of the open-air school, and a number of such structures have been erected during the last few years in various parts of the country. To this class of educational building, *The Spectator* has recently devoted some attention, understanding by the term the type in which glazed screens or shutters occupy one side of each classroom and can be moved back to throw the room entirely open to the outer air. This type of school appears to be favoured in New Zealand, where the greatest progress has been made with the open-air school movement. An objection on climatic grounds is ruled out on the ground that the climate in the South Island of New Zealand is very much like our own, having a mean temperature not more than four degrees higher than that of London. The question, however, does not rest entirely upon mean temperature, but the possession of a regular or equable climate. As, alas, we know only too well, our country has no climate, only weather; and with the thermometer often showing differences of from 10 to 20 degrees in 24 hours, the general relative conditions of the two countries may be entirely different. Years ago, there was a great cult for "hardening" children by constant exposure in all weathers, but as the idea seems to have dropped, we conclude that the casualties made it unpopular. The truth is that even our moist cold air seldom harms people as long as they are sufficiently clad and keep in a state of activity; but the case is quite otherwise when they are sitting still, and school involves a good deal of sitting still. English people have suffered much from the "fresh air fiend," with his insistence on constant draughts in a quiescent state, leading to a lowering of bodily
heat, diminished vitality and illness. Moreover, a
general rule takes no account of personal idiosy
cracies. We have known a few men who could n
do brainwork unless doors and windows were wi
open; but with the great majority, their mental pr
cesses seemed to work best in conditions akin
"fug." Even our agricultural forefathers, howev
active in the open air, seemed to have been as caref
of closed windows at night as Harley Street is
day. Moreover, this school question raises ma
serious and practical difficulties. The majority
our schools are, naturally, in the large centres of pop
lation, and these, on account of the domestic coal f
fetish get but little sun. Land is costly, and to
schools, in consequence, are usually several floors hi
and not adaptable to the open wall method. Nor cou
the nation face the cost of scrapping all these cos
buildings to erect one storey buildings of the open-
type.

Much might be done, however, to improve the exi
ing type of school by better means of ventilation, a
we note that one correspondent of *The Specta*
draws attention in this connection to the window
the Chaddock Ventilation Co. as having been specia
devised to meet this need.

Ridding our cities of smoke; clearing slums; p
venting the crowding of homes together; zonin
securing a proper lay-out and orientation of hous
providing more spaces for outdoor recreations; ins
tence on the adequate feeding and clothing of
children—all these measures seem to us of more vi
importance in building up an A1 nation than a
set type of building for scholastic purposes.

* * *

Is the water diviner a charlatan or a medium
the manifestation of some mysterious natu
force? Judging from the discussion at the rec
Public Works, Roads and Transport Exhibiti
science is still undecided upon the point. One is g
to note, however, that the subject is being seriou
studied, since only patient investigation by
trained mind of the research worker is likely to el
the truth. Professor Gregory, from whose paper
give some excerpts on another page, has summari
very exhaustively the history, literature and c
flicting opinions concerning water divining, but wi
out reaching any definite conclusion. The evide
for divining is admitted to be overwhelming; but
Professor is inclined to believe that the success
diviner owes more to quick observation and consid
able experience in searching for water, than to
voluntary response to some external stimulus. He
of opinion that, under some conditions, the divi
would score no greater proportion of successes th
a competent water expert judging deliberately fr
the conditions of the ground. Arguing from
agnostical standpoint, the success of the diviner wo
be due to innate and acquired ability, and the mo
ment of the forked hazel-twig attributable to so
unconscious impulse of the cerebral processes.
this last point, as on many others, there is, howe
much contradictory evidence. Successful divin
simple and unlettered men, of whose sincerity th
observers entertained no doubt, have testified
they were unable to control the movements
the twig in the vicinity of running water, even w
they consciously tried to do so. Other diviners h
dispensed altogether with the twig, receiving
stimulus, if such exists, through their hands. The
cussion that followed Professor Gregory's pa
revealed the usual pros and cons, and it is appar
that much more research is still necessary. Me
while, most people will probably follow the Profes
in thinking that, where the ground affords noth
for the competent water expert to go upon, there
be no harm in letting the water diviner have
empirical (?) shot at discovery.

DINNER TO MR. C. F. A. VOYSEY

The complimentary dinner, given by the R.I.B.A. Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, took place in the Hall of the inter Stainers' Company, Little Water Lane, E.C., Thursday, November 17, Mr. Walter Tapper, R.A., President of the Institute, being in the chair. The Chairman, proposing the health of their guest, d that it was a real pleasure to propose the toast their old friend and confrere, Voysey, who, though had reached three score years and ten, was a real in spirit. They all knew and appreciated his k for its restraint l fine dignity. All of m were guilty of sins commission and omis- ı, but the only charge had to make against ir old friend was his ission to join the .B.A., though, no ıbt, he had his very d reasons for it. Of sonal details, he ht mention that sey started at the of 17, being articled J. P. Seddon for five rs, afterwards serv- in the offices of on Snell and George ey. He commenced ctice at the age of 26. they knew, he had ied out a great deal domestic work, but, ddition, he had done immense amount of gning — furniture, ies, carpets, the x wallpapers — a t diversity of prac- . These showed rb workmanship, viduality and fresh- .

MR. C. F. A. VOYSEY. [*Photo: Elliott & Fry.*

r. E. J. Horniman said he occupied the difficult tion of the outsider called upon to support a toast n architect, and, because of that, they must bear him if his remarks were somewhat personal, both egards Voysey and himself. He first met Voysey n they were both 30 years old, having been sed by Onslow Ford to get Voysey to design a ıge that he was proposing to build. He had not iously heard of him, and he might say that, re going to see him, he looked over the technical rs in the British Museum. When they did meet, was very modest and so was Voysey, perhaps use he (Horniman) was by far the bigger man of two. The friendship then begun, he had never etted. Voysey built the cottage, and, with a virtue in architects, did not exceed his estimate. It an excellent cottage, about which the speaker's complaint related to the height of shelves and door, due, perhaps, to Voysey's disregard of their ive personal proportions. Although Voysey held elf out to be a true-blue Tory, he was really an chist, for he did not believe in law—at least, in ling law, about which he had often expressed elf with fluency. "And on most questions," inued Mr. Horniman, "Voysey is a personal and ive agnostic. He does not believe what I tell him, only believes what he believes to be true. That, ver, has never interfered with our friendship. glad to support the toast to one I know to be an lutely sincere man."

Sir Walter Essex referred to his long association, both personally and in business, with his "impossible friend Voysey," for he never knew what view he might next give expression to. Yet, for that long association of forty years he thanked God. When Voysey first came to his office and produced, from a roll, a sheaf of designs, he recognised at once that he had met a new spirit and force in design, a fact that, as time went on, was realised both in this country and abroad. Voysey had never studied his own material interests; and, perhaps, had he been less obdurate in standing out for his ideals, might have become a rich man. He recalled that Voysey was once offered a partnership in a sound concern following the same calling as his (Sir Walter's), and, after patiently listening to all the details of the proposition, Voysey turned it down on the ground that if he became a partner in the firm he could no longer conscientiously recommend its goods to the public. Voysey was an amazingly rapid draughtsman. He remembered on one occasion that, desiring to make Essex wallpapers appropriate to every class of house, he went to Voysey for some simple flower designs, suitable for the cottager's home. Voysey suggested that he should sit down, and in the short space of two hours had produced four excellent designs, using an average of five colours in each. Only once during their long association was Voysey ever wrong in the natural rendering of a flower, and that was over the sunflower. It was appropriate that Voysey should be entertained by British architects, because it was British architects who all along, in good times and bad, had appreciated and used his wallpapers.

Professor Dr. D. F. Slothouwer, supporting the toast on behalf of the Dutch architectural profession, said the purity and honesty of Voysey's architectural design appealed to them as the best things they had ever seen. The Dutch were great friends of England, and their best wish to the English was that they might always produce men like Voysey.

Mr. Voysey, responding, explained his reason for not joining the R.I.B.A. as the strong views he held on architectural training, though he would admit that the Institute had greatly improved their method in recent years. He recalled that, in 1874, when he entered the profession, the great influence was that of John Ruskin, and that the first problem of the architect was style—not the site or the requirements of the client and their fulfilment. Among the architectural giants of his early years were E. W. Godwin, Macmurdo, Norman Shaw, Devey, Bodley and Bentley. He was conscious of his good fortune in being there to enjoy the kind things that had been said, the hospitality given and the honour that had been bestowed upon him. It was a real delight, too, that he should have been so honoured in the ancient hall of the Painter Stainers' Company, to whose members he owed much.

The Chairman then presented Mr. Voysey with an address, illuminated on vellum by Miss Cicely West, which had been signed by all those present. A vote of thanks to the Painter Stainers' Company for the use of the hall, which was briefly acknowledged by the Master, Mr. G. F. Jackson, brought the proceedings to a close.

Among the company present were: Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Sir David Murray, R.A., Sir Francis Newbolt (Master of the Art Workers' Guild), Mr. Gilbert Jenkins (President of the A.A.), Mr. J. C. Squire (President of the Architecture Club), Professor R. Anning Bell, R.A., Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, Mr. Maurice Webb, Sir Banister Fletcher, Commendatore Canziani, Professor Selwyn Image, Mr. Alfred Sutro, Dr. Risien Russell, Mr. Robert Atkinson, Mr. Arthur Keen, Mr. Stanley Hamp, Mr. C. Harrison Townshend, Mr. A. N. Prentice, Mr. H. V. Ashley, Mr. F. Winton Newman, Mr. A. H. Macmurdo, Mr. Walter Cave, Mr. Edward Warren, Mr. George Hubbard, Mr. William Aumonier, Mr. Laurence A. Turner, Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw, Mr. Bulkeley Creswell, Mr. F. R. Yerbury and Mr. Ian MacAlister.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A.

A desire having been expressed that the designs submitted by British competitors in the competition for the League of Nations new building at Geneva should be publicly exhibited, the R.I.B.A. Council have arranged for a selection of the drawings to be exhibited in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from to-day, Friday, to Saturday, December 3, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.) The exhibition will be open to the public, and admission will be free.

* * *

Special attention is called to the fact that in 1928 there will be two R.I.B.A. Examinations for District Surveyors in London and for Building Surveyors under Local Authorities. An examination has already been announced for October 17, 18 and 19 (closing date for applications October 1), but there will be an additional examination on May 2, 3 and 4, and the closing date for receiving applications will be April 11.

Forms of application for admission to these examinations may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Liverpool Architectural Society

Details of the competition for the Honan Travelling Scholarship for 1928, open to members of the society (under 30 years of age on December 31, 1928), have now been issued. The scholarship will be awarded to the author of the best design for a small church and auxiliary buildings, to be erected, for the Established Church, at the bifurcation of an important roadway. The site terminates a splendid view, and is assumed to form part of a new housing area outside Liverpool on which the brick and tile dwellings have a simple Georgian character.

The Liverpool Division of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants recently visited the works, at Bootle, of the Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., where the whole process of insulating and making various forms of electrical conductor were shown and explained to the members.

Competition News

Seaton Lay-out Competition

The following notice has been issued by t R.I.B.A.: "Members of the Royal Institute of Briti Architects must not take part in the above competiti because the conditions are not in accordance with t published regulations of the Royal Institute architectural competitions."

Wimbledon

The last day for sending in drawings in connecti with the competition for a new town hall and mu cipal buildings, proposed to be erected on a site the Broadway, Wimbledon, for the Wimbledon C poration, is November 30. Mr. H. V. Ashl F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor.

Leeds

The Leeds Corporation invite architects who a willing to submit designs in a limited competiti for a proposed colony for mental defectives at Mea wood Park, Leeds, to forward their names, address and particulars of their executed works of a simil character to the Chairman of the Mental Deficien Acts Committee, 38 Park Square, Leeds, not lat than December 10. A small panel of competitors w be selected from the applications received. Mr. Jo Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A., will act as assessor. Premiu of £200, £150 and £100 will be paid to the auth of the designs placed first, second and third resp tively. The authors of bona-fide designs unplac will receive £50 if they have complied with the c ditions and instructions laid down.

Coming Events

November 26.—Visit of the Midland Counties Di sion of the Association of Architects, Surveyors a Technical Assistants to Fort Dunlop. Mr. Alb Lakeman, L.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., will conduct t party round the works of the Dunlop Rubber Co., L

December 2.—Meeting of the Midland Count Division of the Association of Architects, Surveyo and Technical Assistants at the Chamber of Co merce, Birmingham, at 7.15 p.m., when a paper "Water Supply to Buildings" will be read by G. Stopher, P.A.S.I., Lecturer on Hygiene at t Midland Institute.

December 7.—Leeds and West Yorkshire Archi tural Society: General meeting, when Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., will lecture "Current Modern Work in Europe."

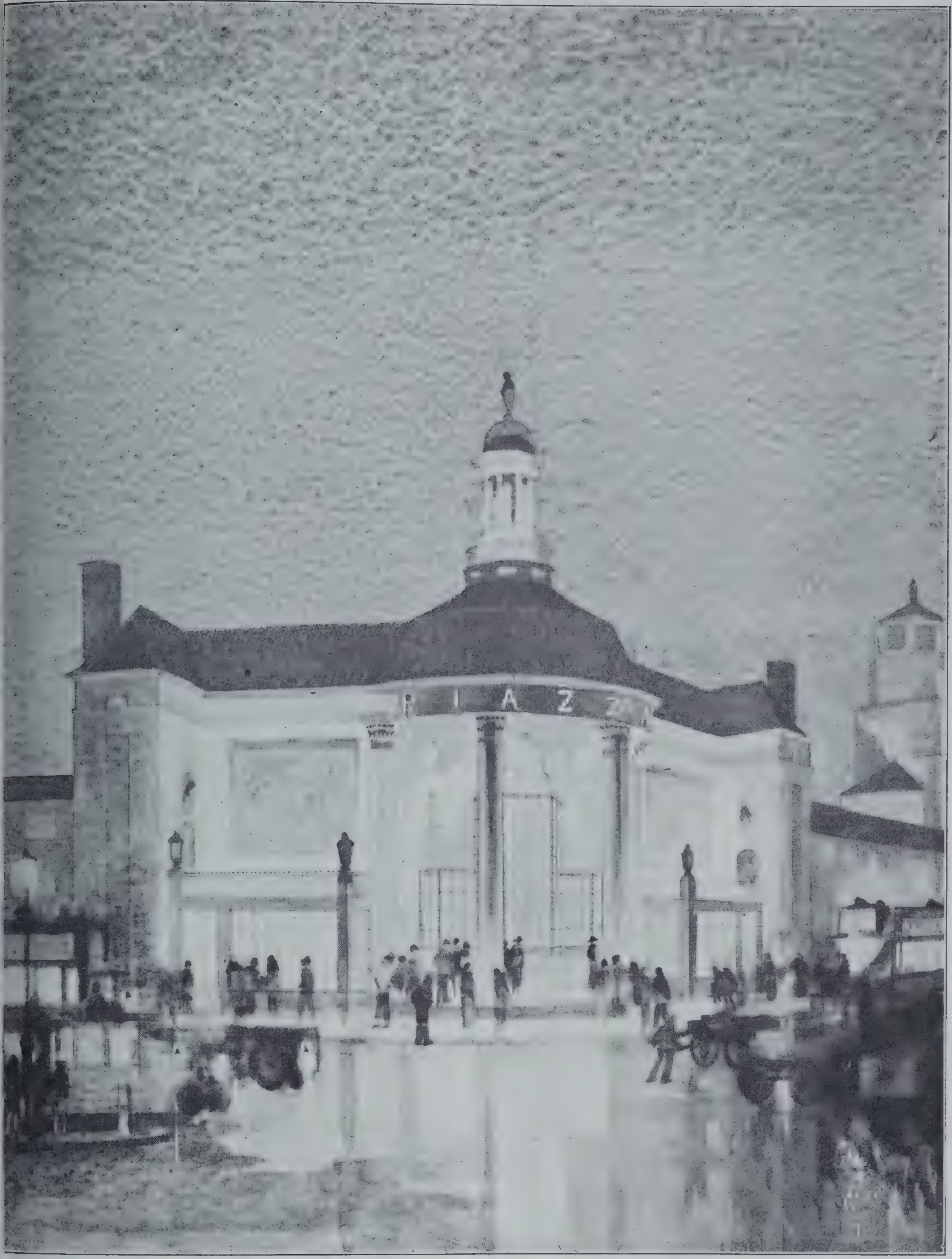
December 7.—Liverpool Architectural Societ Paper by Professor L. P. Abercrombie, M. F.R.I.B.A., on "The Town Planning and City Bui ing of the Knights of Malta."

December 8.—Sheffield and South Yorks Society Architects and Surveyors: Paper by Mr. T. Ed Eccles, F.R.I.B.A., on "A Holiday in Egypt."

December 9.—Town Planning Institute: Paper Dr. R. Schmidt, Director of Town Planning for t Ruhr Region, on "Regional Planning in the Ruhr"

February 18-29, 1928.—Housing and Buildi Exhibition, Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

A pillar, said to have formed part of a colonna of the old palace of King John, and to be its l remaining relic, has been set up near the princi entrance of the public library and museum at Kin ton-on-Thames. The pillar was presented to the C poration by the relatives of the late Mr. E. T. C pinger, a former mayor, in whose garden it had sto for many years.



.A. 1927]

CINEMA AT FULHAM. Clough Williams-Ellis, Architect.
Drawing by Hubert Clist, A.R.I.B.A.

CINEMA AT FULHAM

his is quite one of the most attractive cinema gns which have been executed in recent years. Clough Williams-Ellis has here utilised the corner to the fullest advantage. The fine entrance por- with its tall slender columns, is roofed with a ular mansard which is surmounted by a lantern very elegant pattern. This feature has a gallery slender iron railing round its base, while the little stone columns with entablature above are crowned with a dome with a statue at its summit. Narrow projecting wings with long panels inset mark the lateral extremities of the building, while the wall spaces between these and the portico are decorated with framed posters, presumably illustrative of the current "picture" which is being screened inside.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Acoustics of Buildings

The Acoustics of Buildings. By A. H. DAVIS and G. W. C. KAYE. (London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.). Price 15s. net.

In the "Acoustics of Buildings" Messrs. Davis & Kaye have given us a most valuable treatise upon the behaviour of sound waves in buildings, which should go far towards clearing this important subject of some of the fog of myth and mystery with which it has been surrounded in this country. In the past, as Bacon wrote in his Natural History, "Music, in the Practice, hath been well pursued and in good variety, but in the Theory, and especially in the yielding of the Causes of the Practice, very weakly: being reduced into certain Mystical Subtilties of no use and not much Truth."

In this volume the authors have done much useful work in co-ordinating the important pioneer work in acoustics, which has been carried by such men as W. C. Sabine, and in setting it forth in the light of their own experience in the National Physical Laboratory: so that they have been able to make valuable contributions to the science, especially in the chapters dealing with the generation and measurement of sound and the measurement of sound absorption and transmission.

Much work still remains to be done in the matter of sound-proofing, and reliable data are needed for many of the more modern materials and constructions. It is to be hoped that research work in this country will be pressed forward with even greater vigour, so that we may be in a position to grapple with the vital problems which confront us and which will increasingly arise with the march of noise and civilisation. It cannot be long before big business realises the enormous wastage in the nervous systems of its satellites, caused by the undue noise and shock of the operations of commerce. Most of our acoustic problems seem to be of our own making and are due mainly to modern materials and methods of construction, especially in the use of hard plasters and steel framing.

On the whole this book will appeal to the physicist and the acoustic specialist rather than to the ordinary practising architect. For, although the authors very rightly state that preventive acoustics are to be preferred to curative acoustics, there is too little constructive work demonstrated. The majority of the examples chosen for analysis show the correction of one or more acoustic defects, and one would like to have seen the complete graphical analysis of a building which had been planned *a priori* for an optimum acoustic condition. Buildings such as the Hill Memorial Hall in America and Mr. Voysey's White Rock Pavilion in this country, show how completely the modern architect may devise his buildings in harmony with acoustic requirements. The excellent chapter dealing with special types of auditoria would have been infinitely more valuable architecturally had it been amplified by diagrams, showing the design of orchestra and stage with their special reflectors and resonators, the depth to which seats may be recessed beneath galleries and still be adequately reinforced by reflectors, and so on, to mention only a few points. However, the subject matter contained in this chapter should provoke architects to consider how they may devise volumes, shapes and surfaces which shall fulfil all these conditions.

But the authors seem to be under some misapprehension as to the rôle of the architect when they assess the problem of the acoustic analysis of buildings as the question of varying (*a*) the "architectural features," and (*b*) the engineering side—including shape, dimensions and materials. All this and mo
is, of course, bound up in the architectural programm
and must be carefully considered as a whole if th
form of the building is to articulate function and us

Indeed, so far from imposing upon the archite
undesirable limitations and restrictions in the desig
of a building, the right observance of principles bor
out by acoustic analysis will often prove a positi
assistance to him in giving to a chamber its fittin
architectural expression. That is to say, that whe
the acoustics are prescribed in the design of
building, law courts will cease to be designed aft
the manner of Mausoleums; no longer will a chur
intended for a simple Protestant service be given th
same architectural character as a church designed f
the performance of a rich choral ritual; while
council chamber will begin to partake of the cha
acter of a chamber for a deliberative assembly.

The Ley Hunter

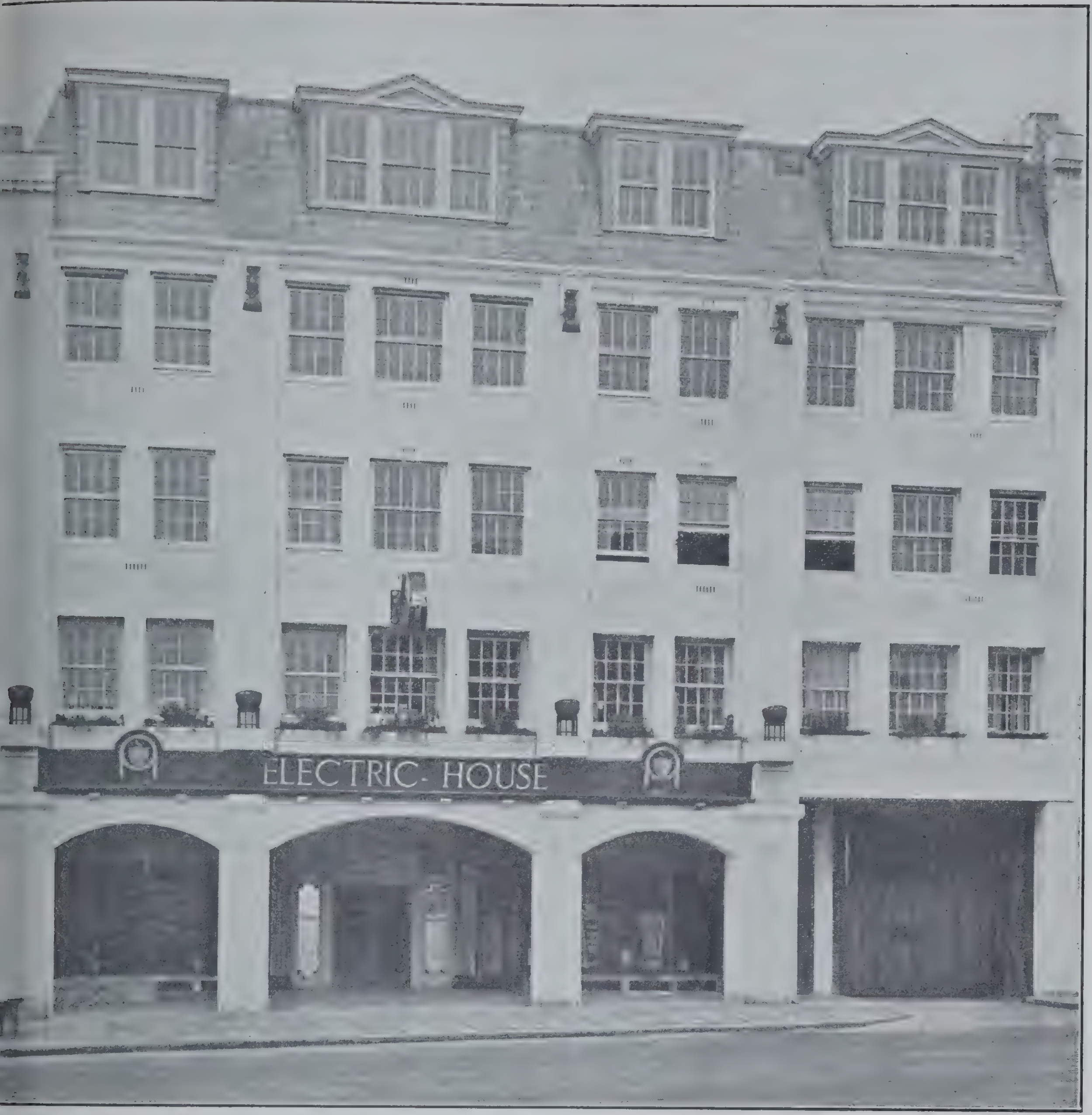
The Ley Hunter's Manual. By Alfred Watkin
Pp. 90. (London: Simpkin, Marshall & C
Price 2s. net.

What is a ley hunter and what the quarry
pursues? We suspect that some readers will rai
these queries, and Mr. Watkins plunges in *medi*
res in his preface. He "bain't a arguing wiv yer
he's "a telling of yer," to quote his illustration, a
he proceeds to do so with the directness of the re
enthusiast. The ley or lie of the land expresses t
subject most aptly, and this book is designed as
guide to those who wish to search out or traver
those forgotten tracks along which the primitive i
habitants found their way about these islands
pursuit of their lawful (and, probably, often unla
ful) occasions. It is a fascinating hobby, for thou
traces of the original tracks are infrequent, the wa
are to be established by surviving marks, hil
mounds, sighting points, and so on, and its stud
apart from historical value, may well give point
rambles about the countryside, which still hold
attraction for many of us.

Obituary

Mr. William Woodward

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Willia
Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., which occurred
November 17 at his Hampstead residence. Mr. Woo
ward, who had reached the advanced age of eight
one, had been in failing health for some months pa
He joined the R.I.B.A. in 1879 and the Surveyor
Institution in 1882, and was a familiar figure in bo
organisations. He was a remarkably active man w
took a keen interest in London and its building
explored the Metropolis thoroughly and made ma
suggestions for improvements in it, some of whi
were published under the title of "London as it
and as it should be." He was a trenchant critic, a
controversialist on matters connected with his pr
fession, but his air of geniality and bonhomie usual
disarmed his opponents. In his later years, he ma
many tours about the Kingdom, mainly inspecti
ancient monuments, concerning the reparation a
preservation of which he made recommendations
the responsible authorities. He was responsible f
many large shop and office buildings in Central Lo
don, and was associated with the design of the Picc
dilly Hotel. He had been a member of the Coun
of the R.I.B.A., a Past Master of the Glass Seller
Company and had held high office as a Freemaso
He leaves two sons, who were in partnership with hi
until his retirement and who carry on his practice.



ELECTRIC HOUSE, LAVENDER HILL, BATTERSEA.
T. W. HAYWARD, M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer. HENRY HYMANS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

SOME PROBLEMS OF FENESTRATION

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

here is no element of architectural design in which architect has greater freedom than in fenestration. size of the building and the disposition of its ns are determined by utilitarian necessity, but vided that a sufficiency of light be admitted to interior, the designer can make his windows of tever shape he pleases. But how is the architect ise this liberty, and what bounds, if any, must ern his inventive capacity to give new forms and erns to the window openings?

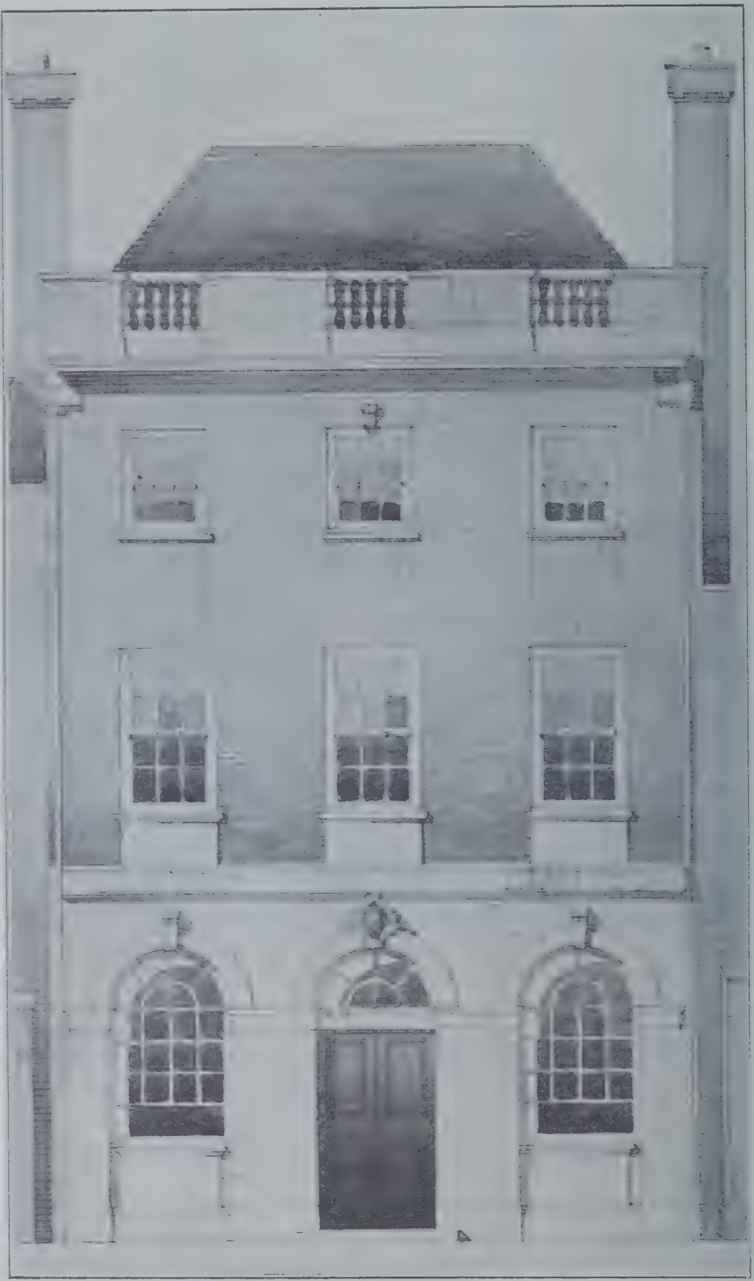
et us begin by taking the simplest problem—that enestrating a plain rectangular façade situated he ordinary urban street. Although this problem be described as "simple" in comparison with rs, the range of its discussion is yet a wide one, in order to confine the subject of the present ument to reasonable limits, I propose to consider ing except the urban façade which has principal howrooms, or important living-rooms looking on he street. Thus the difficulty of combining wins of widely different sizes in a single pattern of stration does not here arise.

The Rectangular Window

Of course, in some degree the *shape* of the window is determined by practical considerations. Undoubtedly windows *can* be constructed of almost any shape, but it has been found that the rectangular form lends itself to simple and economical construction both of the brick or stone surrounds of the window and of the actual fitments of the window itself. The rectangular form, however, in spite of its obvious practical utility, would not have been so universally adopted by architects, many of whom have been in the fortunate position of being allowed almost unlimited money for the erection of the noblest buildings their minds could conceive, unless it could also be justified æsthetically. What is this æsthetic justification, then? I believe it is to be found in the peculiar geometrical property of the rectangle by virtue of which it is capable of aligning itself with other rectangles in such a manner that the plurality of rectangles has the attribute of unity. A rectangle is capable of being a fraction, a subordinate part of another and larger rectangle, with which, however, it is entirely homogeneous in type. This is why such extremely subtle compositions can be created within the limits of an urban façade, by simply arranging these rectangular elements so that they constitute an organic pattern. How the pattern may become *organic* will be discussed in a subsequent paragraph. I am at the moment concerned to emphasise the fact that this unity and formal accord between the window openings cannot be achieved if these latter are given other shapes, whether they be bounded by curves or else straight lines, assuming these latter be not mainly vertical and horizontal.

Fancy Shapes

Imagine a row of circular windows, for instance. Each one is a complete artistic whole, utterly self-sufficient, and seven circles in a row remains a plurality however they be treated; a plurality, moreover, that does not readily accord with the rectangular frame in which they are placed. As a *diversion*, however, and sparsely introduced as in the upper storey at Hampton Court, such windows may have a certain charm, but it may easily be imagined what an unsatisfactory result would have been achieved if *all* the windows of this illustrious building had been circular. In the first place it would no longer have been illustrious! Likewise a series of windows of triangular or other obtuse or acute-angled rectilinear shape could never constitute a coherent pattern. Thus it need not be anticipated that any "modernist" or other architectural innovators will succeed in rendering the rectangular window out of date. It remains to be asked to what extent the arched window can suitably find a place in a street façade. Here again it is clear that semi-circular arches tend to isolate the window and separate it from its neighbours, but if confined to one storey of the building, a row of such windows may prove attractive in appearance, the arches perhaps giving formal emphasis to the most important suite of rooms. It is clear, however, that if *all* the windows in a many-storeyed building were arched, the effect would not be pleasing.



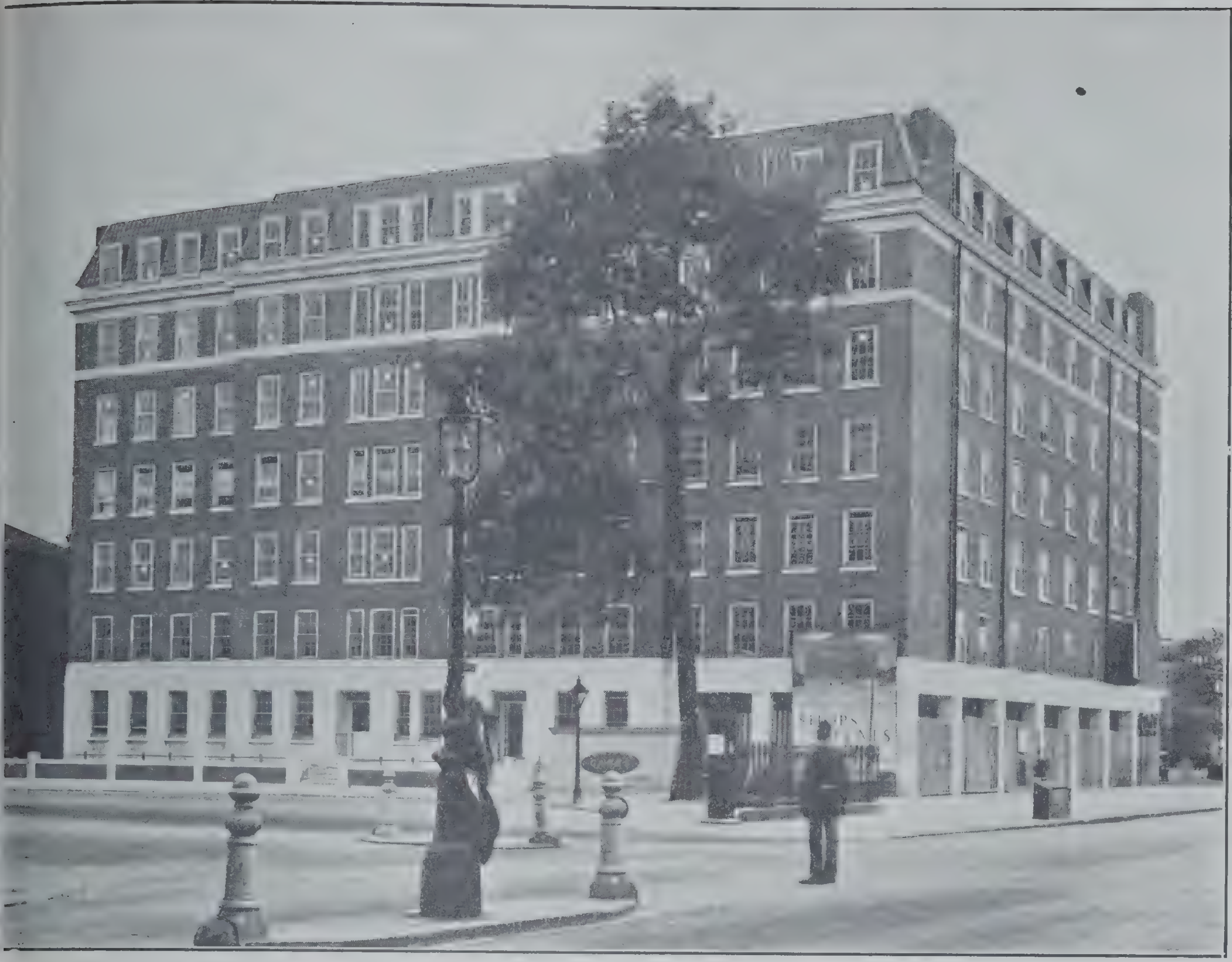
R.A. 1927] LLOYDS BANK, RICHMOND.
HORACE FIELD, F.R.I.B.A., Achitect.

The Organic Pattern

Let us consider how it is possible to give to a
arrangement of windows an organic quality. It h
been established that the windows, if they are plac
in rows and are of rectangular shape, have alrea
taken the first step in this direction; for when the
upper and lower boundaries are in alignment a
when these lateral boundaries are formally
accord with one another to the extent of being
least parallel, the windows have displayed
certain consciousness of their mutual relationsh
This "conscio
ness" is the key
the whole proble
the façade must
sensitive and *expr*
certain ideas wh
belong to the su
ject of the buildin
It is not sufficie
that a façade shou
consist of nothi
but a repetiti
series of equal wi
dows equal distan
apart. If such
arrangement we
good design, then t
task of design
would be an
tonishingly easy o
Supposing, howeve
that we are deali
with a large block
flats consisting
many storeys
identical plan a
function, what re
son is there for
parting from th
monotony of fen
stration? In t
case of the Ame
can skyscrapers, f
instance, the faça
windows are p
duced, one mig
almost say, by t
acre, and swift li
convey the passe
gers to the vario
storeys, it wou
only lead to fus
ness and confusi
in the design if t
windows vari
much in size or we
elaborated by or
ment. One eleme
of formality, ho
ever, every faça
must have, if it is
be an organic who
if in fact it is to have the most elementary kind
unity, it must have a boundary of some sort. It mu
not seem to be a fraction of something else, cut
at random. Often this particular formal empha
of the extremities of the façade, although it is aid
by other factors as well, is achieved in the patter
of the fenestration which, to this extent, becom
organic.

Three Examples Contrasted

In the Lloyds' Bank building here illustrated w
see this pleasing differentiation in the window typ



RESIDENTIAL FLATS, WARWICK GARDENS, WARWICK ROAD, KENSINGTON.
Messrs. JOSEPHS and C. H. ROBERTS, Associated Architects.

ereby the ground floor storey with its important- ing round-headed windows acquires the quality of ase, while the windows of much smaller vertical ension which belong to the top storey seem in nselves to suggest that the façade has here hed its summit. In the case of the large block of s, however, the windows form vertical series in ithmetical progression " which might go on for . But even here the architect has acknowledged necessity of giving formal emphasis to the upper lower storeys by placing the former above the cor- and enclosing it in a tiled roof and by marking the er by a stone surround. Yet would not the façade e gained in expressiveness if there had been a dis- t difference in type between the attic and basement dows and those of the intermediate storeys? After ven in flats with lifts, the ground floor is not *quite* same as the seventh storey. In the case of Electric se, this differentiation has been achieved, although complete equality between the three intermediate eys seems to indicate a certain insensitiveness h is fortunately absent from the design of Lloyds k. If there had been twenty storeys above Elec- House we should have been more reconciled to equality and even accepted it as a necessity, but o small a façade the windows instead of being as a single unit of repetitive design, assume an vidual importance which entitles them to every ety of expression that the artist can give them.

Voids and Solids

e Bank building has the further distinction of proportion between voids and solids. Whereas in block of flats it will be observed that the intervals een the windows are of the same width as the dows themselves, and as the vertical distances between them. In the Bank building, this meaningless equality has been avoided. The word " meaningless " is an accurate description here, because, as the function of the wall is different from that of the window, there is no reason why these dimensions should be equal. Besides expressive equalities there are expressive *inequalities,* and it is these latter which tend to be disregarded in modern designs, created in drawing offices where the 45 degrees set-square glides only too easily over the tee-square.

Books Received

Elementary Building Science. By Alfred Everett, B.Sc. (Hons.) Lond., M.I. Struct. E. (London: Humphrey Milford.) 7s. 6d. net.

The Principles of Planning Buildings. Fourth Edition, revised. By Percy L. Marks, L.R.I.B.A. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) £1 1s. net.

Board of Education Examinations in Art: Lists of Successful Candidates, Awards, Examiners' Reports and Examination Papers, 1927. (H.M. Stationery Office.) 1s. net.

Shop Fronts. Edited by FREDERICK CHATTERTON, F.R.I.B.A. (The Architectural Press.) 10s. 6d. net.

Punch Almanack. Published by the Proprietors of *Punch,* Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4. Price 1s.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Series 6, Vol. XVII. (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., Dublin). 10s. 6d. net.

How to Decorate Your Home. By WILLIAM T. SAINSBURY. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.) 2s. 6d. net.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Doric Column

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—May I say that I approve heartily of the letters of " Ex-Student " and " Tradition," though I am not so Modernist as they suppose. It is just the careless ignorance of Classic nobility that I note with sorrow in the work of most schools to-day. A few years ago problems in Gothic set in the foremost schools produced designs worse than the most pitiful Salvation Army Barracks of 1870. To-day, as " Tradition " points out, the Classic is getting scarcely better treatment. Perhaps it is that prizes go too easily to slick imitations of buildings temporarily fashionable. A week from now the prize-winners may be piling up houses of playing cards in imitation of Le Corbusier's deeply meditated cubes.

No, the great artists have studied long, intensively, and in their own way. What hours of fevered thinking in the Louvre enabled Cezanne to throw aside the technical experiments of a century, and win painting back from atmosphere to actuality? Decorators in Paris, and even poster artists of London, are making fortunes with the Cubist experiments that wring the heart's blood of Picasso. So far from thinking Beauty easy of attainment, I would make the path of the student harder far, till he really understood and stood triumphant above the mathematical bases of reinforced concrete and steel, till his soul fired at the moving line of the graph. He should himself cut marble and granite, till the sweat of discovery stood upon his brow, as the chiselled mouldings took under his hand the spirit of beauty. Above all, he should constantly analyse and study design of old work reduced to its simplest elements. Then, when this analysis is expanded back into the full design, touched and modelled, and emphasised here and there, he would have a real intellectual basis for this study of the amazing Greek work, together with that patience and humility which will commend him to his master when he leaves the school for the office.—I am, yours truly,

H. C. HUGHES.

1 Tunwell's Court, Cambridge.

Westminster Abbey

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—In your issue for November 18, Mr. Thomas M. Deane, referring to the proposed additions to Westminster Abbey, says that " there is no architect *in the world* who could do the work. The spirit that inspired such works is gone."

There is no doubt much truth in this remark, but I think Mr. Deane is too pessimistic.

Many noble ecclesiastical buildings are being erected in various parts of the world at the present time. In England, there is the magnificent new cathedral for the diocese of Liverpool. There are also the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, Buckfast Abbey in Devonshire, and other fine buildings. Buckfast, it is true, is being built by monastic labour; but Mr. Deane's remark was that " there is no architect in the world " capable of such work. In the United States, the glorious Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, will be indeed a noble edifice. Another fine modern architectural work will be the new Roman Cathedral at Sydney, Australia. These buildings are merely a few I call to mind casually. No doubt other readers can supplement so incomplete a list.

Why should " the spirit that inspired such works " be " gone "? True, we do not live in an " age of faith " in the sense that the Middle Ages were such but we have men of genius able to recall the ol glories.

I suggest that the real reasons why it would b futile to try to add to Westminster Abbey are, nc that there is no one capable of doing it, but that (1 the work is one that in the nature of things cannc be done, for the Abbey was built as a Benedictin monastic building, and, as it is not such now, th additions would be incongruous; and (2) if the reaso for making additions is to enable the Abbey to be more spacious *mausoleum,* it is a bad reason: for th Abbey was not built to be a mausoleum.—You obediently,

J. W. POYNTER.

106 Gillespie Road, Highbury, London, N.5.

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—The alternative sites for an extension to Wes minster Abbey (which are mentioned in the Repo of the Cathedral's Commission) may or may not me with general approval. There is, however, a point the greatest importance to be met which so far ha not been the subject of any comment.

The extension of a building of the importance Westminster Abbey—an importance enhanced by th national character of many monuments of distir guished persons which it contains—is surely a fit sul ject for an architectural competition open to a architects in Great Britain.

In making this suggestion my Council is confider that it is expressing the hopes of many your architects.

A striking example of the success of this methc of selecting an architect is provided in the case the Liverpool Cathedral. An open competition w held and the winner was a young architect who that time was an assistant!

It may be a little premature to write upon th proposal, but my Council trusts that its suggestic will receive the fullest consideration when the prop time arrives.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN MITCHELL, *General Secretary,*
Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technic
Assistants.

26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

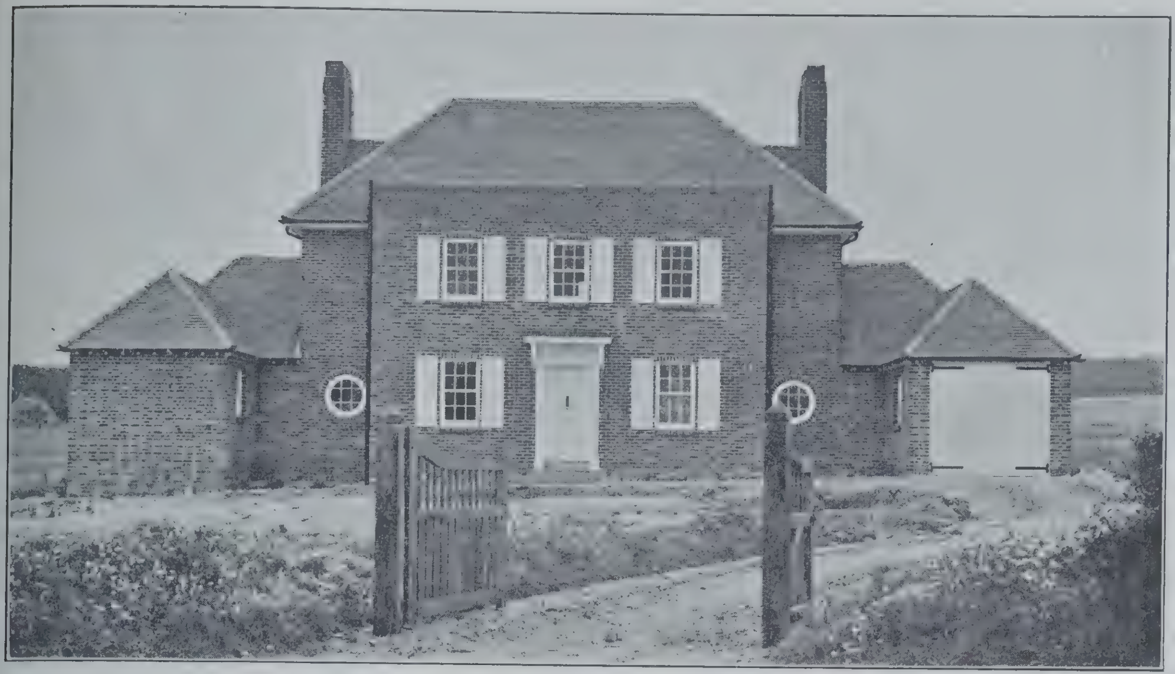
A demonstration was given by units of tl Mechanised Army recently on the Fox Hill's ran at Ash, Surrey, to show the effect produced heathland by the passage of tanks and other arn mechanical vehicles. The demonstration was watch by Lord Midleton and other members of the Con mittee interested in the preservation of the beauti and amenities of the Surrey Commons.

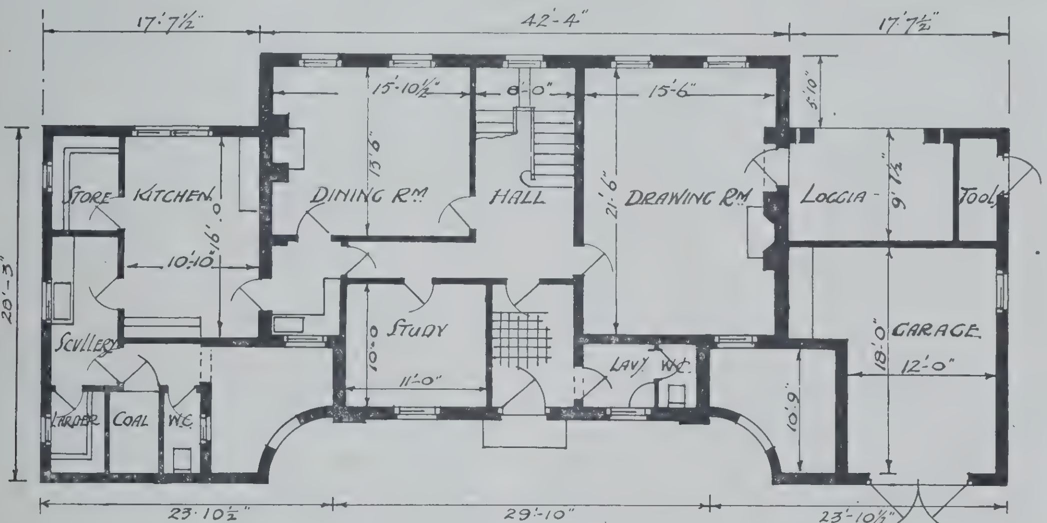
* * *

Alterations at some old premises in Cornmark Street, Oxford, once part of the " Old Crown Tavern kept by D'Avenaut, a friend of Shakespeare, ha revealed some mediæval lettering on the wall of upper room behind some panelling. The inscripti directs the reader to " Serve God devoutlye," and " Feare God above all thynge."

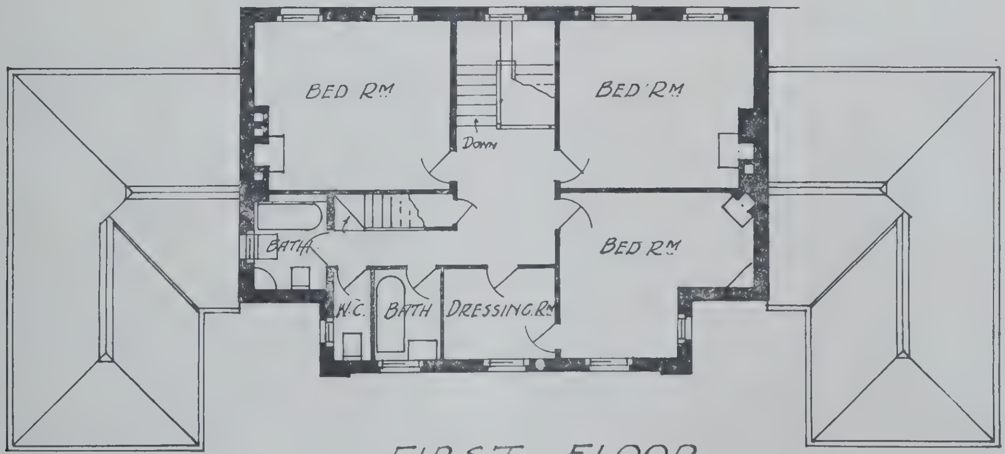
* * *

The Berkshire County Council are opposing t Oxford City boundary extension scheme, in so far it proposes to include areas in the parishes of Wh tham and Cumnor, the parishes of North and Sou Hinksey and the village of Kennington, all of whi are in the County of Berks.





GROUND FLOOR.

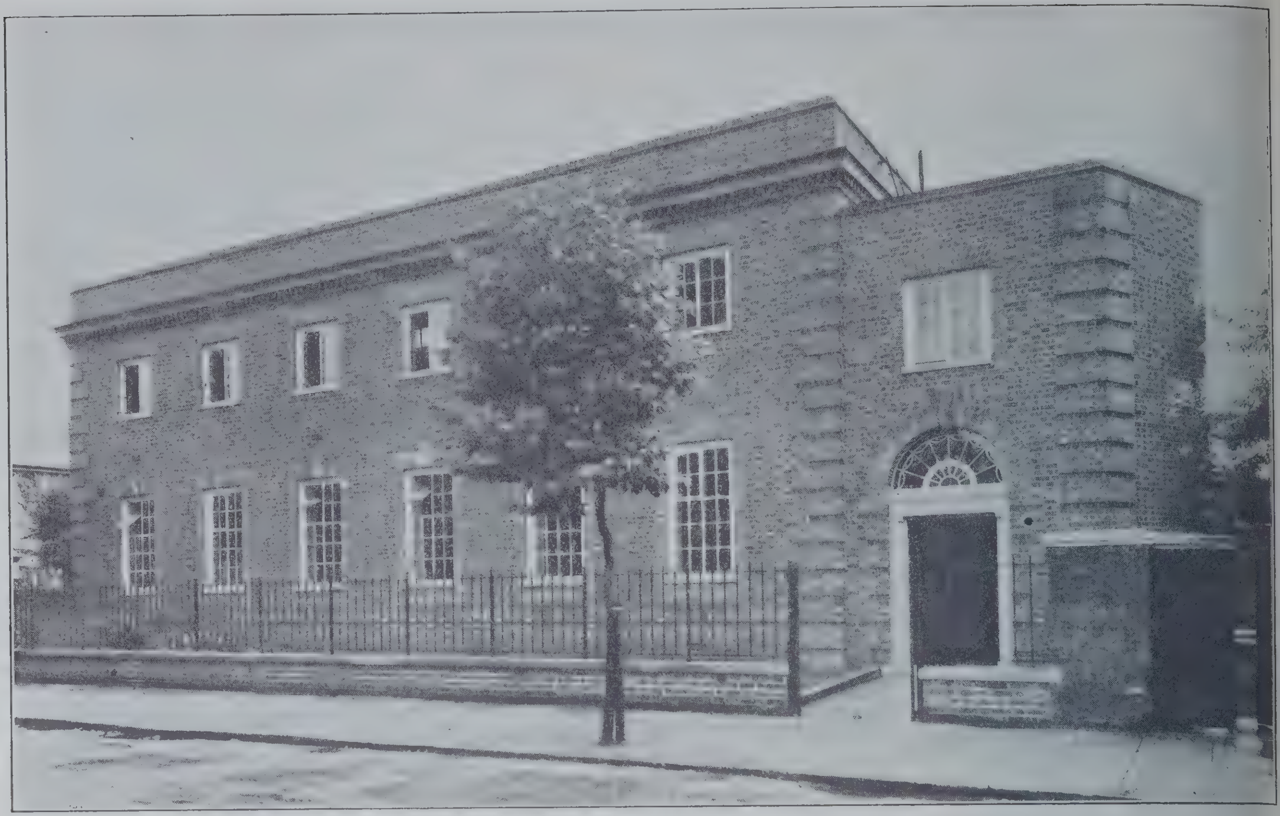


FIRST FLOOR

SCALE OF FEET

HOUSE AT EFFINGHAM, SURREY

A. Purcell Lay, A.R.I.B.A., and Will Kidd, Architects.



NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, DIDSBURY, MANCHESTER.
By H.M. Office of Works (Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect).

This building illustrates the high standard of " official " architecture, for the design of which H.M. Office of Works is responsible. The telephone exchange comprises two storeys showing a range of six windows in each, while the entrance doorway with elegant fanlight above is placed in a small wing at the end of the façade. Resisting the temptation to give to the storeys equal value, the architect has made the upper windows of a vertical dimension considerably less than that of the lower, so that the pattern of the fenestration has the attribute of unity. The main portion of the façade is well framed in between rusticated brick quoins at its sides, a cornice and parapet emphasise its upper extremity, while the formal emphasis of the base is strengthened by means of the simple but pleasant iron railing in the foreground.

NOTES IN BRIEF

The Oxford Preservation Trust has been registered as a company limited by public guarantee. The governing body comprises Viscount Cave (the Chancellor of the University), Mr. F. W. Pember (All Souls), Sir Walter W. Buchanan-Riddell (Hertford), Mr. J. Wells (Wadham), Colonel R. W. Ffennell, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (New), Mr. W. G. S. Adams (All Souls), and Sir Michael E. Sadler (University), the names in brackets signifying colleges at the University.

* * *

The garden of the Hôtel de Biron, Paris, in which the collection of Rodin's works are housed, is being entirely renovated and restored under the direction of M. George Grappe, the Curator of the Rodin Museum. In the course of the operations, a shallow circular stone basin, about 30 feet in diameter, was laid bare, and round this restored pool certain of the great sculptor's groups in bronze are to be erected.

* * *

Mr. Bernhard Baron has added to his many charitable donations by a gift of £50,000 for the rebuilding of the St. George's Jewish Settlement in Bells Street, Commercial Road, E.

* * *

To mark the jubilee of Accrington as a municipal borough, the Mayor, Alderman Higham, has decided to make his term of office a playing-fields year. He and his wife have given 12 acres of land for the purpose, and the Corporation have acquired another ninety. With certain rights of access to other land which have been granted, the minimum of four acres per 1,000 of population will be secured.

The past week has seen two additions to th examples of mural painting in the Metropolis. In th new out-patient department at the Royal Nationa Orthopedic Hospital, Great Portland Street, W. designed by Messrs. Murrell & Pigott, Miss Nan Wes a young artist trained in the Slade School, ha executed a series of panel wall paintings, landscap scenes, emblematical of months of the year. The ne refreshment hall at the Tate Gallery has been en riched by a large mural painting running right roun the wall, depicting " The Pursuit of Rare Meats." This is the work of Mr. Rex Whistler, also a pup of the Slade School, who was recommended by Pr fessor Tonks to Sir Joseph Duveen, at whose cost th decoration has been carried out. Mr. Lionel Pearso was the architect.

* * *

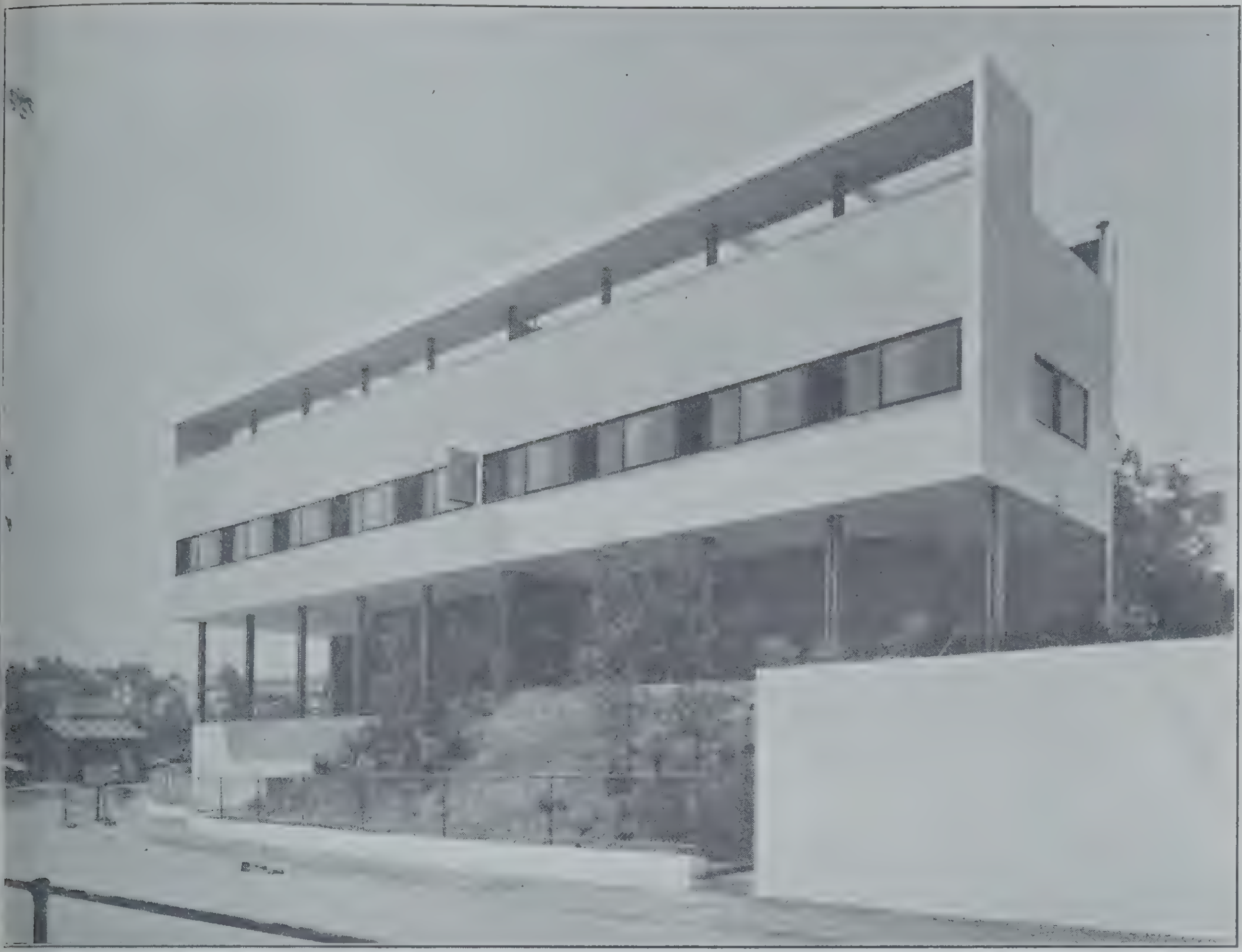
The effort to save the old house at Nottingham i which Dorothy Vernon is reputed to have stayed hav failed, and the building is to be pulled down. Pa of the site is required for street improvements, and o the remainder an office building is to be erected.

* * *

The remains of the old castle discovered at Sheffiel a short time ago are to be preserved in the sub basement of a modern store building which is to b erected on the site, from plans prepared by Mr. W. A Johnson.

* * *

The Surveying Committee of the Bath Corporatio are considering the possibility of widening Broa Street; and also the erection of 36 houses of a non parlour type that could be let at a low rent.



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: HOUSES BY LE CORBUSIER AND JEANNERET.

THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION—III

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and F. R. Yerbury.

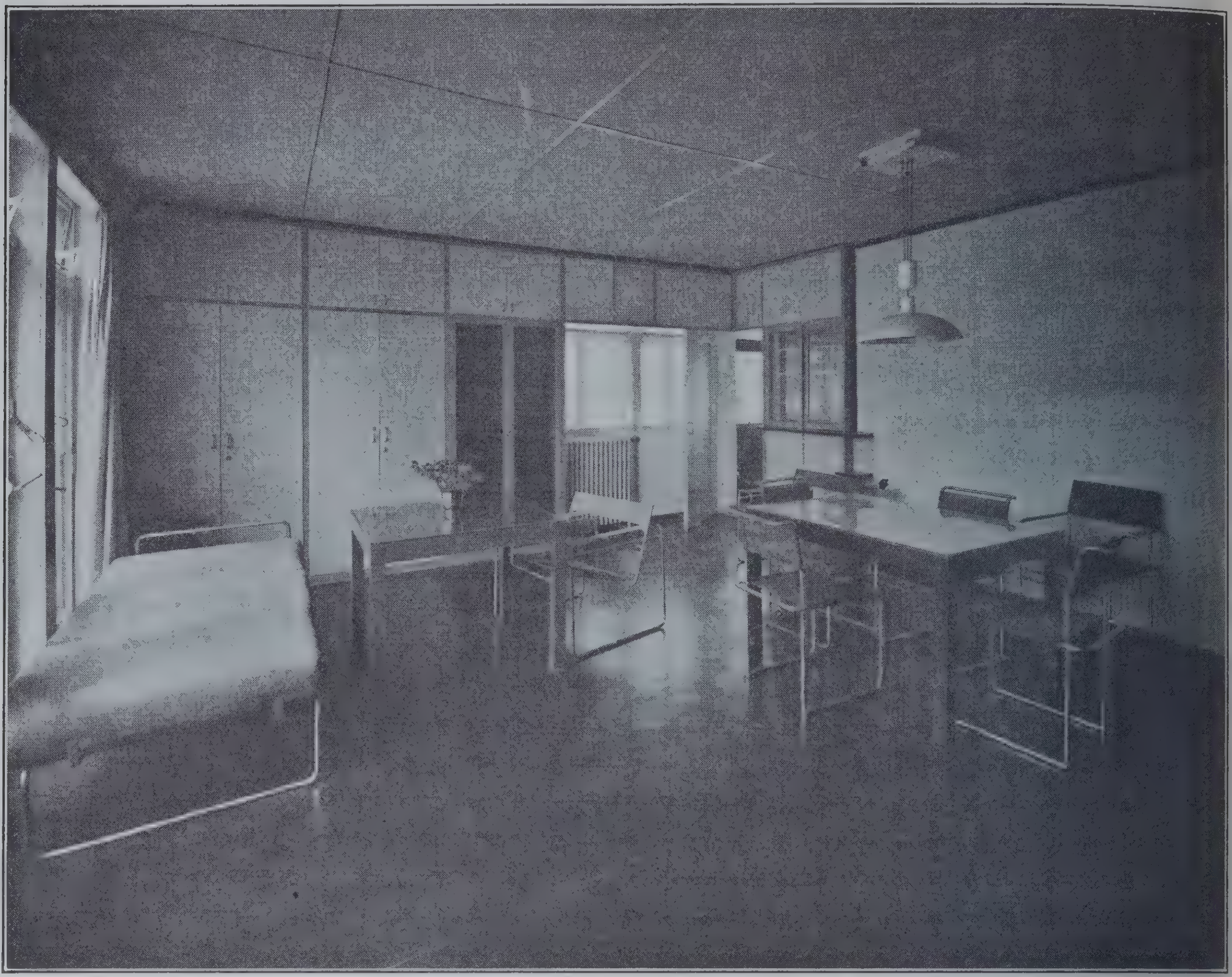
(Concluded)

he block which we illustrate by Le Corbusier and
nneret is amongst the most interesting in the
hibition. A review in Wasmuth's Monatsheft states
t the situation of the firm's houses on the extreme
g of the Exhibition is symbolical, and the remark
truth, for Le Corbusier and Jeanneret are ex-
nists, though their creed is sincere and founded
grounds which repay examination.

he five main characteristics of their houses, the
ndation on posts, with the ground floor occupied
stores and yard, their roof gardens, horizontal
estration, their free composition in façade, are all
mplified at Stuttgart. Readers of Le Corbusier's
tten work are familiar with his theory that cellars
an anachronism, and that a free area beneath the
se, at ground level, forms a valuable provision of
ce where land is scarce and dear, and that the roof
face of the average dwelling with a pitched roof
o much available garden lost to the inmates. His
nts may be debatable, but they are interesting, and
ackling the problem of the domestic dwelling from
resh standpoint he has done a great service by
ulating thought which for many years has lain
stalline. His houses appear to float in the air,
in spite of their severity are not without grace.
spite of a fairly solid upper structure, there is
sense of lack of adequate support such as we get in
nany of our shop-fronts, and in spite of arguments
t the designs are unstructural, we fail to see the
tice of criticism on this score. Colour plays a
t in the exteriors. The single-family house is
hed in a soft rose, and the double-family house
in white and green; the supporting posts are coloured a dark grey, while the under-storey portions are in brown, umber, and blue.

The general character suggests a villa, and the appeal of the interiors most certainly suggests the need for an intellectual inhabitant, one who will be entirely free from traditional prejudice and willing to accept three-quarter partitions to his kitchen and bedroom, a heating apparatus in his vestibule, and beds which shut up into a chest. There is a hospital-like efficiency in the design and furnishing which suggests the "machine to live in," first cousin of the aeroplane as the machine to fly in. It would be a hard world in which such functional severity ruled in the home as in the streets, and one feels, in these interiors particularly, the expression of an extreme reaction.

There are, however, valuable lessons to be learned from these rooms and their furnishings. They have a sense of space, the lines of the furniture harmonise in direction with those of the architecture, a sense of amplitude replaces the petty fussiness which marks the average small house when furnished as the working and middle classes do it. These rooms are capable of being made not only livable, but attractive and interesting in a way which could only be attained in the average small house of similar size and cost by the most experienced and sophisticated tenant. The architects have done what is so often preached and so little practised—they have eliminated. And that is surely a great step forward on the way to improved taste



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: A LIVING-ROOM BY WALTER GROPIUS, DESSAU.

and a better understanding of convenience, since it provides for space and cuts down labour.

Apart from this important matter of planning for effect of space, which is in effect the proper utilisation of space, the Stuttgart houses show no improvement over the type of plan which is adopted for the average well-designed small house in this country, but it must be remembered that the English standard of housing is the highest in Europe.

Many of the plans were, on the contrary, awkward, inconvenient, and wasteful, particularly on the upper floors, and in some of the houses were arrangements which to us appear as hopelessly defective. In the plan of Peter Behrens, for instance, access to all the rooms, including the W.C., appears to be through the living-room; this central situation is no doubt convenient, but scarcely seems practicable, as even slops would have to pass through the main apartment. Another plan places the servant's room in a small dark cellar, while a third provides a dining alcove for which the service is across the living-room.

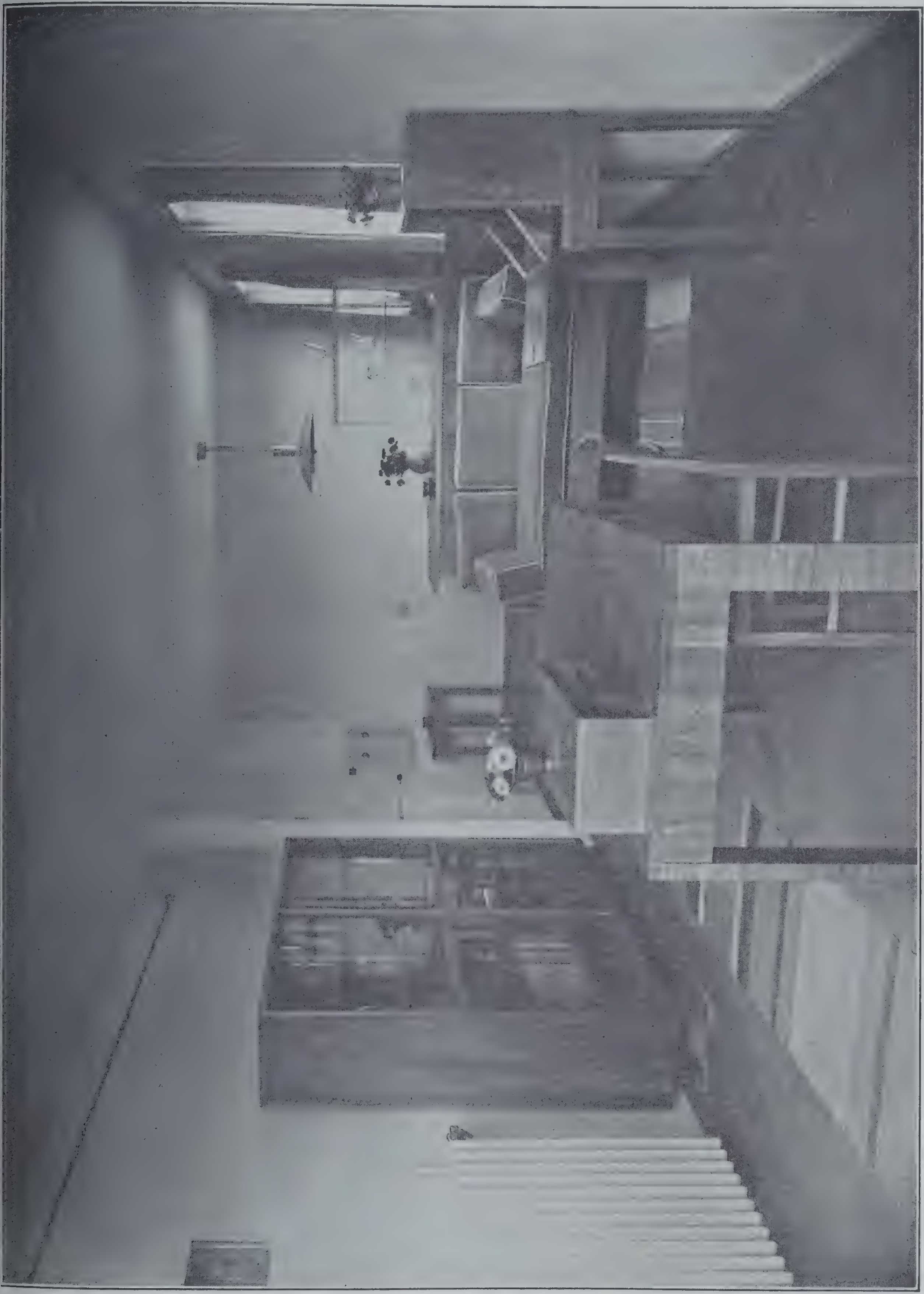
One of the best-planned schemes was that of the Rotterdam designer, Oud, who has behind him a successful experience in this class of work. His houses are traditional in their fundamental features, and his planning is simplified by the arrangement permitted in Holland, but in few other countries, of grouping the bathroom and the W.C. in the centre of the apartment, with ventilation through the flat roof.

There are some little drawbacks—the bathroom has three doors—but there are counterbalancing conveniences. There are, for instance, a housemaid's closet, a bicycle store, and a small door through which, American fashion, the rubbish pail may be placed outside without carrying it through the kitchen. Between the kitchen and living-room is a service hatch with glass doors, and a similar hatch gives on to the children's room, ensuring easy supervision by th housewife. The living-room is large, and the doors t the principal rooms, which are of wood in meta frames, have small glazed inspection windows, a fit ment which would not prove very popular in England

In almost all the houses the main floor was chiefly occupied by a large "L"-shaped room, one end o which serves a dining recess, and the adjoining kitchen was small but fitted up with the latest electrica appliances and ship-like cupboards for the storing o food and other household requisites. The interio finish was of the simplest kind, mouldings being almos entirely eliminated, and floors were finished in som kind of composition. In many cases patent arrange ments for subdividing the rooms were introduced, on of these, known as the "Harmonicum," consisting o a sort of leather screen, which, after the fashion o a concertina, can be pushed back in two halves to th wall. When opened up it had the appearance of a leather curtain.

All kinds of material appear to have been used in the construction, from concrete to *papier mâché*, bu as the exteriors were rendered, and the inside wall plastered, the effects showed little variation. The mos interesting construction was perhaps that exemplified in the houses of Walter Gropuis, where the dominating idea was one of speed in erection. One hous appeared to have a framework of steel with an infilling of cork slabs, and another had hollow block of pumice-stone, and the exterior was covered with a waterproofing solution in lieu of colour wash.

Plaster board, or wood fibre board, on stud framing was used in some cases for partitions; plaste blocks were popular, and Celotex was also used. In



THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION: A LIVING-ROOM BY PROFESSOR SCHNECK, STUTTGART.

some cases, such as in the houses of Van der Rohe, the frame was of steel with brick infilling, and hollow tiles with steel joists were used for the floor and roof construction.

The interiors were furnished in the most modern manner, and it may be urged that they appear at first glance to aim at the elimination of everything which we consider as making for home comfort.

While there is no doubt that much that the Stuttgart Exhibition has produced will fail to find acceptance, or even a lukewarm toleration, the ideals of th promoters were confessedly modest, and it is certai that they have accomplished something in their effor to cater for modern needs. One is conscious of forced striving after originality, of a desire of moder to outdo modern in extreme conceptions. But number of the Stuttgart houses were delightful i many respects, and if we feel superior to the result which have been attained, we must put this feelin down in part to our own lack of imagination.

LEGAL NOTES

Architect's Appeal for Finding of Negligence

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Atkin and Lawrence recently, the hearing was concluded of an appeal by Mr. F. Burdett Ward, an architect, for a judgment of Mr. Justice Sankey at the Cambridge Assizes awarding the plaintiff in the action, the Wisbech Urban District Council, £221 damages against Mr. Ward for alleged negligence as an architect.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the appellant, said that in 1920 the Council had a housing scheme at Gorefield, and under that scheme they had to get baths, stoves, etc., from the Director of Building Material Supplies or other sub-contractors. In 1922 the work was nearly finished, and for the information of the Ministry of Health the architect prepared a statement of accounts, in which he showed that for work and labour supplied payment had to be made for the balance of about £45, made up of £8,750 less deductions and less £8,478, certified as payable under the twelve certificates. The Ministry of Health lost that statement of accounts, but later the Council discovered that in addition to paying the builders the full amount certified on the certificates, they had paid a total of £221 to the Director of Building Material Supplies and other sub-contractors, whose invoices the architect had checked and initialed. They contended they were entitled to regard the checking and initialing of the invoices as certificates for payment, and Justice Sankey held that by these and by the certificate the architect had in effect certified for the double payment of £221.

Mr. Schiller contended that the architect only checked and initialed the invoices to make sure that the goods charged for had actually been used in the building, and that he only certified once. It was for the Council on receiving his certificates to determine whether they should pay the sub-contractors direct or put the contractors in funds to make the payment, which if they did was not actually known to the architect. In any case, some of the payments to the sub-contractors were actually made after the certificate, and no special certificate had been given, and if the contractors had been overpaid the matter could be adjusted on the final certificate. He submitted that in the circumstances the architect had been guilty of no negligence.

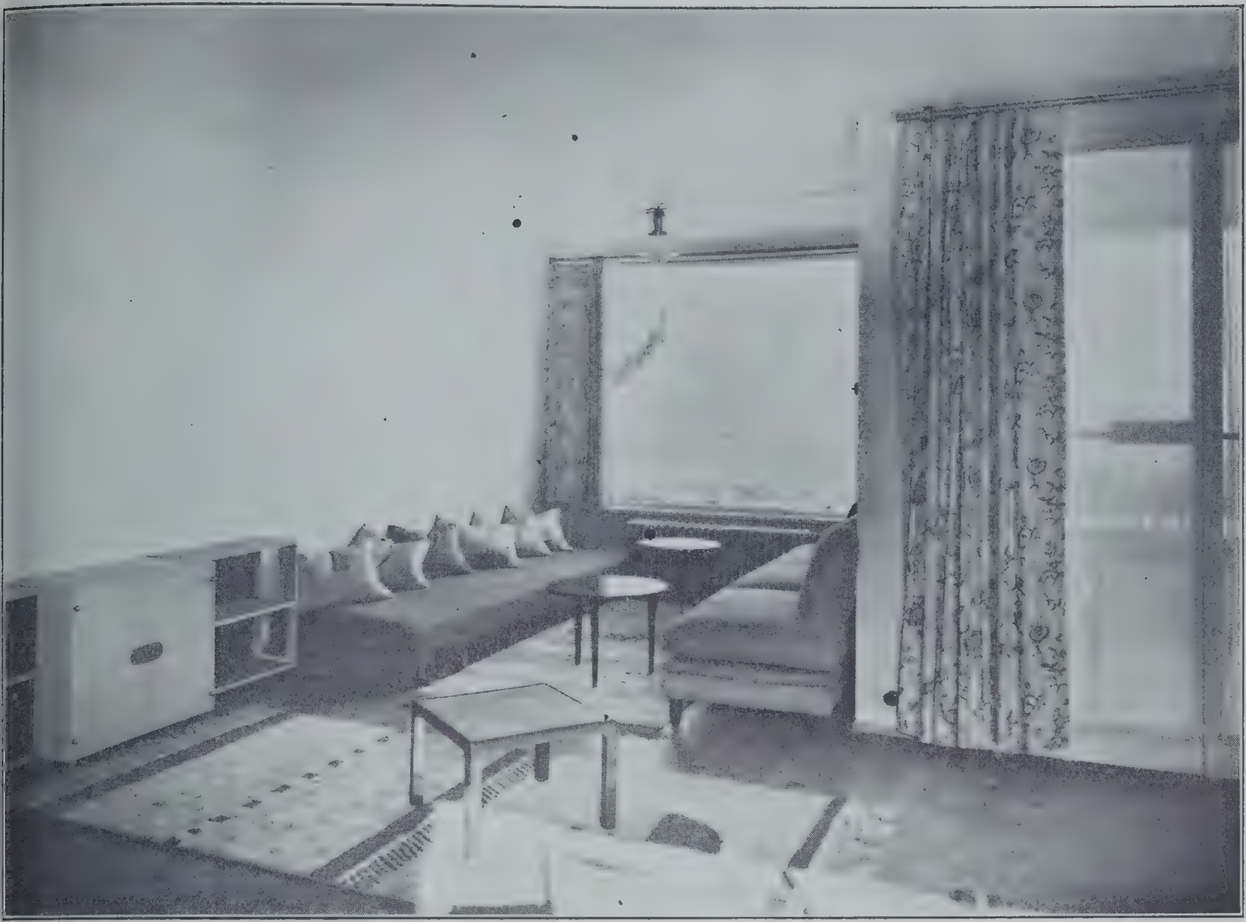
Sir Malcolm MacNaghten, K.C., for the respondents, contended that under Clause 29 of the contract Mr. Ward, as the architect, had a duty month by month to certify the amount to which the contractor was entitled. A retention fund of 5 per cent. on the whole contract was to be built up, and only after that was established was the contractor to be paid in full. If the Council made default in paying certificates, or if they presumed to deduct one penny, the contractor was entitled to throw up the job.

The Master of the Rolls, giving his decision in favour of the appellant, after giving the history of the case, said it was not quite clear when the houses were completed, but it was necessary that some information should be presented to the Ministry o Health in a summary which was drawn up on Augus 18, 1922, which showed a balance due to the contractors of £45 16s. 6d. It was examined by the clerl to the Council, with the result that he made certai corrections, alleging that £221 was due from the contractors to the Council. Then the writ in an actio for negligence was served on Mr. Burdett Ward o the grounds that his certificates were erroneous an misleading and his summary incorrect and in breac of the agreement in respect to the discharge of hi duty as architect and surveyor negligence was allege in connection with the purchase of materials. Bu what was the precise charge against the architect It was not that he had acted improperly or negligentl in his designs or in his professional capacity. Th charges made against him were in his (the Master o the Rolls) opinion not made out by the Council. Th provisions of Clause 27 and its sub-clause were clea that money was not to be paid to the contractor without the architect's certificate for the same, an that was to be given month by month at the rat of 90 per cent. of the value of all work, includin extras and materials delivered on the site up to th first of the month in which payment was made. N certificate of work was to be considered as conclusive It seemed quite plain that the certificates were interin and not conclusive, and that a system was impose upon the architect from which all finality was removed, none the less leaving the duty upon him o giving the certificate upon the state of the work. I one of the clauses there was a provision as to th payments to the sub-contractors, and in this ther seemed to have been a misunderstanding as to th effect of an earlier clause and the treating of th summary as a final certificate adjusting matters between all the parties. It appeared to him (his lordship) to be a summary for submission to the Ministr of Health. It was true the words appeared on th document "Final payments to the contractors," bu he could not find it was a final certificate such as wa contemplated under the earlier clause. On the point raised by the respondent that clause showed that th architect had to give a certificate for the value o the work and also for the goods delivered up to th first day of the month.

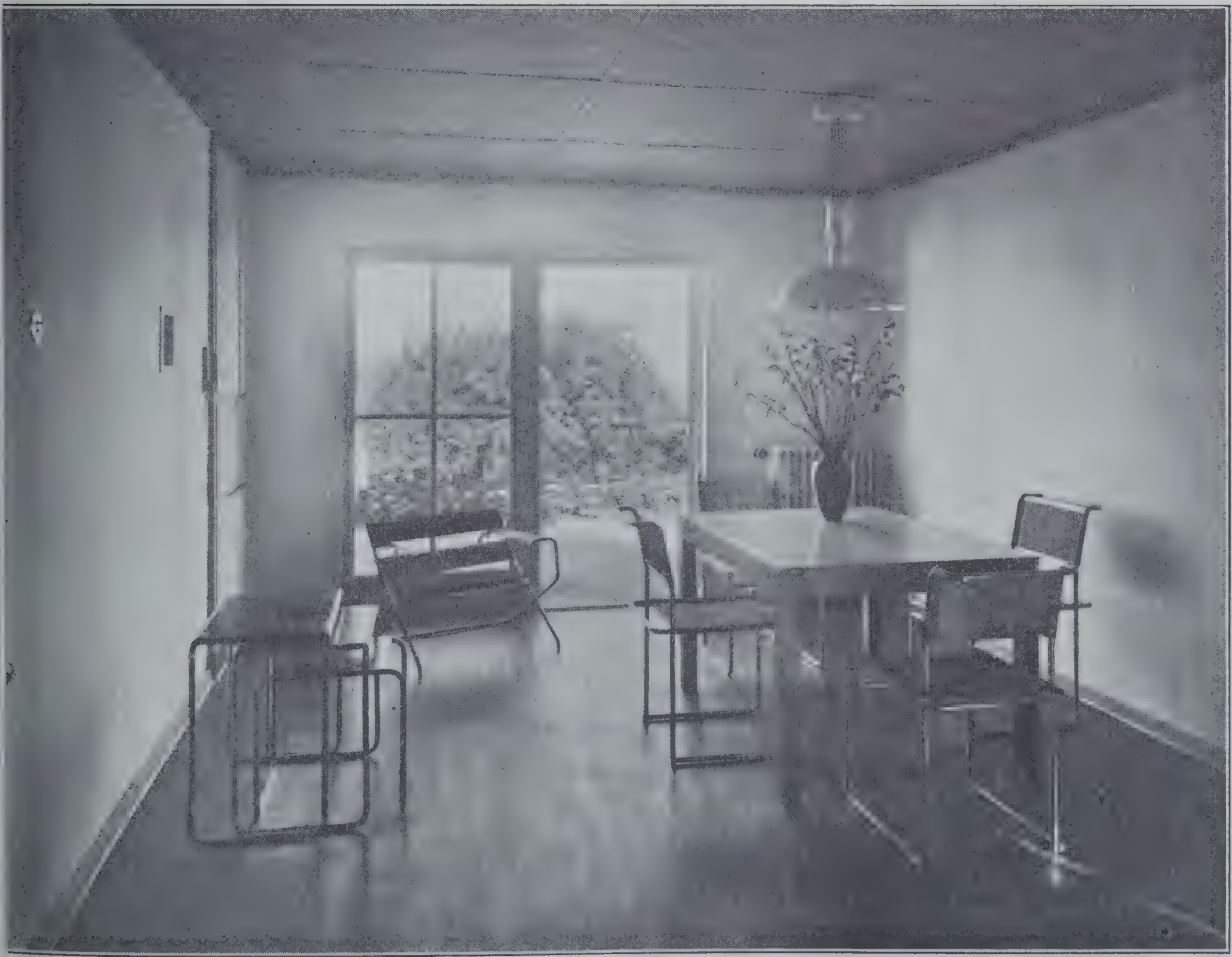
The Master of the Rolls added: "When he gav the certificates Mr. Burdett Ward acted as a diligen and careful professional man, and the summary h prepared could not be regarded as being a final adjust ment of the contract."

Continuing, his lordship said Mr. Ward's evidenc seemed to have been much misunderstood at the trial but his evidence there was justified. For these reason the appeal must be allowed and the action dismisse with costs.

Lord Justice Atkin and Lord Justice Lawrenc concurred with the above result.



A LIVING-ROOM BY FRANK, OF VIENNA.



AN INTERIOR BY WALTER GROPIUS, DESSAU.
THE STUTTGART HOUSING EXHIBITION.

MORDEN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY TERMINUS.
STANLEY A. HEAPS, L.R.I.B.A. Messrs. ADAMS, HOLDEN & PEARSON, FF.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architects.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Government Offices at Pretoria and the New Delhi

Being excerpts from a paper read by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., at the R.I.B.A. on Monday last, November 21.

Union Buildings, Pretoria

The city of Pretoria lies in a valley about 4,500 feet above the sea, but relatively low to its surrounding rocky hills or kopjes and the plateau of the high veld. In a latitude of 27 degrees, so near the tropics, the question of temperature came to the aid of those who advocated the rejection of a site in the centre of the town first chosen for the purpose—and the selection of a more ambitious position on the surrounding hills. A tempting site to the south with a northern or sunlit aspect for the building was rejected in favour of a kopje on the other side of the valley, facing south and nearer the centre of the city, on the other end of which, a mile or so away, Government House had been already built. On this hill, called Meintjes Kop, which rises from the verge of the town as it then existed, there was at a height of about 150 feet above the valley a natural rock platform, and in the middle of it a rough natural amphitheatre, such as the Greeks might have chosen, and did choose at Segesta and Taormina as a site for a theatre. The suggestion that Nature's hint should be accepted and the new building designed round an amphitheatre, as the centre of expression, appealed to the scholarship and imagination of General Smuts, and to the wisdom and will of the Prime Minister, General Botha.

There are four main planes of levels round the buildings. The lowest is the tram road; the next above it is the driving road; then the great terrace, just below the ground floor, and at the lower level of the amphitheatre; this last rises to the top of the amphitheatre at the level of the first floor and of an upper road against the back of the building under the kopje which rises another 100 feet above.

From the tram road there are covered passages to the building with lifts and staircases to the upper floors. The amphitheatre is formed for the main part on the natural levels inherent in the site and the design. Between the level of the ground floor terrace and that of the upper or back road, rising steps and platforms fit naturally into amphitheatre form round the outer portion of the semi-circle under the colo nade. The inside portion of the semi-circle faci the central rostrum has been deliberately sunk as little amphitheatre.

As many as 8,000 people have gathered in t amphitheatre and colonnade, and it has become t traditional place for national ceremonial receptio

The plans of the Pretoria buildings will expla themselves. There are fireproof record rooms for cu rent records centrally placed over each other and three floors. The Governor-General and Ministe rooms have access to a great columned portico co manding a view over the ever-extending gard suburbs in the valley, and over the surroundi kopjes and the distant hills. There is a conferen room with a vaulted tea-room under it, and opposi to it across the colonnade a large circular library.

The southern, or (in that hemisphere) sunless aspe of the front façades, which are of great length demanded by the steep contours, when seen fr below and at a distance, does indeed tell against beauty, especially at mid-day, when the side elevatio are nearly sunless also. On the other hand, at t building itself the long shadows that never forsa the front terraces and the amphitheatre, afford co ness and absence of glare, so invaluable in a h bright climate, and the beauty of contrast of lig and shade. These are more than compensation f the loss of effect from the distant view.

The design of the building without continuo verandahs, with only moderately thick walls, and roo not very high as rooms are wont to be in the tropi its shutters and deep eaves, seems to suit the clima of Pretoria, where altitude counterbalances latitu It is much the same distance from the equator Delhi, where greater precautions were taken a greater risks incurred in combating the greater he

The basement and ground floor of the buildin above the granite plinth are faced with a local lig coloured sandstone, which, when the work was so way advanced, was found to contain nodules of i pyrites. Fearing discolouration and possible dec from this cause, the stone was changed above t ground floor. But after the test of eighteen years t fears have fortunately not been justified, as the ir has caused no decay and has dyed the stones wi an infinite variety of light tints of yellow and r amid the natural cream white of the stone, with on

WALTHAMSTOW, WANSTEAD AND LEYTON CHILDEN'S AND GENERAL HOSPITAL.
J. A. MINTY & SONS, Architects.

occasional strong patch of brown green iron stain. is colour effect on the rounded punched surfaces the masonry is surprisingly beautiful.

nside, the main corridors, courts, and staircases faced with a hard red sandstone. It is the best lding stone perhaps in the Transvaal, but its red our was not thought to be pleasant in a land where is the prevailing colour of the earth and its dust. The roofs are covered with convex concave tiles de in the Transvaal. The rain-water gutter is lden by being sunk into the tiles, the under tile ng omitted while the overtile conceals the metal tter from most points of view. The joinery is erally of Indian teak but some of the panelling l all the furniture is of South African woods.

The slope of the hill below the tram road down the level of the valley has been terraced with walls, ps and paving built of the rough stone of the ghbouring kopjes, a coarse, iron-stained slate, blue-y and warm brown in colour. On the terraces are utiful gardens well cared for by the botanists, esters, and horticulturists of the Department of riculture and the Public Works. The rich dark our of the masonry of the terraces forms the back-und for the yellows, oranges, and scarlets, the vailing colours of the alloes, cotyledons, mesem-anthemums, and many other African sun-loving nts which thrive on the hot terrace walls.

The twin high-domed towers seem to demand, and, eed, were designed for a setting, as seen from ow and at a distance, to a central building on the of the kopje. The South African Dominion is young, and who knows what may yet come there.

New Delhi

The Secretariats, as the administrative buildings of Government of India are called, have a different ation to the Viceroy to that of the Union Buildings Pretoria to the Governor-General, and to give ex-ssion to the political idea and Government needs, Secretariats and Government House had to be nposed as an architectural unity.

The site chosen by the Government Commission on south of the old town presents no high ground ng from alluvial plains of the river Jumna, except mall outcrop of rock, a spur of the Ridge where spreads and flattens on this side of the old city. this it was decided to place Government House and Secretariats. When the top twenty feet of the quartzite rock had been blasted away and tipped into the hollows, a platform was formed against which was built a wall about thirty feet high at its lower end. On this the Secretariats were placed. They are divided into two blocks, the front outer wings of which are 150 yards apart, 100 yards separating the inner porticos. They stretch from front to back nearly a quarter of a mile. Rather more than a quarter of a mile back in the centre stands Government House, its "piano nobile" being twenty feet above that of the platform and the ground floor of the Secretariats.

The Processional Way, lined with three deep big-treed avenues and long fountain pools, commences at Sir Edwin Lutyen's great arch, the Indian War Memorial, one-and-a-half miles down the plain, rises at the rock platform and continues through Government Court, which lies between the two blocks of the Secretariats, into the Viceroy's Court, the railed-off privileged forecourt to Government House.

The Processional Way is intended for ceremonial use. The main driving entrances to the Secretariats will be through covered porches at the outer sides of each block at the plain level, as well as by many smaller doorways. The two blocks are generally similar in plan to each other with the exception that the north block contains an octagonal public hall, high domed and lit through the pierced stone screens, which are a distinguished feature of Northern Indian architecture. Round the dome are staircases, open and spiral, and lifts, post and enquiry offices, and committee rooms.

The south block central entrance consists of a broad vaulted stairway opening through to courts and fountains on either side up to the ground floor, from which double staircases lead up to a large domed conference room surrounded by loggias, libraries, and reception rooms for the official hospitality of the Government of India.

On the first floor, the rooms for the Ministers—or Honourable Members as they are called in India—and committee rooms are given, as at Pretoria, the distinction of great porticos, deep enough for shade and air at all times, and commanding a view over the New City, and the walls, domes and minarets of the older cities of Delhi.

The roof being flat and the parapets high the planning of drainage shafts was simplified, and so there are throughout many shafts and ducts or tunnels, so that all pipes and wires are easily accessible, and none appear on any visible wall surface.

A novel feature of the design, unusual in the tropics and plains of India, is the absence of continuous verandahs. It was held that verandahs, especially on the east and west—the low sun sides—were only effective if made so low as to darken the rooms on cloudy days and towards twilight, and that heat radiates slowly from and clings to verandahs. On the other hand, it was held that the walls if thick and hollow would keep out the heat, and if uncovered would quicken the radiation of the heat; and that outside louvred shutters would keep the sun off the glass and would facilitate the regulation of the light in the rooms. Verandahs where they are used are mostly deep and of short length, in the form of loggias or projecting porticos. The high colonnades of old eighteenth-century buildings in Delhi and elsewhere have generally been filled in with lattice work. A common feature of Indian buildings, the high dome recesses or exedras, have been used in place of columned porticos. These conclusions as to the heat protection of walls have, I believe, been borne out by experience as far as the period of the Delhi season is concerned. Complaints are being made during the hot season for which the buildings were not designed. In that intolerable heat before the monsoon rising to 120, a building of quite a different design is required; large rooms open at least on two sides with the utmost window space on which to hang the wet mats, which may cool by evaporation the prevailing furnace winds. But such rooms would not suit the weather conditions for which the capital was originally intended.

The style of the Secretariats must speak for itself. In them an attempt has been made to design in accordance with the more elemental principles of all architecture, a class of building—offices of an administration Western in its origin and usage—for which there is no tradition in old Indian architecture. Into these elements have been woven such Indian features as are suitable to the conditions and climate and which can blend harmoniously with the design as a whole.

The chief of these features is the chajja, the overhanging cornice, consisting of stone slabs projecting up to eight feet from the face of the wall, supported on a stone cove or bracket keyed and dovetailed back into the wall. These are distinctive features of the old buildings of India. In the pre-Moghul buildings they are found cut in hard quartzite with ridges and grooves—evidently in imitation of burnt tiles, at great cost of labour and must have been unseen and useless. The Moghuls used the chajja up to a nine-foot projection in the Palace of the Delhi Fort. These slabs were easily quarried in the sandstone from the great quarries near Agra, out of which the Old as well as the New Delhi is built. The laminated easily-split nature of this stone dictated, I believe, the carpenter-like style of much of the Hindu-Saracenic architecture.

Pierced stone screens, called jalis, are freely used. They let in the air and keep out the sun. Their only objection is that they are not proof against dust storms nor against the incomings of the innumerable birds which soil the Indian buildings.

The labour employed has been entirely Indian, with Indian contractors under the direction of Sir Hugh Keeling, the chief engineer, and the supervision of the engineers and inspectors of the Indian Engineering Department, and a few British foremen, who were the salt of the workmanship. A link between the work at Pretoria and Delhi was the work of Mr. Cairns, who acted as foreman mason at Pretoria and as executive engineer in control of the immense masonry workshops at Delhi. The Indian mason and joiner as the work proceeded added a greater precision to their inherited skill and industry. Attempts were made without much assistance from the Government, owing no doubt to financial exigencies, to encourage the art and crafts of India.

The flat space lying between the two blocks of th Secretariats is laid out as a garden court wit fountains, pools and low trees, with as much of gras lawn, level and a little sunk for irrigation, as is possible to cool the air and refresh the eye against th radiation of heat and light from the walls. The colou of the stone, red on the lower storey, helps to reduc the glare, the worst of enemies to a European's eye and brain.

Hostile critics of New Delhi will still be activ until the whole administration is comfortably settle in, and the gardens and trees have grown and th fountains running. I have already heard it said tha the occupants of the new buildings are unconsciousl rising to the dignity which architecture has given t their habitation. The benefits of site and altitud are not so great as in Pretoria. Delhi is as essentiall a city of the plain as Pretoria is a city of the hill

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Modern Architecture

Being an abstract of a paper read by Mr. Howar Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., before the Sout Wales Institute of Architects and the Institut of Builders at Cardiff last week.

The modern architecture of Europe and Americ offers strange contrasts. Expression of nationa character is more evident in modern work than i the past. Divergences are more marked.

America takes the lead in rapid growth and co structional daring, but the architectural treatment her engineering feats is still, as a rule, inadequat American cities express terrific vitality and endeavou which has resulted in chaos, as there has been a lac of ordered growth and planning of cities for futu needs. But this is rapidly being remedied. The For factories, the steel framing of the skyscrapers, suc structures as the Woolworth and Telephone building are amazing spectacles of enterprise and daring. Th Black and Gold Radiator building in New York the finest piece of advertising in the world. A gr garious nature and the need for comfort in strenuous life produce great apartment hotels lik the Ritz Tower and the Shelton. The whole working such buildings, as indeed the whole of existence i an American city, depend upon machinery. Withou mechanical appliances the skyscraper is an impossibl development. It is therefore the signpost of th mechanical era in architecture.

The most striking contrast to America is Spai where architecture has no directive guidance and ru riot. Some of the new buildings in Barcelona repr sent the very spirit of chaos and rebellion, but wit out a guiding principle. They are purely expressio of temperament and not of need.

In Holland is found a serious effort in moder architecture. It is the one country which can claim national modern style. Generally the lines of the buil ings are horizontal, an echo of the long lines of the fl country and the canals. As verticality is the expre sion of restless and congested New York, so is hor zontality the expression of Dutch repose.

Austrian development in architecture is pr occupied with social needs, and the building schools, flats and baths for the working classe Labour rules, and everything is done for the worke The buildings are simple but fine, and provide as fa as possible an environment approaching the idea Vienna is wisely ensuring a better and healthie future generation for the working classes.

Denmark is eclectic and pre-occupied with styl while Sweden has provided some of the finest craft manship and artistry in modern Europea architecture.

France, by contrast, is daring in experiments wit rm, and is attacking the problem of an architecture our age, economical, hygienic, simple, and practical, lines of logical experiment. The new cubist houses ultra-modern, and supposes a type of tenant who s thrown over all his old ideals and traditions. it as regards light and air and space they mark a eat advance, and much is to be learned from the artan elimination of every feature which is not nsidered as essential. It is not the architecture of future, but it is a phase of experiment necessary architectural progress.

England is still conservative. Our housing remains best in the world; our working class dwellings ovide a higher standard of comfort than any others. require above all a greater national interest and de in architecture. Groups of enlightened and blic-spirited people who can help to prevent the crop of ramshackle bungalows in our suburbs, and ng our magnificent new arterial roads, where a nderful opportunity for orderly and attractive velopment is being missed. In architecture we lack agination, and miss big opportunities for the sake some small consideration of supposed economy. or and makeshift building is the worst of all investnts.

ardiff has shown the way to many a bigger city her magnificent civic centre. It is a nucleus of nity and order, from which should radiate further rt to make the rest of the city's architecture, little little, worthy of these buildings which are an nirable architectural exemplar.

ivic societies composed of enlightened citizens to vise the municipality, annual awards for architural distinction, the Press constantly engaged on sustained campaign for finer streets and better ldings, are a few of the avenues through which ideal may be attained of a city which in all its eets may deserve the slogan which in the United ites is claimed by Detroit: "The city which is od to live in."

Water Divining

ing an excerpt from a paper read by Professor J. W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.I.M.M., at the Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress, London, last week.

The rod usually employed is a forked twig of hazel h the forked ends each about 10 to 18 inches in gth, about one-eight to one quarter of an inch in ckness, and the butt a few inches long. It must tough and springy, and therefore should be freshly . It is held with moderate firmness in the hand l often with each end of the fork passing between little and third fingers, or between the second l third fingers. When thus held, pressure by the ger above the rod bends or twists it and causes end to rise or fall. In the first mode of handling pressure of the third finger may be sufficient to ak the rod and bruise the little finger.

Whatever may be the ultimate cause of the movent of the rod, the immediate cause is almost unisally recognised as some conscious or subconscious vement of the diviner's hands. The movements y be divided into three classes:—(1) Those based n fraud and practical jokes. (2) Those due to onscious imposture, as with people who believe t they are endowed with some special gift wherein y are superior to their fellows, and the claim for power of water divining is often associated with sonal egotism. (3) After these categories are arated, there remains so large a residue for which e other explanation is necessary that the conclu n has been adopted that there must be some actual e which directly or indirectly causes the movement the rod. I was at one time inclined to share this w. A friend in whose practical insight I had full faith told me of the success of water divining on his station in Western Victoria. I had previously heard the evidence of some Australian cases, without being impressed by it; but in this instance there seemed more reason to suspect some special power. The diviner said the gift was hereditary, that he could not recognise water in an iron pipe, that the rod never answered on a wet day, or even in a cold moist wind, and that he could not detect an open sheet of water. The rod was affected by water that was buried underground, but not by water at the surface.

The notion that the movement of the rod may be due to variations in the water vapour appears, however, untenable, because it would not explain its response to metals, murderers and ordinary citizens, or its unfailing taste as a connoisseur of pottery. It would not also explain its action on wet days, as one of the tests by M. Mager (1920, p: 23) was during heavy rain; and it is dismissed as utterly improbable by three eminent physiologists, whom I have consulted on the matter.

There are three rival lines of explanation. The first, that the rod responds directly to some external physical influence, has been encouraged by the discovery of radioactivity. This type of influence has been described as rhabdoactive by Prof. P. Lemoine (1913, p. 42), as rhabdomotoric by von Uslar (1912), or as the activité universelle by Henri Mager, who is the chief champion of the response of the rod to an external physical force.

A physical cause for the movement of the rod is not to be dismissed as impossible; but so widespread and powerful a force should be easily demonstrated. The discovery of radio-activity was at once followed by convincing experiments which proved its existence. If the lines of force of M. Mager exist they should be demonstrable by consistent experimental results; but the statements regarding them are vague, indefinite and unconvincing.

Mager and his work are summarily dismissed by the United States Geological Survey, for A. J. Ellis (Water Supply Paper 416, 1917, p. 23) states: "In all its weird history no more extravagant and absurd claims were ever made for the divining rod than those which are maintained at the present time by Henri Mager."

The alternative explanation is that the movement of the rod is due, though perhaps unconsciously, to the diviner. Barrett and Besterman dismiss the evidence for an external physical force by arguments which seem unanswerable. The view that the action on the rod is psychic and not physical is supported by the fact that any sort of rod will serve. In the early days it had to be a twig cut about sunset or sunrise by a man standing in a particular position, and with the sunlight shining through the fork of the twig, and it would respond only on certain days. But now any twig serves, and on the treeless plains of Australia a piece of iron wire taken from the nearest fence will act as well, or it may be of aluminium, or a piece of clock spring, while some diviners, such as Gataker, used their hands alone. That the twig is moved by some impulse from the diviner is rendered probable by the way in which the rod is generally held, for as previously explained, a slight movement of the finger causes a marked movement of the rod.

The alternative view is that the diviner unconsciously or subconsciously moves the rod owing to an impulse due to unintentional suggestion from the bystanders or by his recognition of indications favourable for water. If the diviner is accompanied by people who know where there is a hidden spring, or where some material lies buried, or which envelope contains the test metal, they unconsciously give away the secret, as in ordinary thought-reading; but this explanation does not answer for cases of water

(*Continued on page* 846)

BUILDING NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

The London Squares

Westminster, November 22.

Further evidence was heard to-day by the Royal Commission on London Squares at their second sitting, which took place in a Committee Room of the House of Lords, under the chairmanship of Lord Londonderry. The first witness was Alderman Charles Pascall, who appeared as a representative of the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee. He stated that the Committee were strongly of opinion that existing squares and other open spaces within the reference to the Commission should be preserved from being used for building or other purposes which were destructive of existing amenities, and should be permanently retained as open spaces. The Committee made the reservation, however, that a Metropolitan Borough Council should not be precluded from consenting to the use of the square or open space in connection with a general estate development of an area in which it was contained, on such terms as might be deemed by the Council to be fit and proper, and on the condition that an equivalent open space was provided in the vicinity.

"These open spaces," the witness's statement continued, "are not only an amenity to the residents of the houses surrounding or abutting upon them. Their continued existence is essential as contributory to the well-being of the immense built-up area of London, and the reasons to-day for their retention are far stronger than those which actuated their formation in the lay-out of estates. There can be no hardship on owners in preserving the *status quo.*"

The Committee were also of opinion that squares and other open spaces which must be maintained and preserved as such under existing statutes should not be incorporated in any new legislation. The Committee anticipate that a large majority of owners of squares and other open spaces will now see their way to agree, as certain owners did in 1906 when the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Act was passed, to the prohibition of the erection of buildings thereon. "Where it is necessary, in order to prevent the development as a building site of a square or other open space, a measure of compensation should be given for its acquisition." The Committee considered that a better method than that prescribed by the Town Gardens Protection Act, 1863, should be devised for dealing with neglected gardens in squares; it was felt that the procedure under that Act is cumbersome.

Replying to question with regard to owners and the preservation of the *status quo,* witness said the view of the Committee was that they must remember the original conditions upon which the land covered by the squares was held. Generally, it was a condition that the squares would not be built upon.

Mr. Gwyer (a member of the Commission): Why should you assume that the squares should always remain open? I am not saying that they should not; but what are your grounds for saying so?—I can only say that that is my view. It seems to me that, in most cases, the land was given with that intention.

Sir Howard Frank: You come to the conclusion that, because a man let out an estate in a certain way 100 years ago, he has no right to do otherwise to-day?—We come to the conclusion on general principles.

The Chairman: Can you give a specific reason why your Committee came to this opinion?—Not beyond what I have said.

Under the present law, if a person's property is acquired by a local authority, that person is entitled to compensation, the compensation being the value of the land if sold in the open market by a willing seller?—Yes.

Is it suggested that, in the case of the squares compensation for any prohibition of building should be calculated on some special limiting basis?—Yes having regard to the original intention of the owner the value should not be the same as a freehold in ordinary circumstances; that is, outside this particular matter that we are dealing with.

Mr. Snell: The public, although they have no lega rights in the squares, have an interest in them?—I should prefer to put it that the rights of property as they are considered to-day and as they were considered 100 years ago, are somewhat different.

There was an intention in the minds of those who laid out the squares which was not a purely commercial intention?—Yes.

The implication is that they wished the benefit to the public to become permanent?—Yes.

Replying to further questions, witness said that the view taken by the Standing Joint Committee wa that legislation should be passed to prevent thes squares being built over. There might be circumstances, as in the case of town-planning, where compensation might be given because of this prohibition The compensation ought not to be in the same measure as if the property were taken away for another purpose. The Committee had considered the question in the general sense.

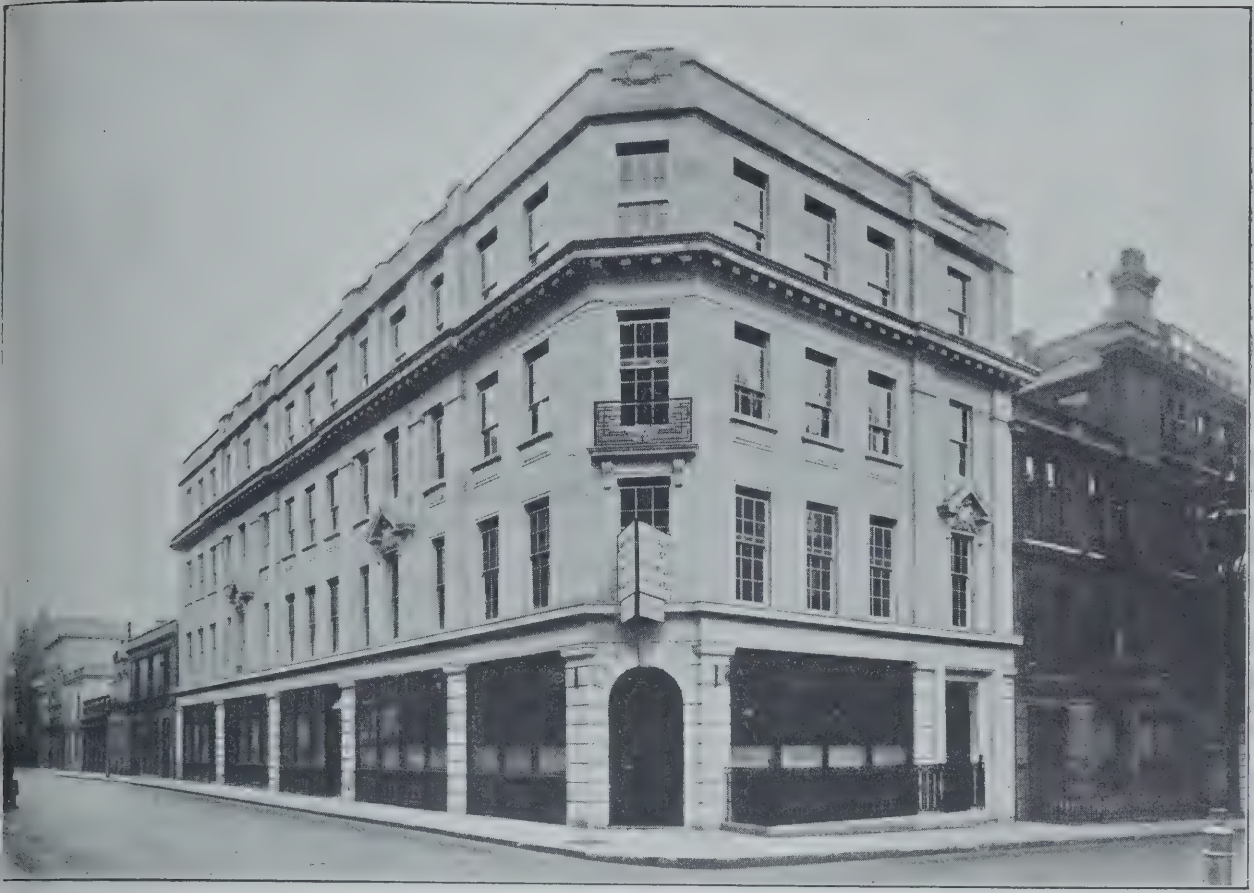
Evidence was then given by Mr. Cecil A. Levy, on behalf of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents. He said the word "preservation," applied to London squares, should b widely interpretated, and not merely taken as signifying freedom from building of any kind. He though it would be necessary to consider the future of eac square separately and to decide what course of action would be in the best interests of present and futur generations. Where, for instance, houses are th primary need, development schemes ought not to b ruled out, though strict conditions should be laid down (having regard to the neighbourhood) as to th class of houses to be erected and allowing for th maximum amount of air space possible.

In a number of cases a central square serves as common garden to occupants of the surrounding houses (many without other gardens). It would b an arbitrary and inequitable act to convert suc squares for the general use. He questioned whethe there are more than a very few squares existing ove which quite a large body of persons have not alread the right of recreation or, alternatively, over whic it would not be desirable to carry out buildin development schemes. Nearly all of the squares hav a considerable amenity value to the landlords of property in the near neighbourhood. Therefore, any reduction of view or open space would diminish th amenity value, and consequently the rateable value o such property.

Replying to questions, Mr. Levy said that where th character of a locality changed, and where it cease to be residential and fashionable, no harm would b done by using squares for development purposes Mornington Crescent, which, 20 or 25 years ago, wa a residential and fashionable neighbourhood, was a example.

Sir Howard Frank: Is it your view that the owne who has a right to build should be able to do so?—Subject to certain considerations. I think a residential district should not be built upon to spoil th amenities of the locality.

Further evidence was heard, and the Commissio adjourned till next week.



NEW PREMISES, SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W.
Robert Angell & Curtis, Architects.

This is an example of a new office block whose owners have been content with an entirely unassuming exterior for their uilding. The long stone frontage is pleasantly divided into three stages, of which the first consists of a series of large vindow openings with piers between, surmounted by a plain architrave and cornice. Above this are two storeys enclosed y occasional pilasters which in their turn support a full entablature. The building is crowned by an attic with tall arapet relieved by balustrade and carved panels. Both the main and subsidiary entrances are attractively designed and he building should prove a welcome addition to the architecture of the locality.

London Building Notes

ARKING. — Mr. Henry Newell, enix Works, Poplar, is the contor for five shops in East Street. as by Messrs. North, Robin & sdon, 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

ECKENHAM.—The Kent E.C. are iiring sites for two schools. Plans the county architect, Mr. W. H. inson.

ECONTREE.—The London County ncil are leasing sites for four eshment houses. Plans by Mr. G. ham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

LACKHEATH.—Mr. C. C. Winmill is architect for a parish hall for All it's Church.

ROMLEY.—The Kent E.C. have pured land for a county school for . Plans by Mr. W. H. Robinson, ity architect.

AMBERWELL.—The L.C.C. propose uild blocks of flats in Basing e and Blue Anchor Lane. Plans Ir. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

ARSHALTON.—Plans for the enlarget of Queen Mary's Hospital for dren have been prepared by rs. Paine & Hobday, F.R.I.B.A., ank House, 2 Wood Street, Westter.

IADWELL Heath.—For a factory offices in Grove Road. The conors are Messrs. J. T. Luton & Ltd., 14 Forest Lane, Stratford. Plans by Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Australia House, Strand, who will also supply the steelwork.

Croydon.—For shops, flats, and a billiard hall in High Street, the builders are Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1. Plans by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

Ealing.—Plans passed by T.C. :—For Mr. S. Leake, architect, houses for Ravenor Park Estate Co.; for Mr. Frank Dear, architect, offices for United Dairies, Ltd., in Broomfield Road; for Mr. H. S. Bostock, architect, additions to Edinburgh garage; for Mr. R. J. A. Trumper, architect, Devizes, Wilts, alterations at Greenford Green Farm.

Grove Park.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the L.C.C., for a school.

Harrow.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. George E. Clare, F.R.I.B.A., 33 College Road, for houses in connection with an estate development scheme.

Harrow Road.—The "Prince of Wales" cinema is to be reconstructed to plans by Mr. J. Stanley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101 Baker Street, at an estimated cost of £55,000.

Hoxton Street.—The architects for a block of showrooms and offices are Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborough Street. The quantity surveyor is Mr. A. G. Cross, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster.

Kensington.—The Garden Property Co., Ltd., 6 Duke Street, are the contractors for flats and garages in Allen Street. Plans by Mr. H. Theodore Fenn, F.R.I.B.A., Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster.

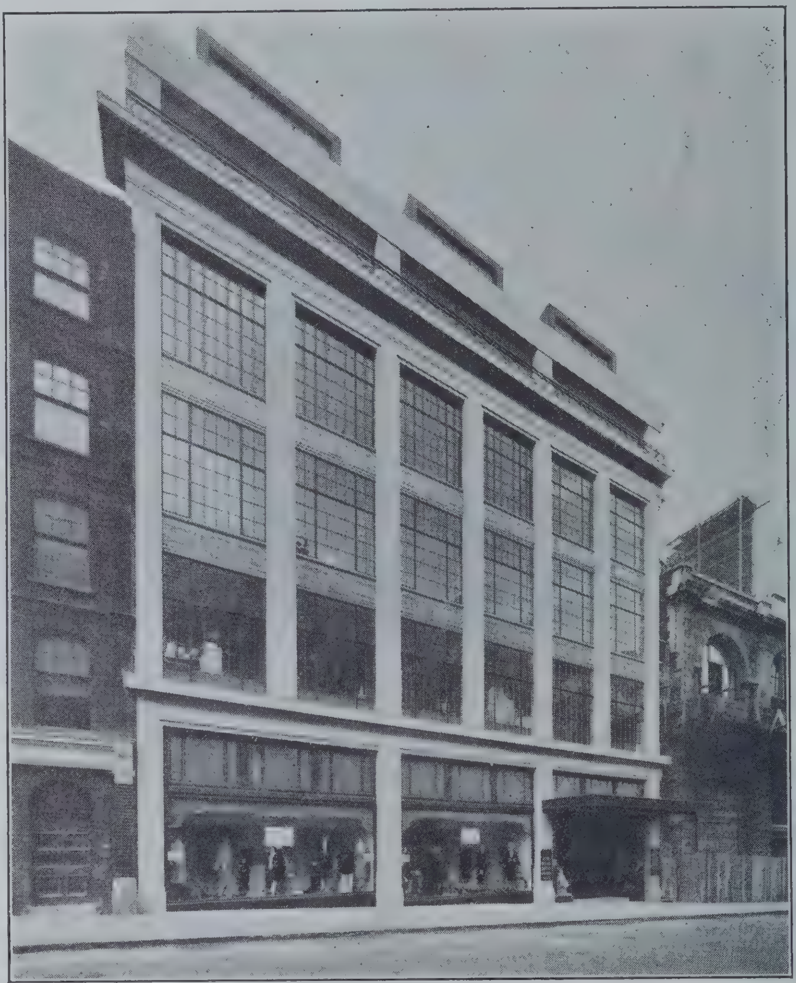
Kensington.—For shops and offices in Hornton Street, for the Metropolitan Railway. The contractors are Messrs. Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Plans by Mr. Stanley Iles, L.R.I.B.A., Baker Street Station.

Kensington.—Plans for the rebuilding of shops and showrooms in the High Street for Messrs. Derry & Toms, have been prepared by Mr. H. L. Cabuche, F.R.I.B.A.

Kilburn.—For a hall in High Road, for the Ancient Order of Foresters. The contractors are Messrs. O. Taverner & Son, 112 Finchley Road, London. Plans by Mr. G. A. Sexton, architect, 42 High Road, N.W.6.

Kingston. — The "Old Crown" public-house in Church Street is to be improved. Plans by Messrs. Yetts, Sturdy & Usher, 34 Golden Square.

Lambeth.—The architects for the rebuilding of the "Brookland Arms" in Brookland Road, Wandsworth Road, are Messrs. Sedle & Myers, Railway Approach, London Bridge.



NEW SHOWROOMS, STRAND, W.C.
Messrs. H. O. ELLIS & CLARKE, Architects.

In this example of modern commercial architecture an attempt has been made to treat the large window openings in a straightforward manner by framing them within thin strips of wallage which correspond to the positions of the horizontal and vertical members. These latter are stopped against the bressemer surmounting the first stage of the building, which includes both ground floor storey and mezzanine, only four piers being carried down to pavement level. The façade is crowned by a boldly projecting cornice with attic above, of which, however, the stumpy piers with wide intervals between them seem rather overborne by the massive stone beams they support. The ornament and detail of the building, though not elaborate, is well placed.

LAMBS CONDUIT STREET.—New premises are to be erected for the Bedford School Holborn Boys' Club. The contractors are Messrs. Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd., South Norwood. The architects are Messrs. Lander, Bedells & Crompton, 6 John Street, Bedford Row.

LEWISHAM. — An elementary school is to be erected at Grove Park, at an estimated cost of £21,600. Plans by Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the L.C.C.

LEWISHAM. — An open-air school is to be built at the Downham Housing Estate. Plans have been prepared under Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

LEYTON. — Plans for a row of motor showrooms in Fairlop Road have been prepared by Mr. P. Cornish, architect, Leytonstone High Street.

LUDGATE HILL.—Premises at No. 2 are to be converted into branch offices for the National Provincial Bank, Ltd. Plans by Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., bank surveyor.

MILL HILL. — Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. O. Knight, surveyor, for a fire station estimated to cost £17,000.

PETTY FRANCE.—Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd., Cambridge Wharf, Grosvenor Road, are the contractors for the headquarters of the United Women's Homes Association, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. Searle & Searle, Paternoster Buildings, Paternoster Row.

PICCADILLY.—The premises of the Savile Club are to be converted into an annexe for the Park Lane Hotel. The architects are Messrs. Henry Tanner, 3 Hanover Square.

PUTNEY HILL.—Mr. S. B. K. Caulfield, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Woburn Square, W.C.1., has prepared plans for several high-class residences.

SIDCUP.—The Kent E.C. have purchased sites for a county school for boys, and a central school. Plans by the county architect.

ST. PANCRAS. — Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon-Spain, FF.R.I.B.A., are the architects for buildings at Nos. 40-42 Osnaburgh Street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams & Co., Ltd., propose to rebuild their showrooms and warehouses. Plans by Messrs. Searle & Searle, A.R.I.B.A., Paternoster Buildings, Paternoster Row.

VAUXHALL.—The contractors for a large factory and warehouse are Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill. Plans by Messrs. De Bertodano & Simpson, FF.R.I.B.A., 83 Buckingham Palace Road.

WALWORTH ROAD.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, Empire House, Martins-le-Grand, for branch premises for Messrs. Westminster Bank, Ltd., at the junction of Carter Street.

WANDSWORTH.—A covered-in market is to be erected at the corner of Garrett Street and Twilly Street. The builders are Messrs. J. A. & D. Elli & Co., 11 Aldwych. Plans by Mr George E. Clare, L.R.I.B.A., 33 Colleg Road, Harrow.

WANDSWORTH ROAD. — For clu premises for th Clapham Trade Union Social Club Ltd. Plans b Messrs. H. Wakeford & Sons, 18 Clapham Road Brixton. Contractors, Messrs. L. W. Whitehead, Ltd Portland Works Portland Plac North.

WATFORD. — Extensions at the electricity works an additional building are proposed, th estimated cost bein £65,000. Plan have been prepare by Mr. A. W. Bar ham, M.I.E.E Watford.

WEMBLEY. — Th banqueting hall a the Wembley Stadium is to be converted into a clu Structural and decorative work designed by Mr. Maxwell Ayrton F.R.I.B.A., 7 Gro venor Street, Wes minster.

WESTMINSTER. — The old Wesleya Church with adjoin ing houses and lan in Horseferry Roa Arneway Stre and Medway Stree has been sold the Roman Cathol Church authoriti at Westminster.

WESTMINST BRIDGE ROAD. — Business premis at Nos. 218-224 a to be altered an improved. Plans b Messrs. Parnacott 93 York Roa The builder is M A. Bedford Wolves Lane.

WOODSTOC Street.—Shop and showroom premis at No. 17 are to be rebuilt. T builders are Messrs. T. Stevens, Lt 49 South Moulton Street. Plans b Messrs. A. E. Hughes & Son, Mortimer Street.

WOOLWICH.—The B.C. are conside ing the alterations to the Woolwi Central Library, including the additi of a juvenile department. Plans ha been prepared by Mr. J. Sutcliffe, t borough surveyor.

WINDSOR.—Plans have been p pared by Messrs. Gibson & Gordon, Old Bond Street, for branch premis in High Street for Messrs. Lloy Bank, Ltd.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ASHFORD.—The Kent E.C. have pur-sed a site for a central school. ns by the county architect.

BEDFORD.—The B.G. are lying for a loan of 500 for a nurses' home at poor law institution. ns have been prepared by . E. H. C. Inskip, 27 ldington Road.

BIGGIN HILL.—The Kent . are to erect additional ssrooms at the council ool. The county archi-, Mr. W. H. Robinson, is paring the plans.

BLEAN.—The Kent E.C. erecting a new elemen-y school. Plans by Mr. H. Robinson.

BOLTON. — Mr. Harold enhalgh, architect, 15 wdsley Street, is prepar- plans for new schools, Canon Holmes, St. gory's, Church Street, nworth, near Bolton.

BRADFORD. — The pre-inary sketches for the Sunday schools for the enhill Wesleyans, have n drawn by Messrs. W. J. rley & Son, architects and veyors, 269 Swan Lane.

BRIGHTON. — Premises at 15 Old Steine and 1a and St. James Street are to rebuilt for Messrs. J. ns & Co., Ltd. Plans e been prepared by the mpany's architectural f.

ATHERTON.—The Hamp-e E.C. are to erect an nentary school for 360 dren. Plans by Mr. L. Roberts, county archi-

HESTERFIELD. — Messrs. H. Wagstaff & Sons are architects for extensions the garage and other mmodation at the cleans- depot.

LANFIELD.—The Hamp-e E.C. are to erect an nentary school for 160, at estimated cost of £6,000. A. L. Roberts, county hitect, has prepared the ns.

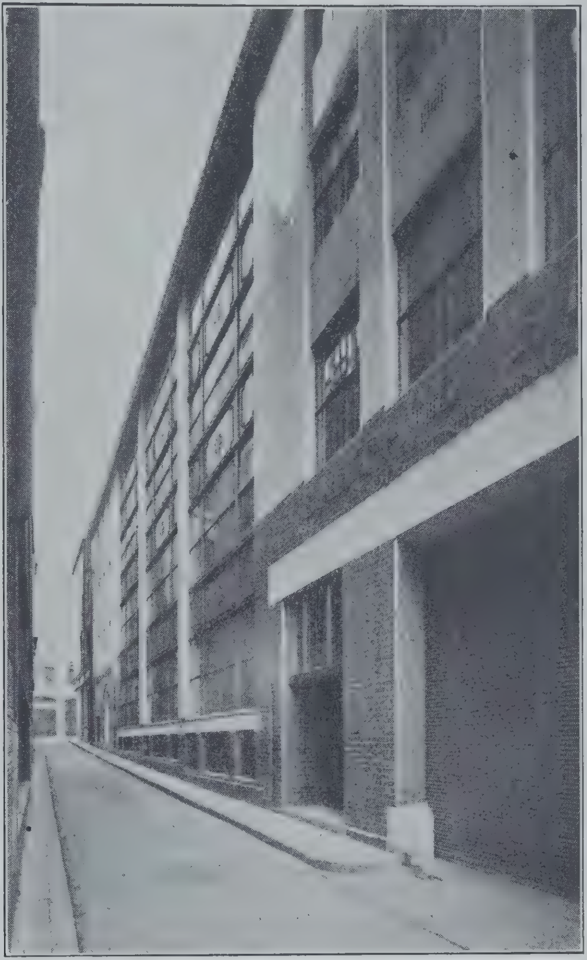
AGENHAM.—The Essex E.C. are to t a temporary school, at a cost of 750. Plans by Mr. J. Stuart, .I.B.A.

EVONPORT.—The E.C. are seeking ction for a loan of £1,234 for a nce laboratory at the high school. ns have been prepared by Mr. rles Cheverton, 64A Chapel Street.

ONCASTER.—The erection of the new ted Methodist Church at New ssington. Plans by Mr. W. H. gginbottom, architect, 26 Park eet, Nottingham.

ROXFORD.—The Hampshire E.C. are rect a school for about 160 children, at a cost of £6,400. Plans by Mr. A. L. Roberts, county architect.

EASTLEIGH.—The Hampshire E.C. have acquired a site for a senior girls' school, to cost about £14,500. Plans by the county architect, Mr. A. L. Roberts, The Castle, Winchester.



NEW CITY WAREHOUSES.
GEO. BAINES & SON, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

This is an interesting example showing a modern treatment for a frontage in a very narrow street. Here, if anywhere, there is complete justification for the policy of devoting nearly the whole external wall area to window space. Yet this has been accomplished without sacrificing the architectural qualities of the building, for the composition is crowned by a substantial cornice, and considerable care has been taken in the arrangement of the horizontal and vertical members. Ornament is judiciously introduced in the metal panels which separate the storeys. The general impression of the building, however, is one of severe practicality.

ELLESMERE PORT. — New Roman Catholic schools are to be built. Plans by Messrs. Kirby & Sons, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool.

GUILDFORD.—Mr. H. Wilson, 81 North Lane, Roundhay, Leeds, has prepared plans for new shops in High Street.

HARTLEY WINTNEY.—The Hampshire E.C. are to erect a school for 200, estimated to cost £7,000. Plans by the county architect, Mr. A. L. Roberts.

HEANOR.—The Urban Council have decided upon a further scheme of 100 houses at Heanor, 50 at Langley Mill, and 22 at Codnor.

HERTFORD. — Work will soon be commenced upon the grammar school, designed by Messrs. Talbot Brown & Fisher, FF.R.I.B.A., Wellingboro', to accommodate 312 boys, at an estimated cost of £40,000.

HOATH.—The Kent E.C. are erecting a new elementary school to plans prepared by Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.

HOCKLEY. — The Essex E.C. have decided to enlarge the elementary school at High Road, at an estimated cost of £3,000. Plans by Mr. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A.

HULL.—The city architect, Mr. D. Harvey, is to prepare a scheme for rehousing persons who will be displaced by the construction of the new street from Paragon Station to Beverley Road.

HULL.—The Corporation Housing Committee have asked the city architect, Mr. D. Harvey, the Guildhall, Hull, to prepare plans for one- and two-roomed flats.

HULL.—The Corporation have asked the city engineer to prepare plans for a repairs depot in connection with the housing estates.

LAINDON.—The Essex E.C. have asked the county architect, Mr. J. Stuart, Old Court, Springfield, Chelmsford, to prepare plans for an elementary school at High Road, estimated to cost £14,000.

LEAMINGTON. — Mr. F. W. H. Lee is the architect for Messrs. Leamington Slum Clearance, Ltd., who have a rehousing scheme in hand.

LEAMINGTON. — The E.C. have appointed Mr. Kenneth Rayner, P.A.S.I., as joint architect with Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, for a handicraft centre at Milverton School.

LUPSET.—The Wakefield city engineer has prepared a revised lay-out for the proposed infectious diseases hospital and sanatorium.

MAIDSTONE.—The Kent E.C. have acquired a site for a grammar school for girls. Plans by the county architect, Mr. Wilfrid H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Sessions House, Maidstone.

MARGATE.—The Kent E.C. are acquiring sites for two secondary schools. Plans by Mr. W. H. Robinson, Maidstone.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Messrs. Dickson & Benson, Ltd., The Arcade Store, are to extend their premises. Plans by Mr. Stephen Clarke, architect, 9 Grange Road.

Market Harborough.—Mr. H. G. Coales, A.M.I.C.E., council offices, is to prepare plans for an abattoir.

Nether Wallop.—The Hampshire E.C. are to erect an elementary school for 120 children, at an estimated cost of £6,250. Plans have been prepared by the county architect, Mr. A. L. Roberts.

New Ollerton.—The Notts County Council have approved plans for a picture house for the Ollerton Picture House Co. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Abbott & Rolling, Boughton Road, New Newark.

Nonington.—The Kent E.C. are to erect a central school. Plans by Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., county architect.

Northfleet. — The U.D.C. surveyor has prepared preliminary plans for the proposed extension of the council offices.

Oxford.—Mr. W. H. Castle, the city estates surveyor, is to erect eight police-houses in various parts of Oxford.

Pelton.—The Durham E.C. have acquired a site for an elementary school. Plans by Mr. F. Willey, county architect.

Plymouth.—The B.C. have approved plans by Mr. L. F. Vanstone, architect, 15 Old Town Street, for a house at Hartley Villas, Mannamead; and extensions to the Globe Wholesale Furnishing Co.'s premises.

Preston.—The scheme approved by the M.H. for utilising Wrightington Hall as a tuberculosis treatment centre is to go forward. The cost, estimated at £157,951 by the county architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., has been approved by the County Council.

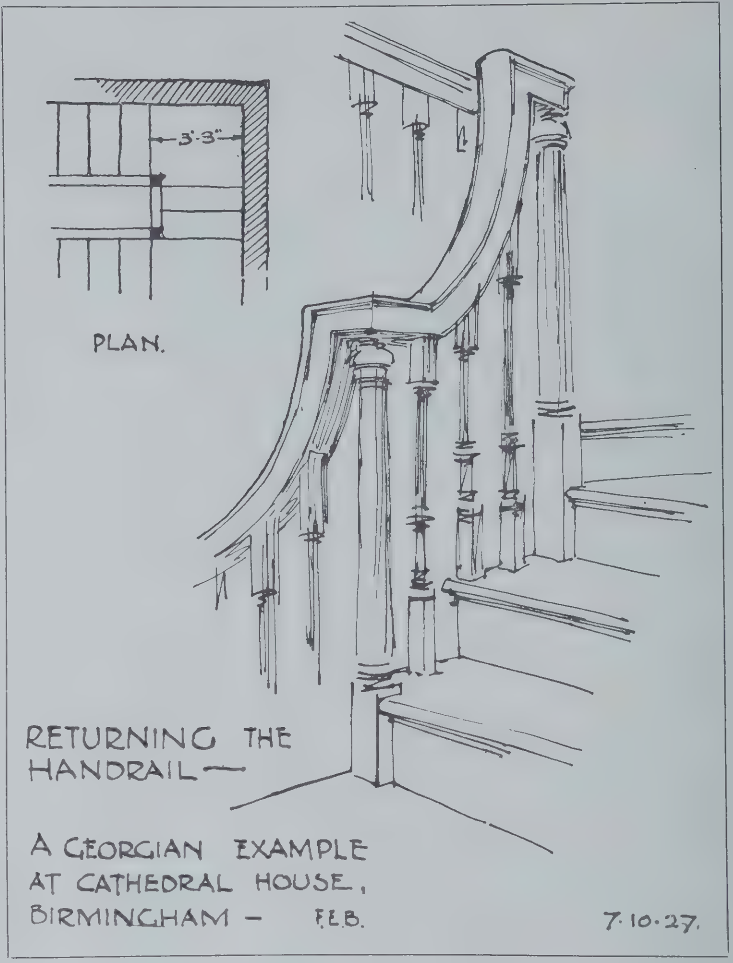
Purbrook.—The Hampshire E.C. are to erect a gymnasium and manual instruction room at the county high school, at an estimated cost of £4,750. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. L. Roberts, county architect.

Ramsgate.—New Roman Catholic schools are proposed, to cost about £8,000. The architect is Mr. W. Everard Healey, L.R.I.B.A., 119 Grange Road.

Ripon.—The Corporation are in communication with Sir Alan Cobham and the Air Ministry regarding the provision of an aerodrome on the racecourse. No architect has yet been appointed.

Scarborough. — Mr. Harry W. Smieth, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Town Hall, Scarborough, has prepared plans for widening the Esplanade on the South Cliff, estimated to cost £12,370.

Scarborough.—The London and Provincial Greyhound Racing, Ltd., have secured a site at Crossgates, Seamer. A stadium to seat over 5,000 people is to be erected. The local manager is Mr. W. Goodwin, Laycock, Grosvenor Chambers, Scarborough. No architect has yet been appointed.



RETURNING THE HANDRAIL—

A GEORGIAN EXAMPLE AT CATHEDRAL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM — F.L.B. 7.10.27.

Sheffield. — The Corporation Estates Committee have approved a scheme for rehousing persons displaced by clearances by the erection of 57 non-parlour houses on the Wybourn Estate, at a cost of about £26,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall.

Sheffield.—A new United Methodist Church is to be built in Psalter Lane. Plans by Mr. J. Amory Teather, architect.

Sheffield. — Mr. H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A., 8 St. James Street, is preparing plans for a new parochial hall for St. Timothy's Church, Crookes.

Sheffield.—Messrs. Ind, Coope & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, propose to rebuild the "Wheatsheaf" Inn, at Eccleshaw Road. Plans by Mr. T. H. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., 23 James Street, Derby.

Soberton.—The Hampshire E.C. are to erect an elementary school for 160 children. Plans by the county architect, Mr. A. L. Roberts.

South Church.—Durham County E.C. are to increase the accommodation of the two council schools, at a cost of £2,000. Plans by Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A.

Stockport.—Messrs. Wrathmell & Blackshaw, LL.R.I.B.A., architects, Queen's Buildings, are preparing plans for buildings in Chestergate, for the Stockport Industrial Co-operativ Society, estimated to cost £30,000.

Sutton Coldfield.—The boroug surveyor is to prepare plans for swimming-bath and slipper baths, t be erected on Colsehi Road.

Swanscombe. — Plan passed by the U.D.C. Rectory, Mounts Roa for Mr. E. Hellico A.R.I.B.A.; shop, Castl Street, for Mr. Thom son.

Tewkesbury. — Th town clerk is in com munication with Messr British Sugar Develop ments, Ltd., with regar to the establishment of factory in the district.

Thornbury. — Th R.D.C. are obtaining loan of £15,000 for th erection of 40 houses.

Torquay. — The Co poration have passe plans submitted by Maj A. O. Ellis for a cinem on the Hompton Estat St. Marychurch.

Torquay. — The Co poration have asked th borough engineer to pr pare plans for the ere tion at the isolation ho pital of an administrati building and a priva ward block, and also f the reconstruction of th drainage of the instit tion.

Trowbridge.—A ne hospital is proposed, provide accommodati for 34 beds, at a cost £15,000. Plans by Mr. A. J. Taylo F.R.I.B.A., 4 and 5 Bridge Stre Bath.

Ulverston.—The Rookery is to converted into a clinic and welfa centre for the Lancashire E.C. Pla by Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B. county architect.

Wakefield.—The Corporation hou ing architect has prepared plans f an elementary school on the Sna thorpe Housing Estate.

Wakefield.—The Corporation ha for the purchase of the Lupset H obtained sanction for a loan of £6,3 Estate.

Wakefield.—The Corporation ha asked the city engineer to prepa plans for the development of the Ki Street site.

Wakefield.—The Horbury Ind trial Co-operative Society have scheme in hand for the erection of new cinema at Wakefield. Mr. Suga of Horbury, has prepared the plan

Walsall.—A new casualty depa ment, to cost between £5,000 a £6,000, is to be added to the Gene Hospital. The architects are Mess Jeffries & Shipley, Kings Court Bui ings, Great Bridge Street, Walsall.

Walsall.—Subject to a satisfact estimate being submitted, the M.H. sanctioned a loan of £30,890 for erection of an Infectious Disea Hospital at Goscote. The architect Mr. J. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E., borou surveyor.

Building Contracts Open

* *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

SCOT.—December 3.—For 20 lour-type houses, Brookside, for the ndsor R.D.C. Particulars, the ncil's architect, Mr. W. Menzies, .I., Englefield Green, Surrey. osit £1 1s.

EBINGTON, CHESHIRE. — ember 3.—Erection of 211 houses 0 at Stanton Road, Bebington, 60 ew Ferry and 51 at Bromborough). ticulars from H. W. Corrie, suror, Council Offices, Bebington. Deit £2 2s.

HILDS ERCALL (MARKET AYTON).—November 30.—For a room for the Working Men's b. Particulars, Mr. F. M. Kemp.

EWSBURY.—December 8.—For etort house and accessories at the Works, Saviletown, Dewsbury. ticulars, Borough Gas Engineer Manager, Gas Works, Saviletown, vsbury.

UMFRIES.—All trades for four ks of houses, type "E," and one k type "F." Particulars, Mr. n Barker, surveyor, Town Hall.

REENWICH.—December 7.—For aternity and child welfare centre part of the Greenwich Hospital etery. Particulars, borough engi- and surveyor, Town Hall. Det £3 3s.

EANOR.—December 5.—For 10 our type houses in pairs and 12 -parlour houses at Codnor, for the nor U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. R. ner, housing architect, Town Hall. osit £1 1s.

ENSINGTON.—December 9. — tion of buildings for an infant are centre and five flats in Kenley et and Sirdar Road, North Kenton. Particulars, the borough neer, Town Hall, Kensington, W.8. osit £2 2s.

EEK. — December 5. — For 110 es in connection with the Station et and Morley Street housing mes, for the U.D.C., as follows: locks of 2 houses each, type A3; ocks of 4 houses each, type A3; ocks of 7 houses each, type A3; ocks of 4 houses each, type A2. iculars, Mr. W. E. Beacham, surr, Town Hall.

ICESTER.—December 1.—Erec- of a sorting office in Station et. Particulars, Contracts Branch, . Office of Works, King Charles et, London S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

AIDSTONE.—November 29. — tion of a telephone exchange at stead, Maidstone. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

MIDDLESBROUGH. — November 30.—Erection of a school clinic in Woodlands Road. Mr. S. E. Burgess, borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.

MIDDLETON (LANCS.).—December 10.—For 48 houses on the Boarshaw North Housing Estate. Particulars, the borough architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

MORPETH.—December 3.—Erection of 84 houses at High Church. Mr. J. Davison, borough surveyor, Tower Buildings, Oldgate Street.

NEWRY.—December 15. — For separate works in rebuilding Windsor Hill Public Elementary School. Mr. C. J. Love, M.R.S.I., architect and civil engineer, 11 Chichester Street, Belfast. Deposit £2 2s.

OXFORD.—November 30.—Erection of 220 houses on the Gipsy Lane housing site. Mr. J. F. Richardson, city engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £5.

PLAISTOW. — December 5. — For alterations and additions to the Upton Cross School, Plashet Road, for the West Ham E.C. Particulars, Mr. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., architect to the committee, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15. Deposit £2.

ROCHESTER. — December 6.— Alterations in formation of new mortuary, pathological laboratory, etc., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Messrs. Read & Macdonald, architects, 16 Cork Street, London. Particulars, Stoner & Sons, Boston House, 63/4 New Broad Street, London, E.C. Deposit £2 2s.

ROXWELL.—November 28.—For 6 pairs of cottages, in either brickwork or concrete, for the Chelmsford R.D.C. Particulars, Mr. J. Dewhirst, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford. Deposit £1.

SAWLEY (CLITHEROE). — December 5.—For alterations and additions to the Council school. Particulars, The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

STRETFORD.—December 15.—For (1) building, and (2) reinforced concrete work, for the proposed public baths. Particulars, Mr. Percy Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

STRICHEN.—All trades for four houses, North Street. Particulars, Mr. H. Penwell, clerk to the Council.

TAMERTON FOLIOT.—December 1.—For 20 houses in pairs. Particulars, Mr. Percy T. Loosemore, clerk to the council, Underwood House, Plympton. Deposit £2 2s.

THORNABY-ON-TEES. — For a Council central school. Particulars, Mr. Wrigley, Education Offices, Northallerton.

TWICKENHAM.—November 30.— For 11 blocks of flats in Colne Road and Mereway Road, for the B.C. Particulars, the borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Offices. Deposit £2 2s.

WEELEY.—December 5.—For the re-construction of Weeley Bridge with mass-concrete and steel decking, etc. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Morgan, Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

ACCRINGTON.—The Moss Lane Tennis Club have a scheme for the provision of new courts and pavilion at their new ground. The contractors are the Norbrec Hard Court Co. The contract for the pavilion has been placed with Messrs. James Barlow & Sons, Hyndburn Road, Accrington. Mr. J. T. Kenyon, Oakleigh, Accrington, is the honorary secretary to the tennis club.

BIRMINGHAM.—For the adaption of a ward, Dudley Road Hospital, for use for nursing staff. Plans by Messrs. Martin & Martin and W. H. Ward, architects, 106 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Contractors, Messrs. Stephens & Sons, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield.

BIRMINGHAM.—For extensions at Western Road House the following contracts have been placed: Messrs. W. J. Simms, Son & Cooke, Ltd., 3 Weekday Cross, Nottingham, £19,850, for a male block; Messrs. Geo. Webb & Son, Ltd., Soho Hill, £5,375, for a dining-room and other extensions at the casual wards. Plans by Messrs. Martin & Martin and W. H. Ward, architects, 106 Colmore Row.

BLACKPOOL.—Messrs. Leach & Unsworth, contractors, 67 Rosebury Avenue, Blackpool, have commenced to build 20 boarding-houses on a site facing the new South Promenade South Shore. Plans prepared by Messrs. F. H. Gorst & Son, architects and surveyors, 7 Birley Street.

BRIDLINGTON.—For alterations and additions to "Elmwood," Flamborough Road, for Mr. H. J. S. Morton F. Vaux, Danesmoor Chambers, Quay Road, the contractors are Messrs. Witting and Walker, Ltd., Flamborough Road.

BROMSGROVE. — Alterations to the Stourbridge Road Council School. The contract of Messrs. J. & A. Brazier, Ltd., £3,102, is recommended. Plans by Mr. A. V. Rowe, county architect.

BURNLEY. — Messrs. Mullen & Dinkin, Ltd., Trafalgar Street, are the contractors for headquarters for the Burnley Building Society. Plans by Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, FF.R.I.B.A., Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool.

CHELTENHAM. — Motor showrooms and service station are to be erected for Messrs. Reed & Paterson, Ltd. Plans by Mr. T. Malvern, Winchcombe Street. The builder is Mr. H. J. Trigg, Oberlin Lodge, Up Hatherley.

COWGATE.—Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, architects, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have prepared plans for a new garage. The contractors are Messrs. Elliott Bros., Otterburn Terrace, Jesmond.

DONCASTER.—For the erection of garage, etc., at Rossington Rectory. Plans by Mr. W. H. Crabtree, surveyor, council offices. The contractors are Messrs. Clements, Button & Clements, Barnsley Dun.

EAST SUFFOLK.—Benacre Hall is being reconstructed. The contractors are Messrs. J. Parnall & Sons, Oliver Street, Rugby. Plans by Messrs. James & Lister, Lea & Sons, 19 Cannon Street, Birmingham.

GOSPORT.—The tender of Messrs. J. Hun, Ltd., Cleveland Road, £17,138, is recommended for Avery Lane School. Plans by Messrs. Vernon, Inkpen & Rogers, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

GUILDFORD.—The contract of Messrs. Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd., Haslemere, £22,556, has been accepted for extensions at the Royal Surrey County Hospital. Plans by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, architects.

HULL.—Messrs. Quibell & Son, Ltd., Beverley Road, are the contractors for the first section for the university buildings. Plans by Mr. W. A. Forsyth, of Messrs. Forsyth & Maule, F.R.I.B.A., Stratford Place, London.

KNOWE HILL (MAIDENHEAD).—Messrs. Wheeler Bros. are the contractors for the "Bell & Bottle" public-house. Plans by Mr. W. R. Howell, F.R.I.B.A., Belgrave Street, Reading.

LANCASTER.—For the new artificial silk mill in Caton Road for Messrs. J. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Valley Mills, Nelson. Plans by Mr. P. Haworth, Russell Street, Nelson. The contractors are Messrs. R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale. The following are the sub-contractors: Reinforced concrete (Hennebique system), R. & T. Howarth; carpenter and joiner, J. Parkinson & Sons, Green Ayre, Joinery Works, Lancaster; plumbers, R. D. Sedgwick & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; steelwork, Banister Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester; metal windows, Crittall, Essex; patent glazing, Henry Hope & Sons, Smethwick; plasterer, T. Cross & Sons, Lancaster; painting, W. G. Clarkson, Lancaster; asphalting, T. Faldo & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

LEATHERHEAD.—For 24 houses, Woodbridge Housing Estate, Kingstone Road. The contractors are Messrs. W. H. Brown, Ltd., £9,198. Plans by Mr. S. R. Drake, architect.

LIMAVADY.—For 33 labourers' cottages the following tenders have been placed: Mr. J. O'Hara, Bolie, Greysteel, £1,725 for 6; Mr. S. Moore, Magheraskeagh, £1,135 for 4; Mr. W. Pollock, Leeke, £3,786 for 14; Mr. H. Deeny, Dungiven, £2,571 for 9.

LINCOLN.—For alterations and additions to the showrooms and garage of the Lincolnia Motor Co. The builder is Mr. F. W. Horton, 6 Shakespeare Street. Plans by Mr. M. A. Hall, 3 Silver Street.

LIVERPOOL. — Messrs. W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., are the contractors for a factory for Messrs. Barker & Dobson. Plans by Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, Roland Gardens, Kensington.

MANCHESTER.—The Lancashire Hygienic Dairies, Ltd., Mulberry Street, Hulme, are to erect a new depot and dairy. Plans by Messrs. Cruickshank & Seward, A.R.I.B.A., architects. The contractors are Messrs. Alfred Hodkinson, Ltd., 62 Greenhill Street, Greenheys.

NEW SEAHAM.—For a council school, for the Durham C.C. The contractors are Messrs. Bradshaw & Cowell, 12 Back Tintern Street, Sunderland, £16,435. Plans by Mr. F. Willey, 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

NEWCASTLE.—For a warehouse for Messrs. Thomson & Brown, Ltd., the contractors are Messrs. Henry Kelly, Ltd., 26 St. Mary's Place. Plans by Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick, Pilgrim House, Pilgrim Street.

PERSHORE.—Contracts for houses on various sites have been placed as follows: 36 houses, Messrs. Epsley & Co., Evesham, £14,058; Eckington site, 8 houses, Messrs. G. Pardoe & Sons, £3,202; Charlton site, 8 houses, Messrs. W. A. Cox, Ltd., Evesham, £3,359; Withington site, 8 houses, Messrs. Pardoe & Sons, £3,043.

QUEENBOROUGH.—For a central school, the contract of Messrs. S. Brand & Co., Beach Street Works, Sheerness, £11,859, is recommended. Plans by the Kent education architect, Mr. Wilfrid H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.

ROCHDALE.—Messrs. Chappell & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, are the contractors for 192 houses on the Castleton Estate. Plans by the borough surveyor, Mr. H. Morgan, M.I.C.E.

SALFORD.—For extensions to the premises of Messrs. H. W. Lee & Co., James Street, the contractors are Messrs. W. Gornall & Sons, Ltd., Gore Street. Plans by the architect's department of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd., 7 St. James Square, Manchester.

SKEGBY.—For erection of 30 houses. L. Dodsley, Portland Square, Sutton-in-Ashfields, architect. Messrs. J. Searson, Sutton-in-Ashfield, £11,610.

STAFFORD. — For erection of offices, etc., in Martin Street. Messrs. F. Espley & Son, Stafford, £22,975.

STAFFORD. — For new offices, laboratory, etc., in Martin Street, for the Staffs. C.C., the tender of Messrs. F. Espley & Son, £22,975, has been accepted. Plans by the county architect, Mr. W. J. Nevett, County Buildings, Stafford.

STOURBRIDGE.—The Worcestershire E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. H. Guest, Ltd., £3,695, for additional classrooms at Brook Street Council School. Plans by Mr. A. V. Rowe, 38 Foregate Street, Worcester, the county architect.

UXBRIDGE.—For conversion, etc., of the county school buildings in The Greenway to provide additional classroom, etc. Messrs. Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., £4,887.

WALSALL.—For erection of five houses and shops in Hollemeadow Avenue. Messrs. B. Denning, Walsall, £3,149 (A).

WREXHAM.—Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, architect, 6 Cathedral Road, Cardiff, has prepared plans for a church. The contractor is Mr. W. E. Samuel, Brookside Works, Bridge Street.

WREXHAM. — A new Anglican church is to be built at the Garden Village. The contractor is Mr. W. E. Samuel, Bridge Street. Plans by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., 6 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

YORK.—For erection of 12 houses in Howe Hill Road. Messrs. F. W. Atkinson & Son, Brigg, £5,293 (recommended).

Trade Notes

A very attractive booklet has just been issued by Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd., of 1 and 2 Silex Street, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1. The lift, whether for passenger use, goods, service purposes, or raising motor-cars, is an indispensable piece of equipment in the majority of modern buildings, and the greater height to which structures are now carried must necessarily lead to an increased use of this facility. The Medway lifts are manufactured in conjunction with Messrs. J. & E. Hall Ltd., of Dartford, whose works are specially equipped for lift construction of all kinds.

"The Marshall-Benson" is a tilting type of concrete mixer, made by Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Gainsborough, in various standard sizes and models to suit all requirements both in building and road construction, and arranged either for side or end discharge. A descriptive folder about the machine has been issued by the firm from whom copies can be obtained by those interested.

The Lead Paint Order

Under Section 2 of the Lead Pain (Protection against Poisoning) Act 1926, the employment of women and young persons in painting buildings with lead paint is prohibited as from November 19, 1927, except in the cas of women so employed at the date of the passing of the Act (December 15 1926). The Section does not, however apply to the employment of (*a*) persons employed as apprentices under arrangements approved by an order of the Secretary of State, or (*b*) women or young persons employed in such special decorative or other work, no of an industrial character, as may b excluded by an order of the Secretary of State.

The Home Secretary has now mad an order covering both points. Th effect is to relax the prohibition (*a* in the case of any male young person employed under an indenture of apprenticeship or under an established custom of regular apprenticeship (subject to the condition that his name, age and the date on which he was firs engaged as an apprentice, are entered in a separate list attached to th register of employees which the employer is required to keep), and (*b* in the case of any woman or young person employed in "the execution o wall or ceiling paintings, or any simila work of decorative design."

It should be noted that nothing i the order will relieve any employe from the obligations imposed by th regulations contained in Section 2 o the Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1926

Copies of the order may be purchased either through any bookseller o directly from H.M. Stationery Offic at the following addresses: Adastra House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 12 George Street, Edinburgh; York Stree Manchester; 1 St. Andrew's Crescen Cardiff.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
ames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
n. ditto	10/3	Ditto
n. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
a. ditto	10/6	Ditto
a Breeze	5/6	Ditto
ames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Sand	11/6	Ditto
shed Sand	12/9	Ditto
tland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
pid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
nite chippings	29/–	Ditto
y Stone Lime	**50/9**	Ditto
und Blue Lias Lime	**53/6**	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
tons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
ted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
ed Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
te Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
te glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
for Buff, Cream and bronze the cost of similar white glazed icks	40/–	Ditto
for other colours to the cost of nilar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
rbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
ze Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
ze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
ZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
itto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
itto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto	
es—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
linary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
d for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
erceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
itto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

	Prices 4in.	Prices 6in.	Units.
I—			
ron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
to bends	6/9	14/6	Each
to junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
to gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
or Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
ron coated interceptor with clearing arm, te, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

HOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Seal Manhole covers ted medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
to but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

ES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
ngor or	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
tmadoc	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
es	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
.R.	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
ndon	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

noreland Random first green slates, .R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton

elabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

S—		
in Broseley hand-made, sand-faced les	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
y ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

rugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
rugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
per sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/– cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	³⁄₁₆in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	1/6½
Stop ends do.	—	—	***3d.***	***3d.***	***3d.***	4½*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	..	28/9		29/3		32/3
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—
		Each				
		1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to siz in quantities of 100 fe upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 o
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tint
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10½*d.*
	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	⅜ i
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super						
In pla'es not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3
	Single Acid.			Two Acid.		French Shad	
Embossing	3/3			4/6		6/9	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book
Gold size	12/6	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin
Tar	1/–	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

Points from Papers

(*Continued from page* 837)

divining in which the bystanders are trusting to the diviner for guidance and have no preconceived ideas.

A man may by long experience or special quickness of observation instinctively recognise where water is likely to occur, and by some subconscious motion of the hand cause the warning movement in the rod.

The decision between these conflicting explanations must depend on the evidence. It is overwhelming in quantity, and though I have dipped into it for years I have not read a hundredth part of it. Fortunately, however, the best evidence has been collected and summarised by advocates of water divining; Barrett and Besterman's " Divining Rod," and the series of works by Mager state the case for the action of the divining rod by psychic and physical causes respectively.

The successful water diviner is probably a quick observer, who has usually had considerable experience in the search for water; and as he goes over the ground yard by yard he recognises clues to the presence of underground water, which subconsciously lead to some movement of the strained muscles of the hand. Under some conditions he will probably score no higher proportion of successes than a competent water expert who deliberately judges by the conditions of the ground. In some areas, however, there are no surface indications of underground water, and the ground has to be tested empirically as in " wild-catting " for oil, when wells have to be sunk on chance owing to the conditions of the country, or lack of time for a preliminary survey.

In other cases the reputation of the diviner is made by lucky coincidences which are remembered and exaggerated, while the failures are forgotten.

The conclusions that the claims made for the divining rod are invalid, but that in areas where water is most likely to be found by " wild-catting " a diviner may be often successful, agrees with the position expressed in 1897 by Sir Herbert Maxwell: " don't believe in the divining rod, but I don't deny that its virtues are genuine; and were I in straits t find water, I should employ without hesitation a professional water-finder—rod and all—if there remain one so successful as Mullins was." Since then Si Herbert Maxwell has employed an amateur dowse " with thoroughly satisfactory results." His statement of 1897 exactly expresses my own opinion tha though the claims of the divining rod are invalid an expert diviner may be useful under some conditions.

In many cases the diviners' successes are due to th fact that the watertable is widespread, and that i the kind of country where they are most successfu water occurs everywhere. The rod is tested onl where it indicates water, and not where its results ar negative. Hence, in such areas a high proportion o successes is inevitable. A diviner working over level sheet of clay may feel that the prospects ar unfavourable, and in his discouragement the sudde contraction of a finger is not likely to happen, and h is preserved from failure. Even under conditions t which diviners are accustomed their percentage o successes appears to be largely a matter of chanc while their efforts to find lodes, oil, and deep-seate water is so often unsuccessful that Ackermann in h " Popular Fallacies " (3rd Edit., 1923) is full justified in including the view " that water divinin is usually successful " in his list of popular delusion

Personal Note

Mr. Henry M. Hake, Assistant in the Departmen of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum, ha been appointed Director, Keeper and Secretary of th National Portrait Gallery in succession to Mr. Jame Milner.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

ow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
ow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
w for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
w for water, ditto	⅜%
w for District Surveyor's Fees	
or a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
dd for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
dd for every additional storey in height	7/6
for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
w for supervision of plastering	7/6
w for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
w for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
o, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
w for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
rding complete	4/–
ked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
er gantry complete	40/–
er roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
ling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
or filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
f *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
or cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
vate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and art away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
ing and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
ing, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
nd cement and ballast ete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
f in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
f in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
l stoneware drains jointed in ent or standard iron drains ted in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
s, including concrete surround iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
in 1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, cement mortar ..	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
ourses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
sphalte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing ricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
er joint in cement	2½*d.*
int in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
f-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
bed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over e common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
e-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	 Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	..	115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot. fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	40/3	49/3	52/3

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ¼ in.	⅜ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 i
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flu or St Be
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Sirapite	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	–
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	–
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	–

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd o a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering	5/-	5/6	(

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 100
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glaz
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stip
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/
In scarlet, ivy green. or similar	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If Narr Wid
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	En
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1.
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1.
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1.
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1.
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0.
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0.

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	Fre
Polishing	6*d.*	1/

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	Patt
On walls	1/5	2/
On stairs	1/10	2/
On ceilings	1/7	2/

Vol. CXVIII—3076

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

he *Manchester Guardian* devoted a lengthy article week to the present over-crowded condition of the wn Hall in that city, and, on consideration of the in facts and figures of the case, is of opinion that extension scheme is the better policy to adopt. whole of the available accommodation in the sting building is needed to meet the requirements he purely administrative departments, and another ,000 square feet floor space is wanted to house the er departments of the Corporation, some of which, the Electricity Department, are divided up ween two or three buildings, an arrangement that st be troublesome and costly in working, and a stant source of annoyance to the public. And se temporarily housed departments, mainly the ding departments of the Corporation, are not only pered by unsuitable quarters but, being expanding cerns, cannot be accommodated indefinitely in their sent positions. The Town Hall extension question, arently, has fallen into the slough of civic poli- . It now awaits the report of a Committee ointed to enquire into "the feasibility of pro- ing alternative accommodation in the buildings ady existing on the site of the proposed extension as to the cost of making the necessary rations." The appointment of this Committee ns to have been determined upon, not so much to ain the particular information mentioned, as to kmate for the time being "the intention of those , from whatever motive—and their motives, of rse, were mixed—pressed for the immediate post- ement" of the extension scheme for several years fact, for its virtual abandonment. Unless the ds of the members of the Corporation have con- rably changed during the past few weeks, the out- for Mr. Vincent Harris's successful design does seem to be particularly hopeful. On the face of f this special Committee can produce a reasonable for utilising existing buildings on the site, the ension proposal will go by the board; on the other d, if the die-hard opponents of the scheme get r way, the major scheme will, equally well, be med. In the circumstances, it is not surprising the Manchester Star does not gleam very brightly he architectural horizon. Architects will willingly pete for prizes, such as this Town Hall Extension petition offered; the prize, from a designer's point view, is not centred, however, in the premium red, much of which will be swallowed up in enses, but in the honour and glory of carrying out building. And though the unsuccessful architects do not begrudge their lost chance, they do most decidedly resent being induced to spend much time and much money in trying to win a prize that does not materialise—to waste effort and substance merely to provide opposing factions on a civic council with material for a party squabble. In sporting parlance, it is beguiling them into backing a horse that is not being run; they don't even get a run for their money. The Town Hall Extension fiasco, from what we hear, is having a bad effect on the Competition for the Extension of the Municipal College of Technology at Manchester; and many architects feel that it would be a waste of time and money to go in for this competition, unless there is some pretty definite assurance that the proposed Extension is going to be built and that their work will not be thrown away, as has been the case in some previous competitions at Manchester. Some pertinent enquiries have, we understand, been made in this connection, and the information which reaches us satisfies us that intending competitors need not hesitate to enter for the Competition. We trust, therefore, that architects of good standing will not be deterred by what has happened over the Town Hall Extension from sending in designs. One naturally wishes that Manchester should get the best that our architectural world can offer, even if the responsible authorities have, in other cases, done little to deserve it.

* * *

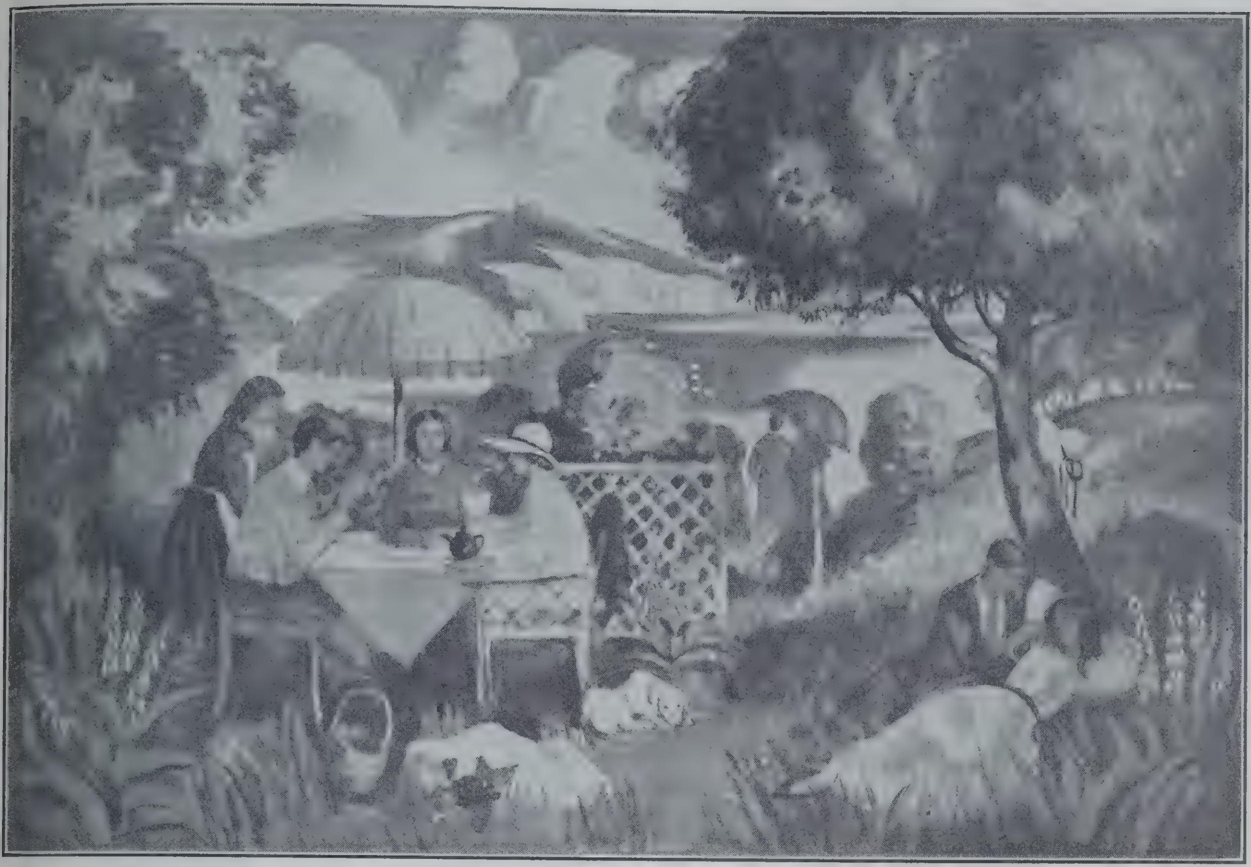
Over a hundred local authorities in the United Kingdom were represented at the joint conference of the National Housing and Town Planning Council and the Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Committee held at Harrogate last Saturday. The delegates were chiefly concerned with a continuance of active housing operations, and opposition to any further reduction in the Government subsidy. The uncertainty of this latter aid had resulted, according to the Chairman, Mr. F. M. Elgood, in a general slowing down of housing work by the local authorities, who were either inclined to hold their hand in the matter, or to embark only on cheaper and inferior types of houses. The Chairman also referred to the reply of the Prime Minister to a deputation, of which he was a member, which had asked, on the previous Thursday, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the working classes. Mr. George Hicks contended that the million houses erected since the war had merely covered the annual deficits, and that 150,000 new houses were required each year to cope with the normal increase in wedded couples, with a further 80,000 to 100,000 to replace houses that were worn out. As to the slum areas, speakers from northern cities reported that some progress had been made, but it was agreed that the root of the problem had hardly been touched. The Conference adopted a resolution recording its emphatic opinion that, in view of the serious national deficiency, still existing, of houses at weekly rents within the means of low-paid wage-earners, it is imperative there should be no reduction in the housing subsidy. A resolution in the Town Planning Section of the Conference demanded a legal amendment to enable the majority of local authorities promoting a regional planning scheme to be able to compel a recalcitrant minority to participate, and not to hold up the scheme by refusing to co-operate.

* * *

The attitude of the Holborn Borough Council to the architectural profession has again been criticised by Mr. C. Fitzroy Doll, F.R.I.B.A., who is himself a member of the Council. Some time ago, Mr. Doll provoked something of a storm by challenging the right of the Council to entrust the preparation of drawings for a new housing scheme to the borough surveyor. On that occasion he was defeated and the work proceeded. At the last meeting of the Council, a proposal was tabled for reconstructing the men's second-class private baths, and in this connection it transpired that the Baths Committee proposed temporarily to employ a quantity surveyor in the borough surveyor's office. Mr. Doll protested against the work being done in the Council's offices at all, remarking that the intention was probably to obtain an assistant from an architect's office in the neighbourhood. The taking out of quantities, he said, should be entrusted to one of the 300 starving architects who were paying rates to the Council. “ It is a most scandalous thing,” he proceeded, “ and contrary to every tenet of every properly-constituted Council. The work should legitimately go to professional men who, as I have said, are paying rates to this Borough.” Councillor Loasby moved that, after the drawings were prepared, they should be sent out to a quantity surveyor at the ordinary percentage rates, thus enabling the Council to know exactly what the work would cost. Councillor Doll seconded. After further discussion, Alderman Sir Geo. Parker—a solicitor and former Mayor of the Borough—moved: “ That the question be now put,” and further debate was stifled. Councillor Loasby, for some unexplained reason, then withdrew his amendment, and the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

* * *

Two articles in recent issues of *The Evening Standard* reveal Miss Edith Shackleton as a strong admirer of the “ Modernist ” movement in architecture—of the type of steel and concrete house, associated with the names of Le Corbusier, Mallet-Stevens, Gropius and others, which we have been illustrating during the past three weeks. This enthusiasm is not, apparently, shared by “ one of our fashionable and belauded younger architects,” who, by arrangement of the distinguished woman writer, was asked quite seriously whether he would undertake a house of this type, or knew of an English architect who would, and met the enquiry with a burst of laughter. Miss Shackleton avers that people who are living in Paris in these modern homes “ are neither labour-saving maniacs nor blank-minded dullards who know nothing of Classic tradition, but highly-cultured persons with an elegant mode of life ”; and rejects the idea that such houses are “ mere makeshifts,” or “ the cheapest possible shelters for the poor.” The last idea would not have occurred to us, for steel and concrete on a small scale, and in the individual designs we see at Plassy and Stuttgart, hardly suggest the idea o cheapness. The Stuttgart Housing Exhibition, as congregation of specimens, can hardly be fairly judge on cost, although the basic idea was to solve th problem of middle- and working-class housing for tha part of Germany, at any rate. Yet it is the facto of cost, in regard to these “ modernist ” houses, tha we have heard very little about, and it is of mo than passing importance. For if the problem middle- or working-class housing is to be solved o the lines of “ modernism,” it must resolve itself int an endless repetition of one or two types; and so fa from achieving the gay variety with which individu designers have dowered the Stuttgart show, we ma get a bleak monotony beside which “ the quaint ol worldery of the speculative builder,” much as w hate it, will become not merely endurable but welcom This question of cost is, as we said before, importan and what it is essential to know is how far the cost forms, shuttering and the extra labour of reinforce concrete construction, is offset by the seemingly thi walls of these card-like houses, the large area of gla (usually cheaper than walling), and the abolition all normal architectural detail. The, to unaccustome English eyes, eccentricity of many of the designs nee not be taken too seriously; a certain exaggeration the accepted method of advertising a new art mov ment in an age when the gaze of the public is to attracted only by seriously affronting it. The co struction is the more important part of th “ modernist ” architecture, and we should be glad see some of our own designers experimenting in a Anglicised version of it. Possibly the second archite that Miss Shackleton thinks of ringing up will pro more amenable to the idea. Its success or failure her however, will rest on cost, and we emphasise th because it is apparent that Miss Shackleton has rath expensive ideas in housing. Luxurious heatin systems, seamless floors, dust-proof fittings, the glo of concealed lighting, are but a few of the items s mentions, and though all are obtainable, they a more within the reach of the wealthy than the avera householder. We have more than once referred the financial difficulty of meeting the educate woman's notions of an ideal home, and to the fa that it must, except for a few lucky ones, be a co promise between her purse and her desires. T millionaire can, of course, get nearly anything wants in the way of a domicile; the recent Par Exhibition of Decorative Art was devised for h especial benefit, but it has had the unfortunate effe of making many less-favoured people discontent with their domestic lot. We must except “ The Lo doner ” of *The Evening News,* who devotes one of h inimitable little essays to recording his satisfacti and contentment with his “ early-Victorian ” hom who finds his windows as large as he would have the yet not so large as to be unsuitable for “ our co wet climate ”; and who girds gently at the lady w quarrels with the custom of “ laying of brick up brick ” that has obtained since the dawn of histor “ I think,” he says, “ that we have not yet found better way of building ”; and that was the opini of numerous experts who considered and tried sco of new materials and methods after the war for t better speeding up of housing. By all means let test the new ideas, but those who are looking f housing eldorados, “ with all modern improvements, would do well to steady their ambitions by consulti the return of incomes which the Registrar-Gene prepares for our education each year. The public w better appreciate what architects have done and c do for them in housing if they first devote some stu to the economics of the question.



ONE OF THE DECORATIVE WALL PAINTINGS BY MISS NAN WEST AT THE ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.

ESSAYS BY THE WAY

VIII—Westminster Abbey

By "Scrutator."

I once travelled to the North by one of those fast presses in which you can eat and sleep almost as mfortably as in a first-class hotel, in the company a gentleman who lived at Brixton. I have nothing ainst Brixton as a residential locality: I believe is healthy and extremely convenient, but I only pe that my friend of the dining car did not equately represent the intelligentsia of that distinished suburb.

On most subjects I found him extremely well inmed and quite entertaining; it was between the ond and the third course that the blow was livered.

We were at that time passing through some very t but, to my mind, beautiful country typical of a tain part of Yorkshire, when my *vis-à-vis* looked t of the window with a sorrowful and lugubrious pression, remarking at the same time—"That there med to be a lot of land in England still unbuilt !" In my surprise I ejaculated a devout "Thank aven, there is," and asked him if he didn't like e country? Although he could see that his remark d been something of a shock to me, I admired the rage of his truthful answer in which he stated that "he did not like the country"—that for his part "he liked brightly lit streets, cinemas, restaurants d well-dressed people." I gathered that he found e country depressing, or that, in his own words, "it ve him the creeps." Now this is what I call the ban view carried to extremes; but, alas, it is not view held exclusively by the residents of Brixton: s excessive urbanisation, this itch to build over every en space, affects all sorts and conditions of men. has even affected the Society of Friends, and led them into that most unfriendly act towards London, of building over part of one of her too few open spaces.

Whoever is putting up the huge tobacco factory in Mornington Crescent appears to be another victim of urbanisation. The best comment I have heard on this undertaking was that contained in the conversation of two navvies who sat behind me on a 'bus: "Why, blast me, Bill, if they ain't a-buildin' over the old Square!" (That the Square was a Crescent is of no import). Bill sadly replied: "Well, if they 'as to build, why the —— —— ain't they a-buildin' 'ouses?" Exactly, if they "'as to build"; but "'as they?"—that is the whole question. There are vast tracts of London covered with squalid, ill-contrived, unsuitable and ugly buildings, that would be all the better for removal: but, no, our urbanised friends must needs cast their eyes on the open spaces, the squares and crescents, that a more generously minded eighteenth century provided for us. The difference is, I suppose, that to our ancestors London was a place of residence, a place to be embellished and made beautiful—but to-day to too many, it merely represents a place of gain, a Gehenna of money-getting, to be endured for as small a portion of the working week as possible, and then to be escaped from to some semi-urbanised rural area, complacently referred to as "the country."

One can, perhaps, understand the needs of a society, or of a busy business man, harassed with the difficulties of finding an adequate site unhampered by people in possession, in succumbing to the temptations of what I will call for the convenience of my argument, the "Brixton outlook." But what are we to say to a commission consisting of distinguished

Church dignitaries, leaders of art and literature, cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers—what are we to say to these when they betray signs of incipient "Brixtonitis"? These are our natural protectors, the custodians of our amenities. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes!*

In the recent report issued by the Cathedrals Commission, the problem of Westminster Abbey is recommended for solution by a new building on the *available open space! Still quite a lot of country unbuilt on, even in London!* "But why," mutters someone, "all this fuss in an architectural paper—isn't all this building on open spaces good for architects?" My reply is—"that though it may be good for the individual architect, it is bad for architecture as a whole, and, therefore, bad for architects." In the same way, epidemics may be good for individual doctors, but recurring preventable epidemics are bad for medicine and, therefore, bad for doctors as a body whose duty it is to combat and, if possible, prevent them.

If I had my way, I would not allow one single inch of land unbuilt on at the present time within, say, a four-mile radius of Charing Cross—and I am not sure I would not extend the inhibition to a 20-mile radius—to ever be built on, now or in the future.

If you take an eighteenth century map of London, you will be surprised to see the proportion of open land deliberately reserved in the way of squares and gardens to the amount of the built-up areas. Now that the population is five or six times larger, this proportion is seriously diminished—instead of pulling down buildings to give us more open spaces, which would seem to be the logical and sensible thing to do if we wish to have a beautiful and healthy city, we are covering up the available open spaces as quickly as we can. Apart from this major crime of covering up an open space, do we really wish to see the Abbey added to for the sake of providing accommodation for sepulchral monuments to the illustrious dead—however illustrious? I am not a scoffer at greatness—I believe a certain amount of ancestor worship is good for any country—a nation who omits to honour her great men is a nation pretty far gone in sin. But does such recognition really require the tampering with our holy shrines? The Abbey is more than a London Church, it is a possession of the Empire, whose sons have a definite picture of what it is, and what it stands for. Do we wish that picture blurred and made indecisive by this alteration of its outline? Besides, who knows when this work of enlargement is going to stop: after we have built on the vacant space, why not pull down some adjoining buildings, so that in the distant future we might be paralleled by the example of the American millionaire who bought up the small cottage home of his ancestors and proceeded to add on so many bedrooms, dining rooms, lounges, swimming pools, etc., that the original four-roomed house was relegated to one forgotten corner!

Some would have us clear out some of the existing monuments of the lesser luminaries on the principle of: "Tommy, make room for your Uncle"—but, however unworthy some of these monuments are as works of art, they are still part of the Abbey of our familiar realisation, and I should see them go with a regret which I believe would not altogether be sentimental. I remember that the present Dean of Windsor once said "that all houses should have a few Aunt Maria pieces of furniture in them, to make them real—that the most dreadful thing on earth was the perfect house, perfectly furnished!" This was a good many years ago, but I hope I have quoted Dr. Baillie correctly. And if houses should have a few *Aunt Maria* pieces of furniture, why shouldn't cathedrals have a few *Aunt Maria monuments?*

Why this need to worry about this sepulture i the Abbey at all? Some time or other, if we continu to produce great men at the same rate as during th last hundred years, there will come a time, and imagine that time will not be far distant, when th Abbey will be definitely full up. Well, why no declare that time now?

It is difficult to have comparative degrees of great ness, to label a man "very great," "great," o "rather great," as the case may be. Either he i great and worthy of a place in the national Valhalla or he isn't—and that is all about it.

There is, however, plenty of land in Westminste covered with most undesirable slums (see recen reports) which would be all the better for a goo clearance, or a site might be found on that reconstructed south side of the Thames for a Pantheon t the great men of the English race, and the ghosts o the Empire's sons to whom she wishes to rende homage, would be quite content once they were definitely assured that a "House Full" notice wa permanently displayed on the Abbey.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. are holding a series o five informal illustrated lectures on architecture, confined to workers in the building trades. The followin is the programme:—

December 14, at 8 p.m.—Subject: "Hampto Court Palace." Lecturer: Mr. Ernest Law, C.B.

January 18, 1928, at 8 p.m.—Subject: "Architecture of Provincial France." Lecturer: Mr. Henry M Fletcher, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

February 1, at 8 p.m.—Subject: "House Buildin through the Centuries." Lecturer: Mr. C. H. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A.

February 15, at 8 p.m.—Subject: "Bridges." Lecturer: Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E.

March 7, at 8 p.m.—Subject: "General Buildin Materials." Lecturer: Mr. J. H. Jarman (Super intendent, H.M. Office of Works).

All men employed in the work of building ar cordially invited, admission being free.

The following are notes from the minutes of th recent Council meeting:—

Presentation of Drawings to the R.I.B.A.—Th Council passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sigismun Goetze for presenting a selection of drawings an sketches by Alfred Stevens to the Institute.

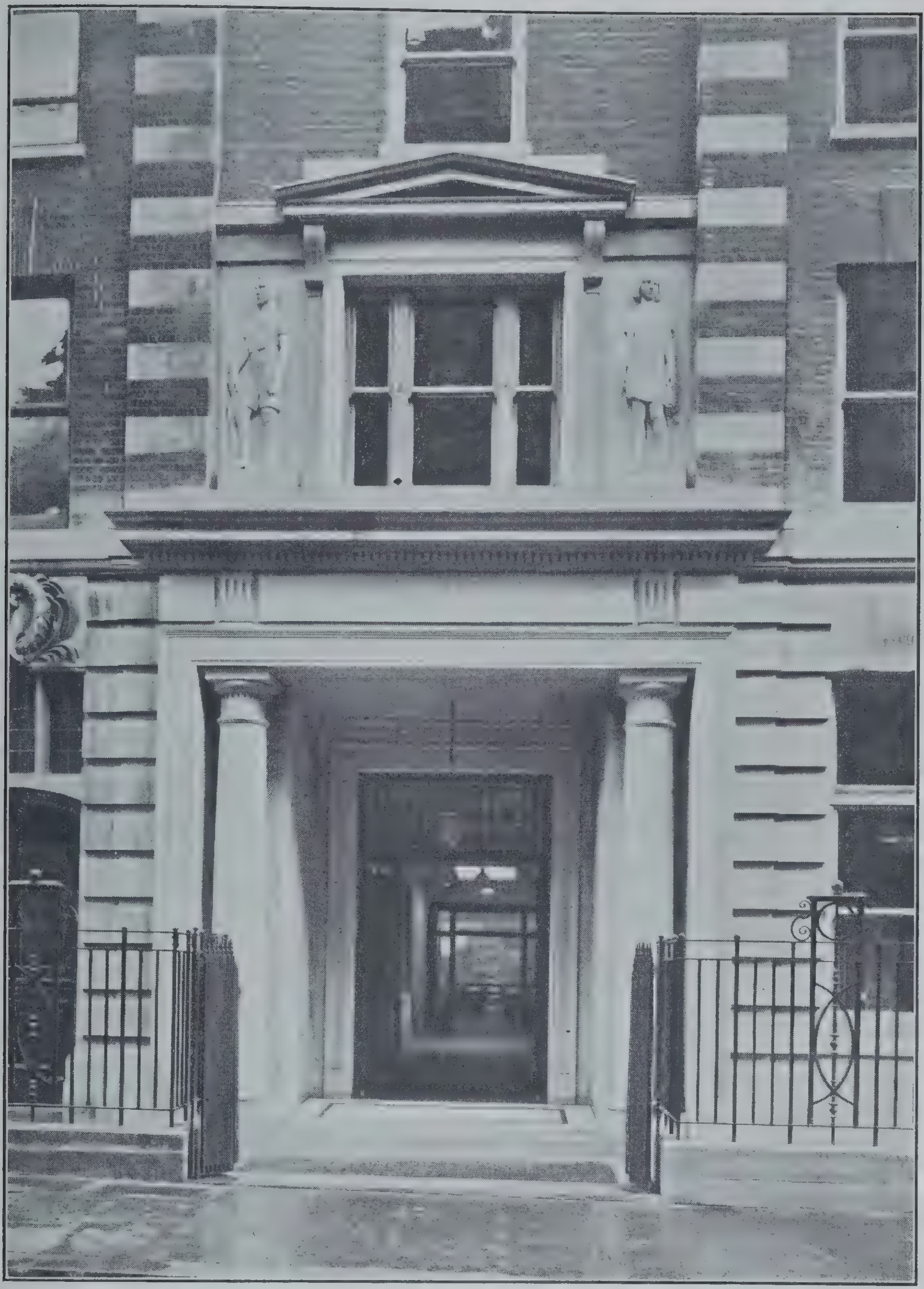
International Congress at Amsterdam.—A repor was received from Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontain (A), the R.I.B.A. delegate at the recent Internationa Congress of Architects held at Amsterdam. Th thanks of the Council were conveyed to Lt.-Col. Ca de Lafontaine.

The Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors Defence Union.—It was agreed that a letter signe by the President be sent to every member of th R.I.B.A. urging him to join the Architects', E gineers', and Surveyors' Defence Union if he has n already done so.

The Fellowship.—The Council, by a unanimou vote, elected Mr. G. de C. Fraser, of Liverpool, to th Fellowship under the powers defined in the Suppl mental Charter of 1925.

London Architecture Medal, 1927

The conditions and nomination form in respect the award of the above medal for the best buildin completed within a radius of four miles from Charin Cross, during the three years ending the 31st of th month (December), have been circulated to member



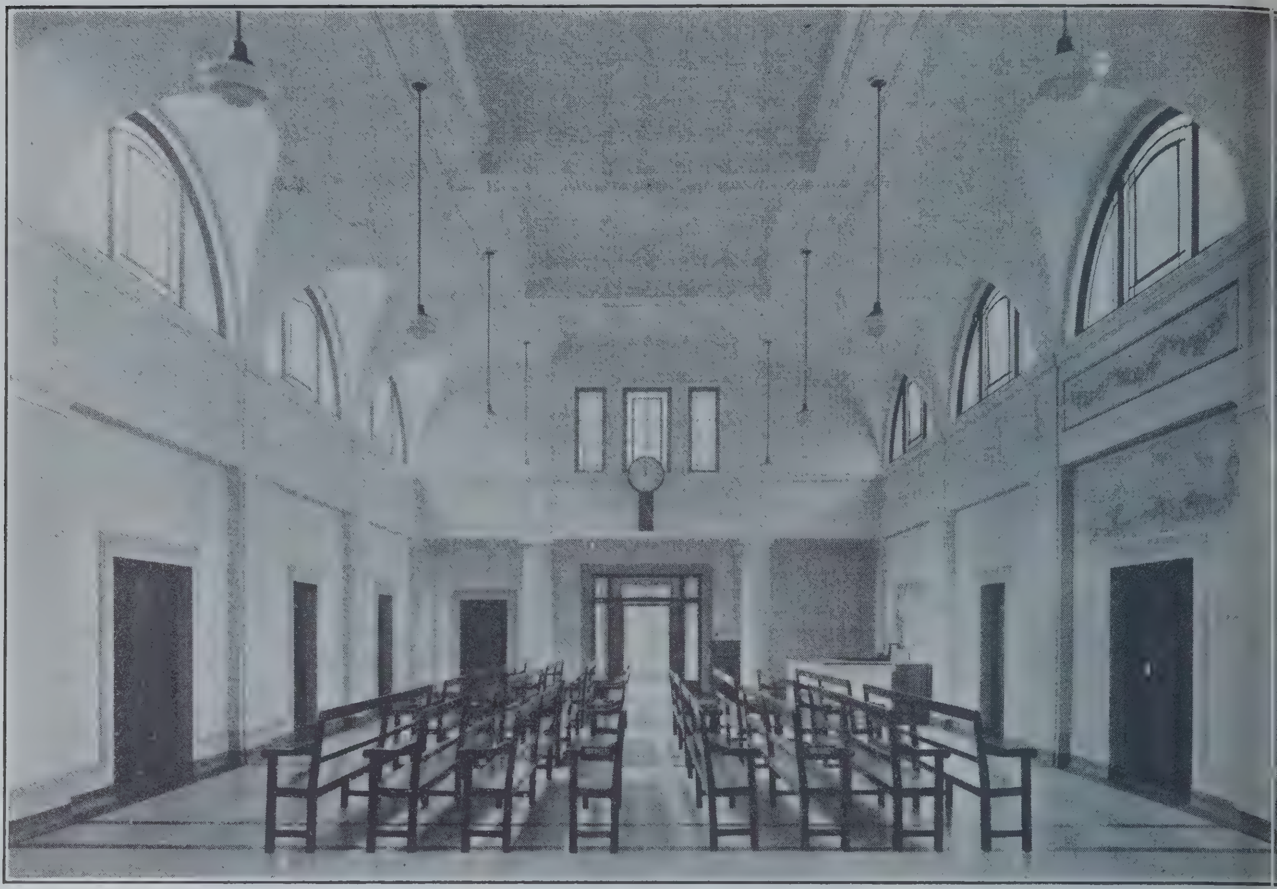
THE ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.
Messrs. MURRELL & PIGOTT, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

THE ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL

e extension to the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, in Portland Street, which was recently opened by ord Mayor of London, is of special interest in an attempt has been made to depart from the what institutional style of architecture which has rto been too prevalent in this class of building. e large new out-patient department is approached a main entrance in Bolsover Street. The façade ds Great Portland Street here illustrated shows tractively designed portico in stone, surmounted window with flat pediment above. On either f this latter feature are two sculptural panels r. Benjamin Clemens. The interior contains lting and dressing rooms, an operating theatre, ical department, and, in fact, a very fully-ped group of rooms in which the work of the tal will be greatly facilitated by good planning very practical convenience modern ingenuity can . The part of the building, however, which has ted most attention is the handsome waiting hall, 75 feet long by 32 feet wide, which has been decorated with mural paintings by Miss Nan West. This is a pleasantly-proportioned room, and very well lit. While the rounded junctions of the floor and walls, the plain doors with flush panelling, rightly savour of a hospital in which dust-catching surfaces are to be avoided, the architects have not sacrificed the formal qualities of their building to the supposed requirements of hygiene, but have provided a sufficient number of cornices and mouldings to give to the various features of the room certain graces of detail. The walls are tinted in cream and white and form an admirable background to the gaily-coloured paintings by Miss West.

THE MURAL DECORATIONS.

It is a frequent complaint brought against architects by painters that in modern designs of buildings insufficient opportunity is given to the latter to exercise their skill in mural decorations. In fact, it might



THE ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.
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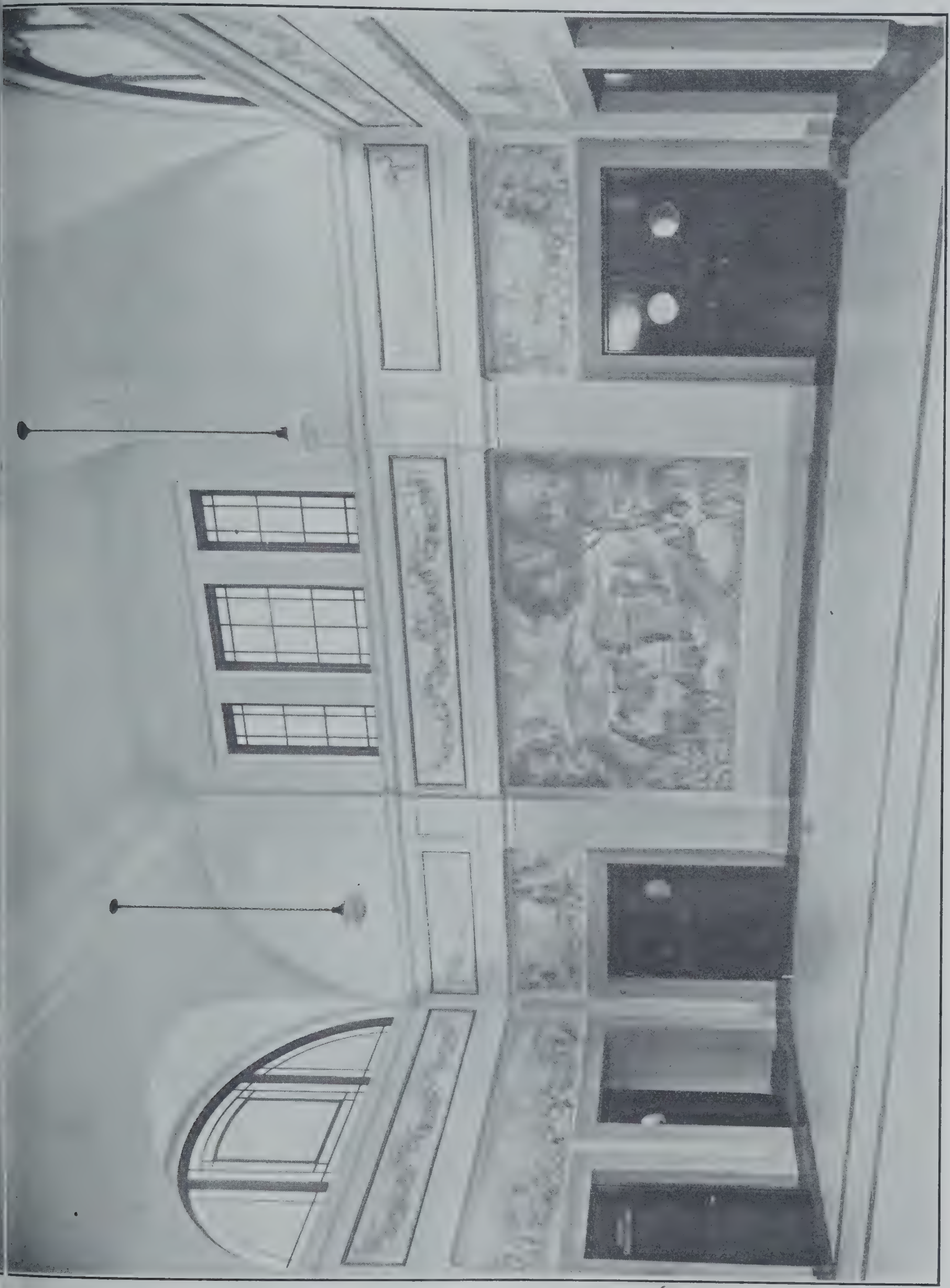
almost be said that nowadays architects go out of their way to make it impossible for wall spaces to be utilised. Yet, while architects may perhaps justly be accused of a bias against wall painting, a certain justification for this attitude may be found in the fact that the number of painters who can be trusted not to ruin the appearance of a room, otherwise well designed, by inappropriate colour schemes is not very great. It would not be an easy matter to determine what proportion of modern paintings are merely banal and what proportion may be truthfully described as "mad," but there can be no doubt that the number of executants capable of producing mural decorations which, from the architect's point of view, are both sane in subject and competent in execution, is limited. It would appear that nothing very remarkable is here asked for; we are not insisting that a painter of genius need come forward before we consent to provide him with wall space. Architects are content to make the quite moderate request that mural paintings should be sane in subject and competent in execution.

With regard to subject, the obvious requirement is that the picture be of such a character that we do not too rapidly get tired of it. This is because a mural decoration is something fixed; it is not like those charming Japanese tableaux which are hung for a time, then rolled up, put away, and replaced by others. The immobility of the mural painting puts a limitation upon its range of subject, and, moreover, it tends to define the use and locality of the room itself, for many rooms, by reason of their very function, are not fitted to be adorned by wall paintings. A hall belonging to some public institution, however, such as the waiting-room of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, seems an ideal place for this form of decoration.

SUBJECT AND TECHNIQUE.

As the hospital especially ministers to the needs of children, it was a happy idea of Miss Nan West to give to her pictures an agreeable subject. Ano condition imposed upon her was that of making pictures intelligible to groups of spectators who not "highbrows," but ordinary people accompa by younger members of their families. Thus West has rejected the doctrine, so commonly prea nowadays, that it is the first duty of artists to pl themselves in their work, for she has been con to aim at pleasing the spectators, who in this inst need to have instilled in them cheerful and ha thoughts. As this particular regard for the menta of the spectator is a pre-requisite for success in m painting, Miss West has achieved a most praisewo result—her work is both pleasing and intellig The mural decoration here consists of twelve pa illustrating the months of the year and a larger tral panel. The former are placed over the d in the form of long rectangles, which in some insta are brought down some distance below the open Of these only the ones illustrative of the mo March to October are as yet completed. One ca but admire the facility with which Miss West is to suggest by the simplest pictorial emblems the c acter of the different seasons. In each case the b ground is an English landscape, rolling hills, t water and sky, with the occasional relief of figures buildings, though these latter are but sparsely in duced. In March the impression of a blowing is produced by wind-swept clouds, a windmill on horizon, and a girl with her scarf blowing in breeze. In the picture for each month the flow which belong to it are conspicuous features of composition. In April we see a ruin on a hill, view of which is half obscured by rain; in Ma flowery paradise; in June and July, hills, trees yet more flowers; in August a happy summer's d in September a cornfield; and in October a hunt scene. The central panel illustrates a picnic. F girls are seated round a table with a striped umbr

(*Continued on page* 868.)



THE ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.
Messrs. Murrell & Pigott, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects. Mural Decorations by Miss Nan West.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Gothic Art

English Gothic Churches: the Story of their Architecture. By Charles W. Budden, M.A., M.D. Pp. ix + 143. (London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) Price 7s. 6d. net.

The *raison-d'être* of this little work lies in the development of road transport, which makes it possible to get about the country with ease and comfort, and so to visit many fine specimens of Gothic architecture in the shape of churches nestling about the countryside. Dr. Budden's book is not, however, a guide book, but aims at a lucid exposition of the principles of Gothic design and its progression through the centuries, and the illustrations are selected rather to give point to his explanation than as specially fine examples of Gothic building for the enterprising motorist to look up, although, incidentally, they may serve that purpose. For the layman who wants to get a grasp of the Gothic art, and an understanding of what he may encounter on his travels, this treatise should be particularly valuable; and the professional student will have no cause to disdain its help.

English Gothic Foliage Sculpture. By Samuel Gardner. Pp. xvi + 56. 112 Photographic plates. (Cambridge: The University Press.) Price 7s. 6d. net.

A very useful pocket companion for Dr. Budden's book of Gothic principles will be this volume of Mr. Gardner on the Gothic sculpture, a subject which he, and his son, Mr. Arthur Gardner, who furnishes about a quarter of the plates for this work, have made peculiarly their own. This book, however, is more of a direct guide, for it leads one to very fine existing examples of the foliage carving of the Gothic craftsmen, and this lucid exposition of the development of their work should assuredly, as the author intends, help visitors to our old churches to a better appreciation of beauties that they might otherwise often overlook. To the architectural student the work should be particularly useful.

Examinations in Art

The results of the Board of Education Examinations in Art, held in May and June this year, have now been published. Of 341 candidates examined in Drawing, 151 passed; in Painting, 24 passed out of 42 candidates, three with distinction; in Modelling, 2 passed out of 3 examined; in Pictorial Design, 25 passed out of 51 candidates; in Industrial Art (Part 1), 181 were successful out of 256, and in Industrial Art (Part II), 108 out of 189. The lists of successful candidates, awards, examiners' reports and examination papers are included in the report which is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net.

British Standard Specifications

No. 302, 1927. *Round Strand Steel Wire Ropes for Cranes. Price 2s., post free. Nos.* 304, 305 *and* 306, 1927, *for Paints. Price 2s. 2d. each, post free. From the British Engineering Standards Association,* 28 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1.

Of these further standard specifications that have come to hand, No. 302 has been drawn up by a committee representative of both the buying and manufacturing interests, whose recommendations for the guidance of designers and users will, it is believed, ensure reasonable endurance in service of wire ropes of the types and kind covered by the specification. The specification lays down sizes for drums ar pulleys of cranes in relation to ropes of given co struction and diameter, calculated on tensile breakir strength of the wire and speed of operation. Nos. 3(B.S.S. for Brunswick or Chrome Green Oil Past No. 305 B.S.S. for Indian Reds (pale, middle ar deep), and No. 306 B.S.S. for Black Oxide of Iro continue the series of specifications for paints, which previous specimens have already been notic in these columns.

Ancient Monuments

National Ancient Monuments Year Book. Illustrate With Foreword by the Prime Minister and Intr duction by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarr Edited by John Swarbrick, *F.R.I.B.A. Londo The Wykeham Press Agents—John Tirante Co.,* 13 *Maple Street, Tottenham Court Roa W.*1. *Price* 3s. 6d. *net.*

This is an exceedingly useful publication, whi will be welcomed by all antiquarians, archæologis and others interested in our legacy of important hi torical buildings, etc. It brings under one cov a mass of information in regard to this subject, i cluding the lists of scheduled ancient monuments the United Kingdom, the names of the various boar dealing with them, lists of societies, with their pre dents and secretaries, interested in the preservati of ancient structures; also a section of advice owners of old buildings on preservation measure etc. It should be valuable as a work of reference.

Overseas Trade

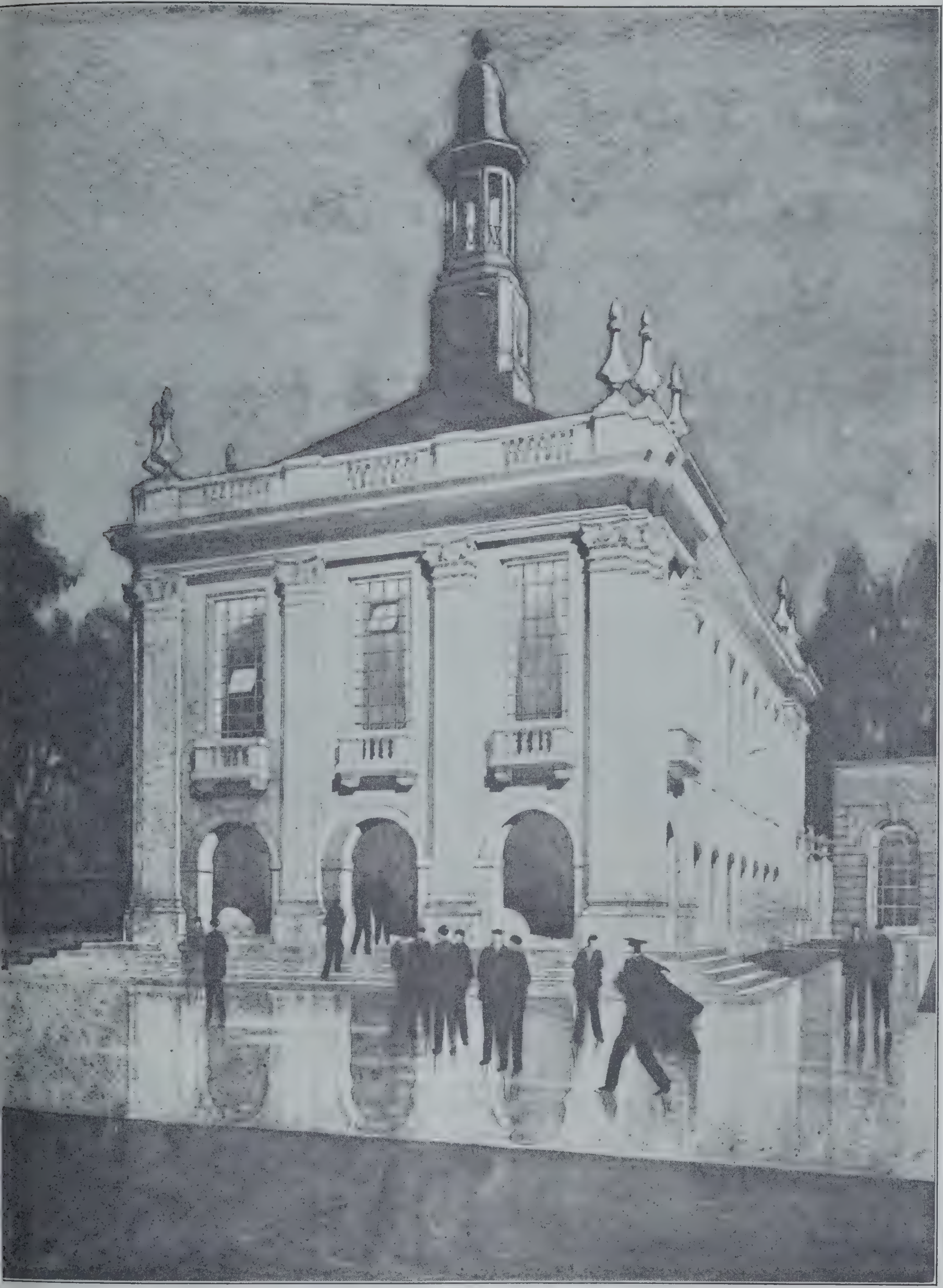
Overseas Trade Economic Reports. Department Overseas Trade. (1) Report on Economic Co ditions in the United States of Americ May-June, 1927. 3s. net. (2) Report Economic and Financial Conditions in German to July, 1927. 3s. 6d. net. London: H. Stationery Office.

The reports of the D.O.T. on the economic co ditions obtaining in various countries are of gre interest and value, deserving more extended noti than can be afforded in these pages. The Buildi Industry in the U.S.A. appears to be flourishin although compared with 1926, which was a peak yea the present year shows a drop. The average month value of building contracts awarded in the principal States during 1926 was 512.8 milli dollars, and the monthly average from January May inclusive 503.6 million dollars. For the sa months this year, the monthly average was 49 million dollars. Building wages have risen 3 poin this year, the relative figure being now 229, compar with 100 in 1913, and 182 in 1922. In spite of th inclusive building costs had fallen in April to 1 compared with the relative figure of 194 in Janua last, 195 in 1926, 174 in 1922 and 100 in 1913.

The Booklet on German conditions does not de with the building trade as a separate industry, a the Report, though it surveys a number of t principal industries, really resolves itself into general consideration of conditions since the wa Wages generally showed a very slight increase la year, and the index figure for December, 1926, w for skilled workers, 141, and, for unskilled, 16 compared with 100 for 1913.

Book Received

Roses, Marjoram and Nettles. By Adelaide L. Gosset. (Methuen & Co., Ltd.) Price 5s. n

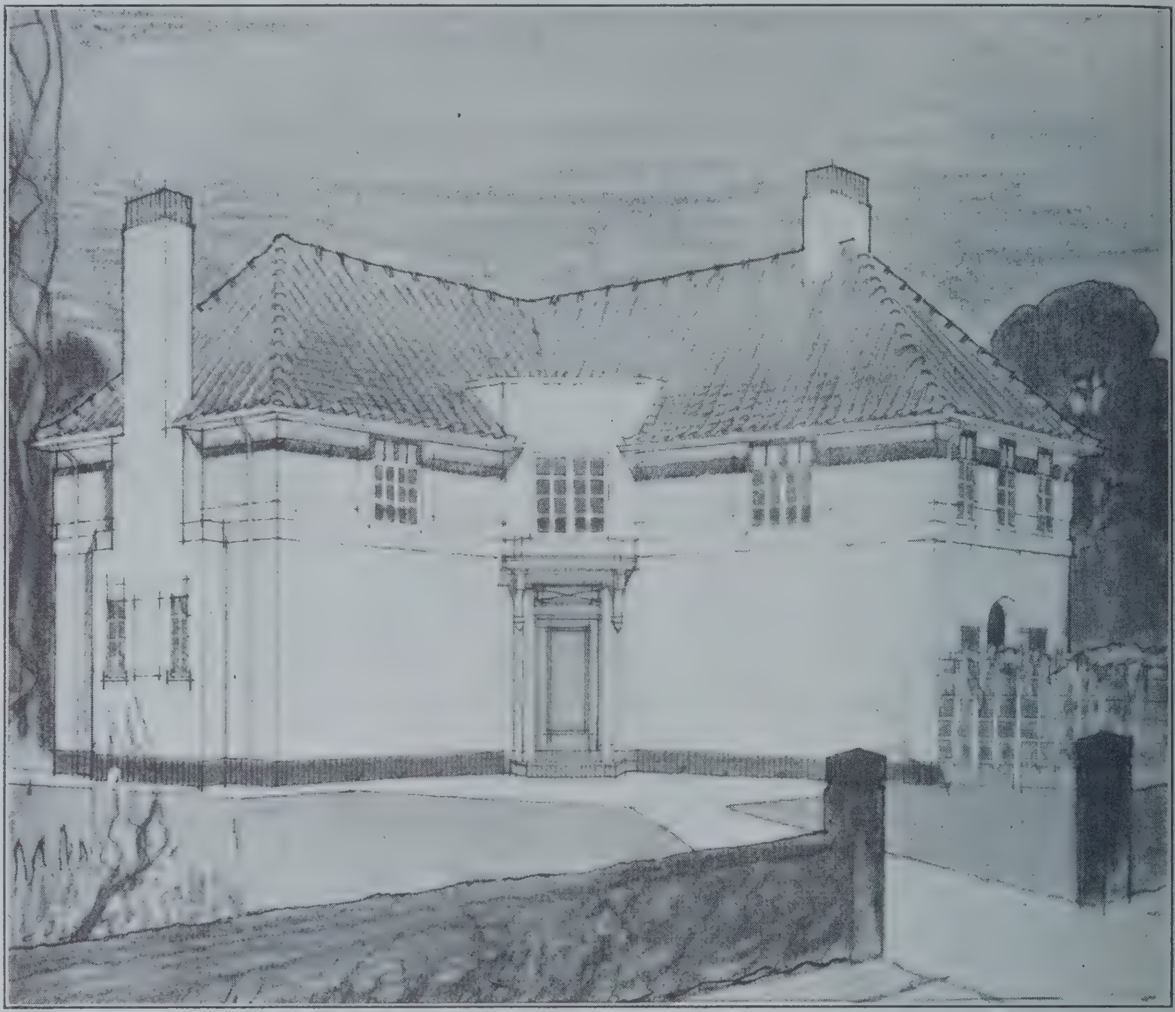


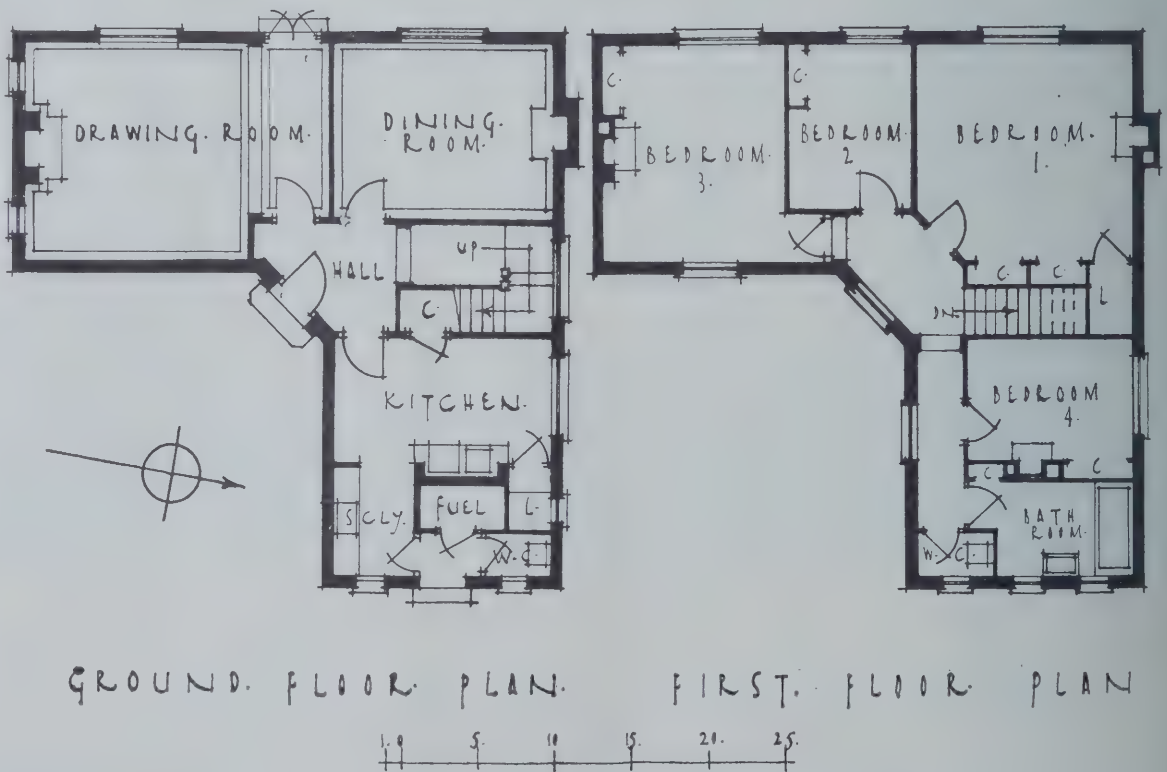
.A. 1927]

DESIGN FOR A SCHOOL CHAPEL.
Clough Williams-Ellis, Architect. Drawing by P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A.

DESIGN FOR A SCHOOL CHAPEL

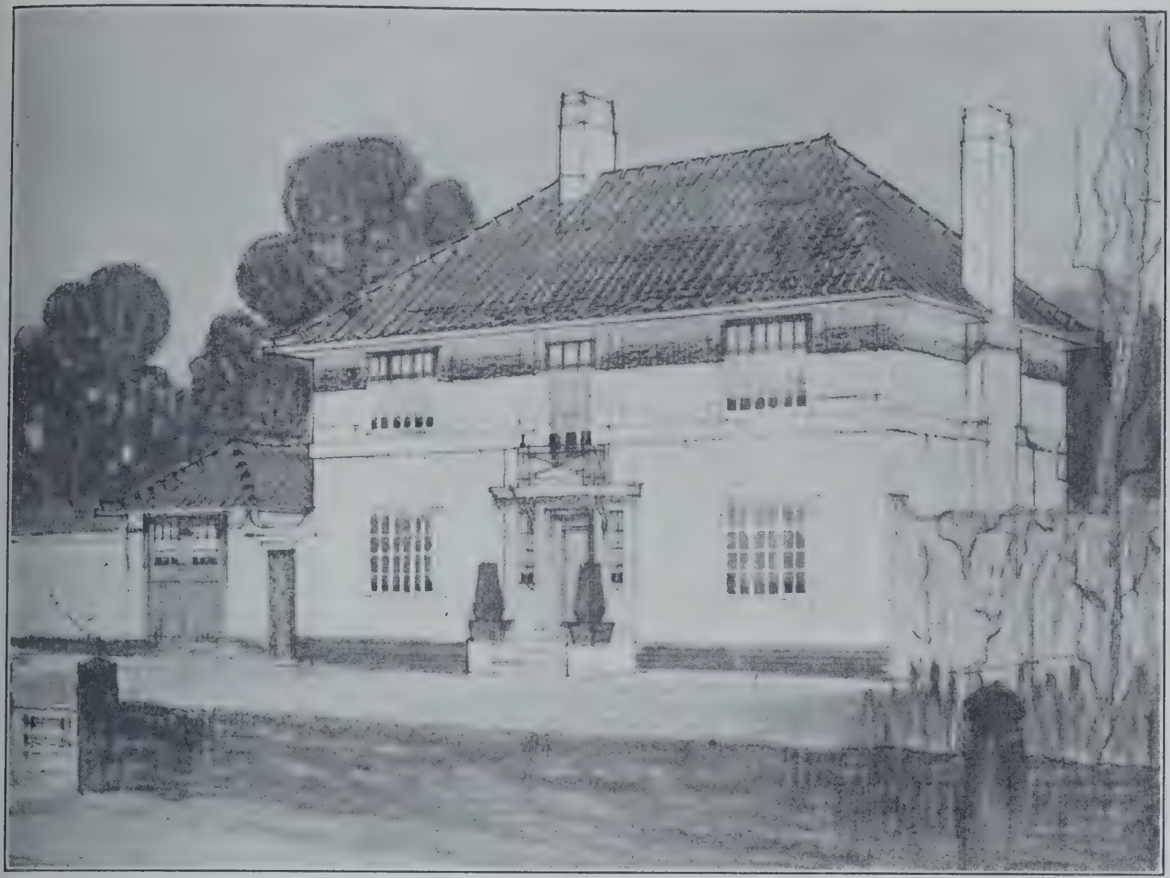
his Competition design made for a new Chapel at ve School is an essay in the Classic style and vs how the time-honoured *motifs* of the Order, if with understanding as in the present instance, be employed to embellish a modern façade and it an extraordinary interest and dignity. The ding, framed in Corinthian pilasters surmounted by entablature and balustrade with tall urns at the corners, has a hipped roof with a tall and elegant central lantern. Although the façades are exquisitely detailed and their parts are harmoniously related, it may perhaps be objected that the rectangular windows with their balconies are a little too domestic in character for a chapel.

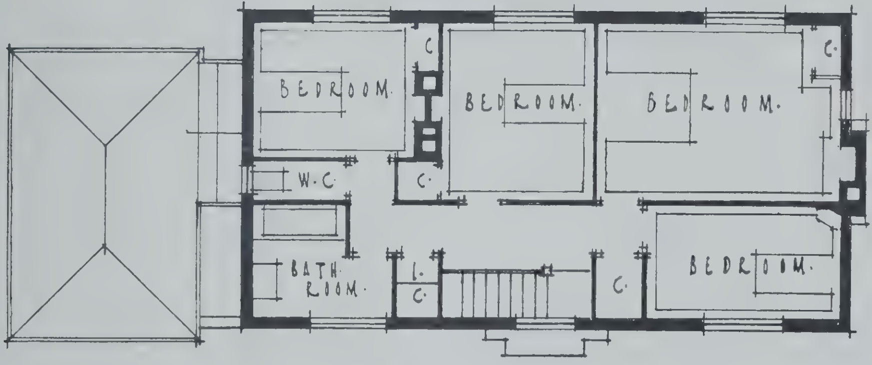




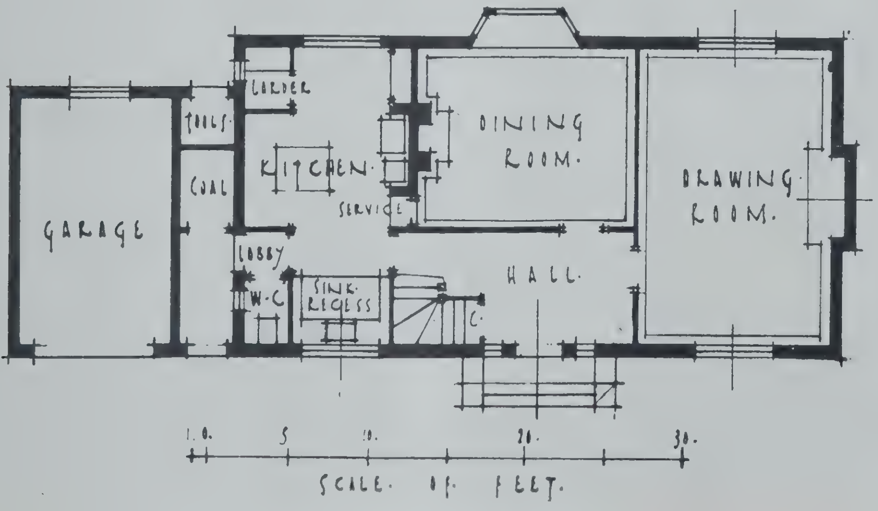
HOUSE AT GERRARDS CROSS

F. Milton Cashmore, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.





FIRST FLR. PLAN.



HOUSE AT BARNET

F. Milton Cashmore, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

NOTES IN BRIEF

An appeal is being made by the Rector, Canon Willis, for funds to repair the nave of Warrington Church, the stonework of which has suffered badly from the atmospheric conditions produced by the industries of the town. A sum of £1,800 was raised by the previous incumbent, the present rector's father, for the repair of the chancel. This was invested and now amounts, with interest, to £2,500. The repairs of this part of the church are now to be put in hand.

* * *

The recent Order under Section 2 of the Lead Paint Act, 1926, prohibiting women and young persons from painting buildings with lead paint, except women who were so employed at the date of the passing of the Act (December 15, 1926), was the subject of a protest meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last week, at which Lady Rhondda presided, and was supported by many well-known women in public life. It was pointed out that the effect of the Act would be to stop the apprenticeship of women with firms using lead paint, and this would seriously affect the development of the house painting and decorating trade as one eminently suitable for women.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Essex Archæological Society, it is proposed to start excavations in February next on a portion of the ground, known as the "Holly Trees," which adjoins Colchester Castle, to discover further traces of the old Roman city. An appeal for donations towards the cost of the work is being made by the society.

* * *

The Anglo-American Oil Company propose, early in the new year, to build a large oil depot on ground adjoining Tweedmouth Dock. This is to serve as a centre for distributing, by road and rail in the border counties, oil brought to the new port in coastal tankers.

* * *

The proposal of the Chelsea Borough Council to erect new blocks of tenements, on a site now covered by Davis Place and World's End Passage, will, *The Manchester Guardian* contends, seriously damage the amenities of J. M. W. Turner's house, 118 Cheyne Walk, on which the site abuts at the back. Though the original scheme has been modified, the present proposals will deprive the studio of most of its light. Turner's house, owned by Mrs. Fleming, has been repaired and redecorated under the supervision of Mr. A. Randall Wells.

* * *

A bridge, to be erected over the River Benue at Makurdi, 290 miles inland from Port Harcourt on the eastern division of the Nigerian Railway, will, it is stated, be the longest bridge in Africa. Replacing a train ferry, the bridge will have 13 spans and a total length, between abutments, of 2,584 feet, or just under half-a-mile. The contract has been let to Sir William Arrol & Co. at £960,605.

* * *

The Standard Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, have recommended that imported furniture and cabinet-ware, whether imported whole or in parts, should bear an indication of origin. Domestic woodware, such as platters, pastry boards, etc., toys and fancy articles, are excluded from the recommendations of the Report, which is published [Cond. 2980; price 2d. net] by H.M. Stationery Office.

* * *

The Minister of War, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last week, stated that no fear need be felt that the Surrey Commons will be ploughed up either during tank manœuvres or at any other time. The question of user was still being considered by the Committee, composed of representatives of landowne of public societies interested and of the War Offic and no conclusions had yet been reached.

* * *

The Bishop of Southwark has received, as the resu of a self-denial week, £10,000 towards the £100,00 fund he has instituted for the erection of 25 ne churches in newly-developed outlying areas of Sout London.

* * *

The ruins of Sandgate Castle, a fortress Henry VIII's reign, standing on the foreshore betwee Folkestone and Hythe, has been offered to the loc authority by the Southern Railway Company f £1,000. The question of purchase is rather scoute by the authority, as the buildings have been muc damaged by the sea in recent years.

* * *

A Wigan chimney-stack, 180 feet high, which ha assumed a dangerous tilt as the result of colliery su sidence, has been restored to the perpendicular b Messrs.. John Tinker & Sons, the steeplejacks, Huddersfield and Manchester. The stack, whic weighed over 1,000 tons, and was 30 inches out perpendicular, was first strapped round for some di tance from the ground. The brickwork, on the sid opposite the list, was then cut away at the base, 3 special jacks being inserted, and by slow an separate manipulation of these the stack was graduall brought into trim.

* * *

The preliminary soundings at Beitin, the ancien Bethel, made by the American School of Archæolog have disclosed the city wall, dating from the 13t century B.C. The various strata are well defined. Th lowest is the late Bronze age, and Pre-Israelite; abov that is a layer of Israelite pottery; then a small laye of Hellenistic remains, mixed with Maccabean relics while the uppermost layer is Roman. The layers o debris thus correspond exactly with the recorde history of the place.

* * *

A special committee of the Newcastle City Counci appointed to consider possible sites for the new muni cipal buildings, have recommended a site on the Grea North Road.

* * *

An extensive scheme for sea defence work at Llan dudno is being prepared by the municipal enginee Mr. Ward. The damage done to the esplanade in recent storm is to be repaired immediately.

* * *

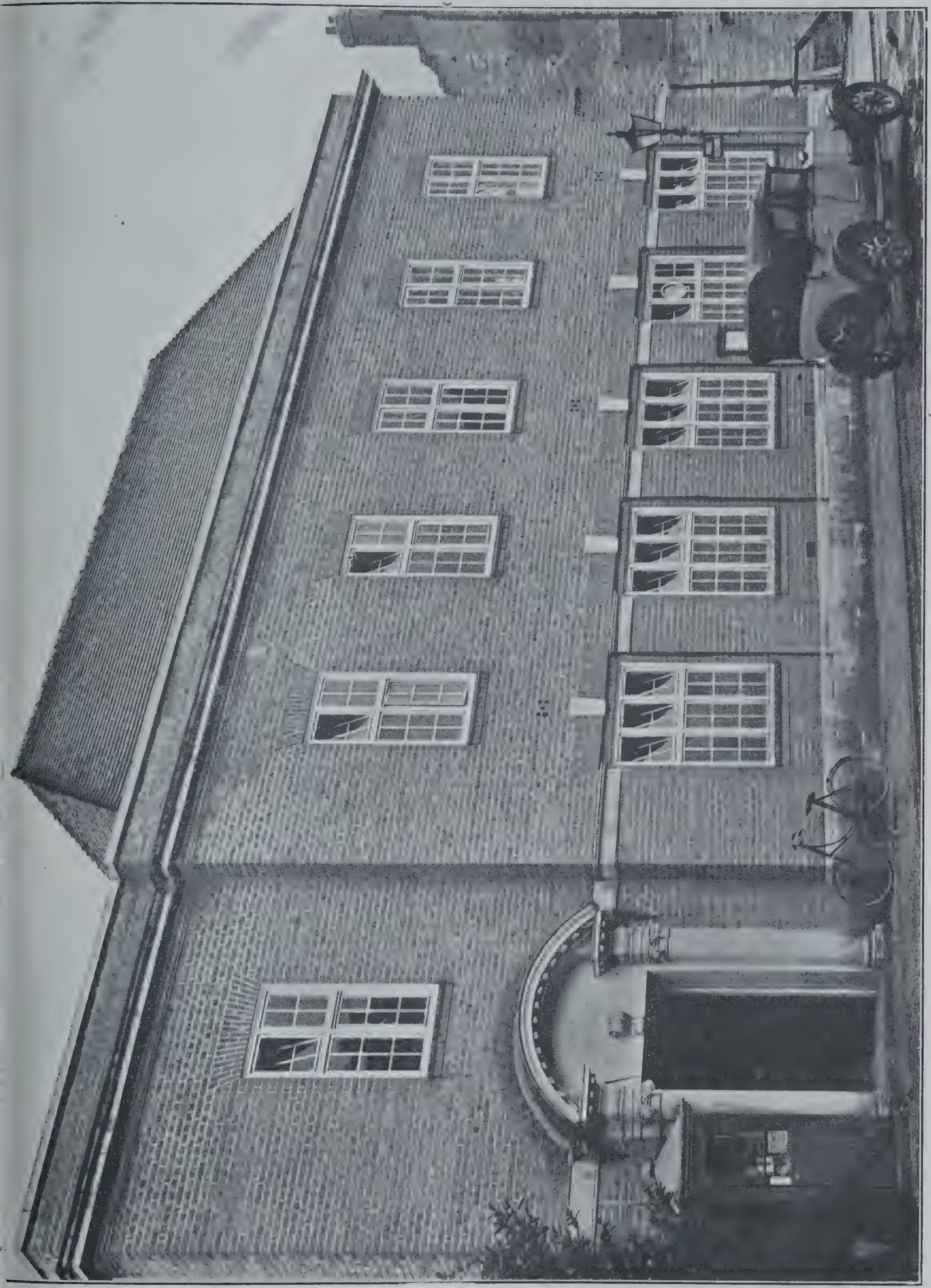
The Mansfield Corporation have a scheme in han for the construction of a new street through the centr of the town.

* * *

The discovery is announced from Buluwayo of fres ruins, about 25 miles from the famous Zimbabw remains, comprising an area over 200 yards square enclosed by masonry walls, varying from 3 feet t 8 feet in height, which are 5½ feet thick at the bas and 4 feet at the top. The interior, as at Zimbabwe is divided into small interconnecting enclosures. Th exact purpose and date of these structures is stil undetermined, but this fresh discovery has kindle anew the interest in "the buried cities of Mashona land."

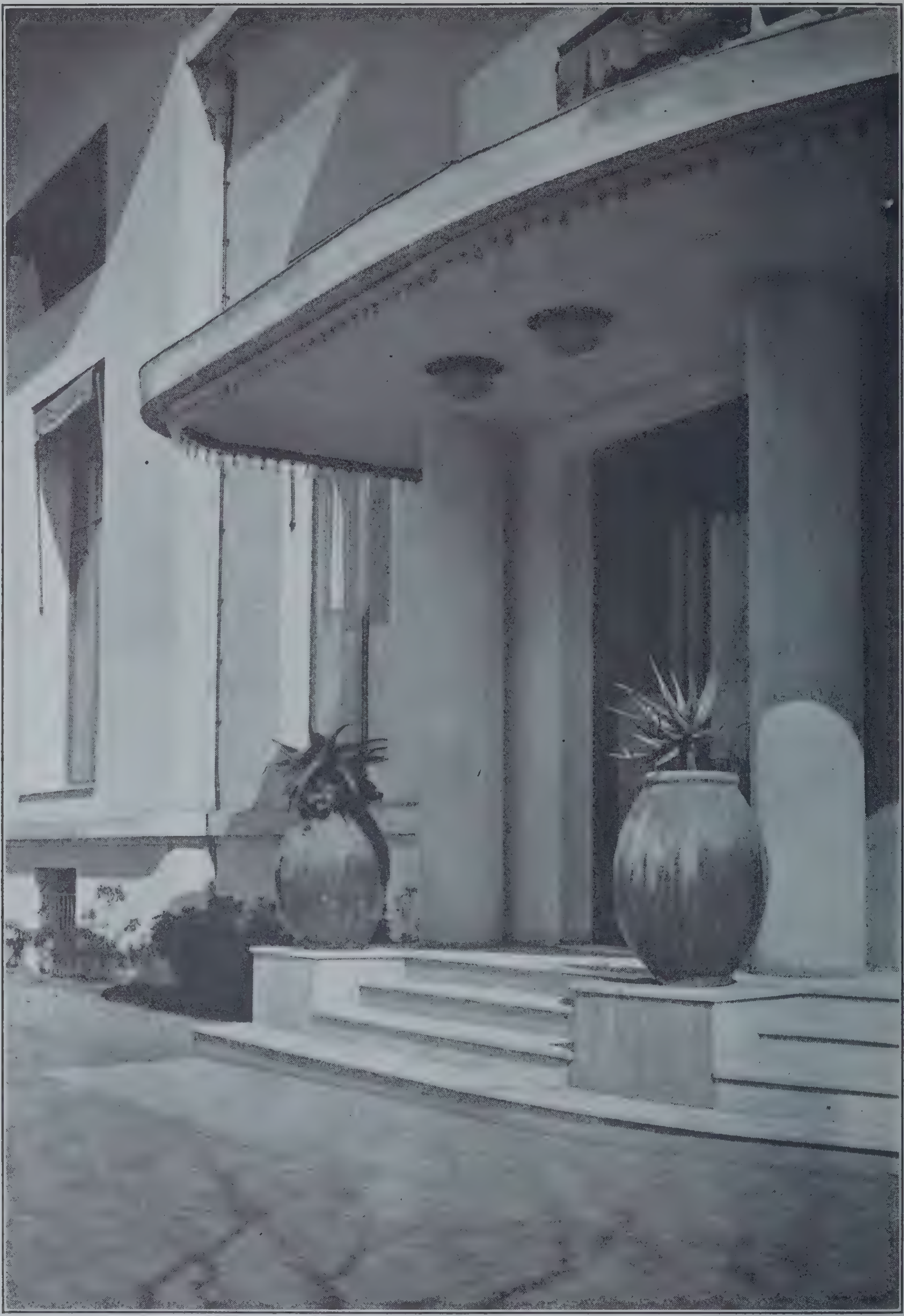
* * *

During excavations at the mausoleum of Augustu at Rome recently, a marble slab bearing the name of the Emperor's sister and nephew was found in cell which once contained the funerary urns of th Cæsars.



POST OFFICE, BEACONSFIELD.

By H.M. Office of Works. (Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect.)



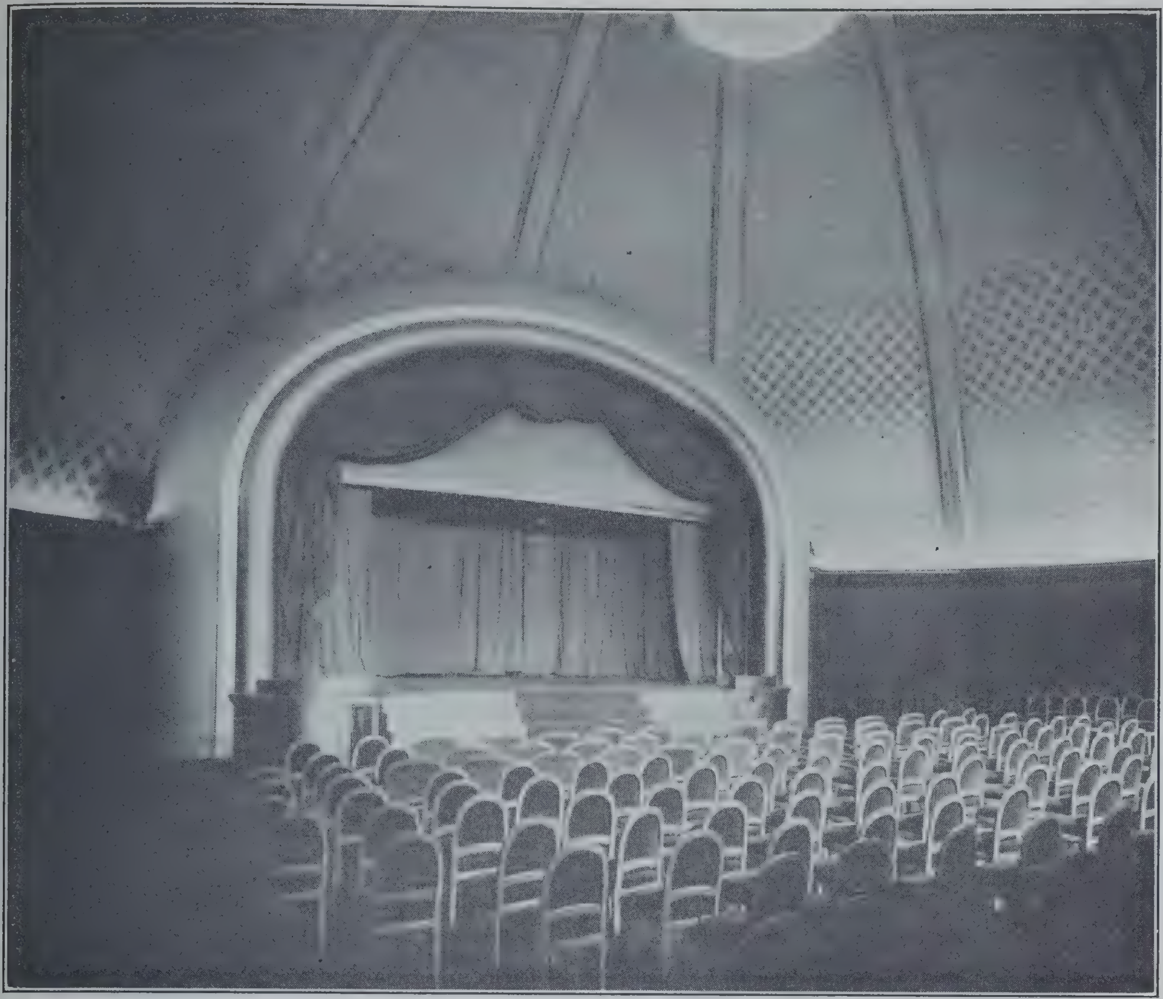
THE CASINO OF ST. RAPHAEL: THE ENTRANCE STEPS AND MARQUISE.
Rene Darde, S.C., Architect.

THE CASINO OF ST. RAPHAËL

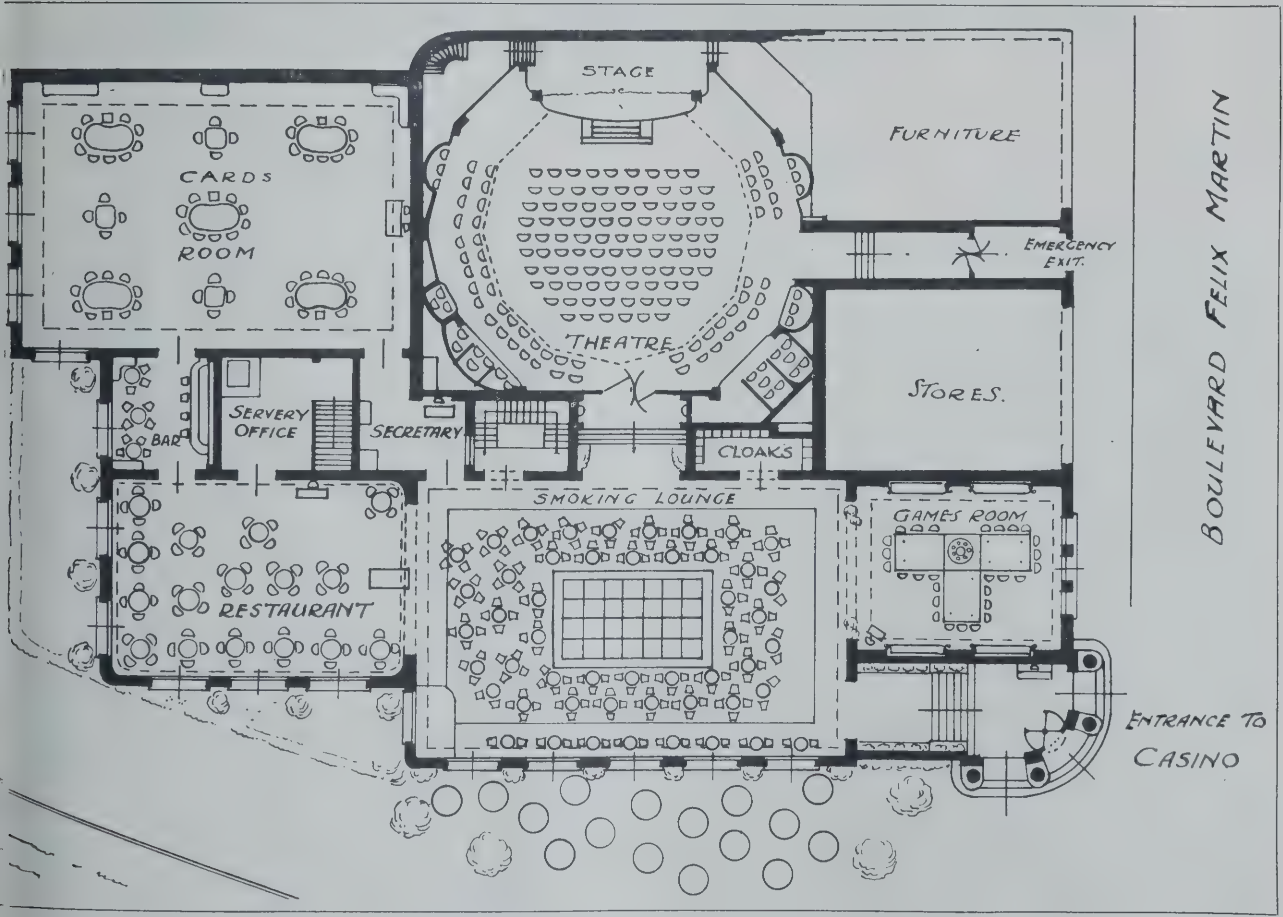
René Darde, S.C., Architect

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. Yerbury.

Guided by that quasi instinct which enables the leisured class of this grey and misty island to seek out the brightest and warmest corners in foreign lands, the migratory English colony has long since decided that of all the pleasant possibilities which the French Riviera offers, St. Raphaël contains a most attractively balanced assortment. And so, for many years past, it has had its winter season of popularity, which has gradually expanded at both extremities of the autumn and winter months until this little Mediterranean town has become an all-the-year-round resort. No doubt there are other spots, not many kilometres away, which are as attractively situated and which, in due course, will eventually be touched

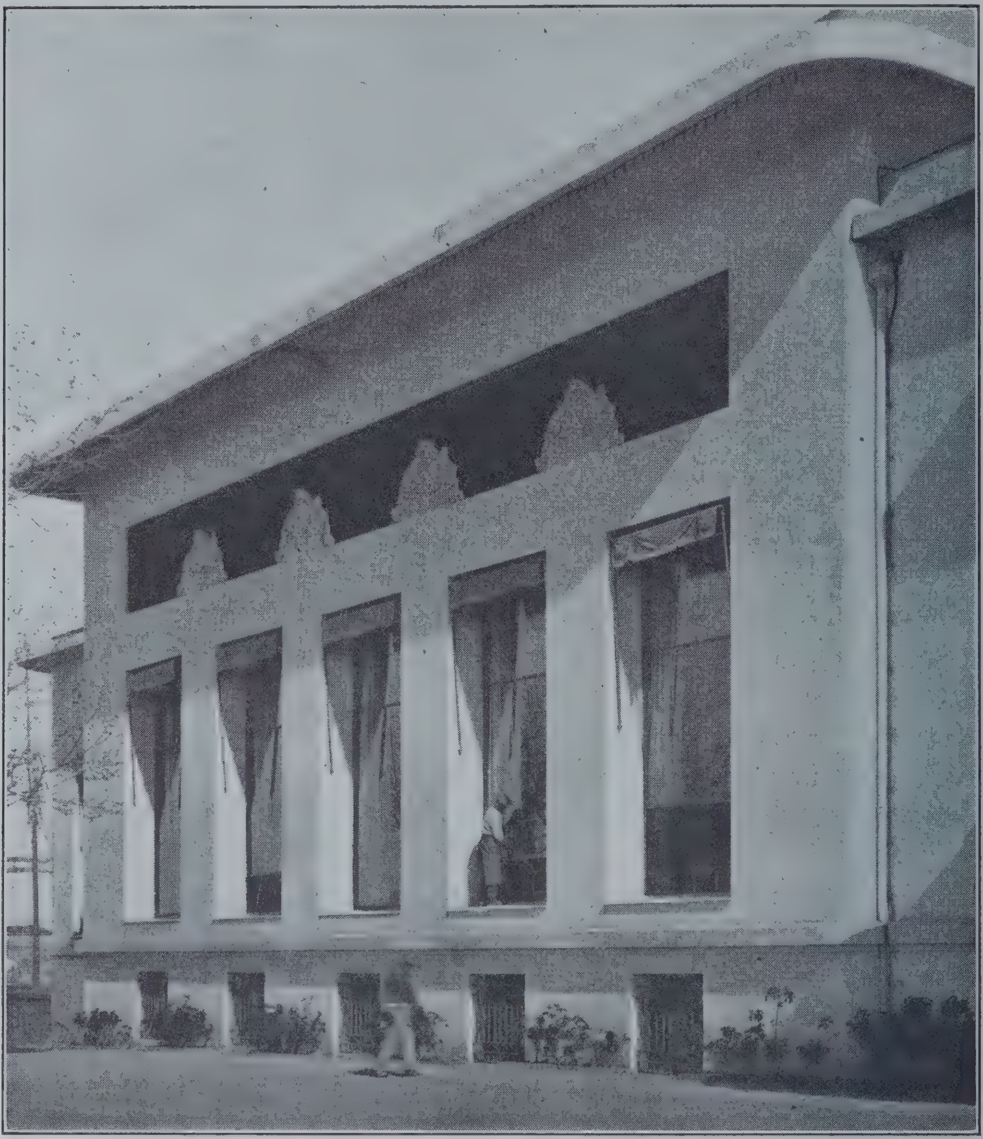


THE THEATRE, TRANSFORMED FROM A FORMER CINEMA WHICH ADJOINED THE CASINO.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

THE CASINO OF ST. RAPHAEL. RENE DARDE, S.C., Architect



THE CASINO OF ST. RAPHAEL: THE FACADE TO THE SEA.
RENE DARDE, S.C., Architect.

by the wand of fashionable patronage. But St. Raphaël has the advantage of an established reputation, and has taken an undisputed place in what seems to be the destined march of development on the Riviera, a march westward from Nice and Cannes and Cagnes, with St. Raphaël to be the next in order to find its shops and hotels multiplying and its quiet waterfront, almost drowsily leisured, increasingly thronged by that travelling menagerie of smartly dressed people whose presence sets the seal on a town which has " arrived."

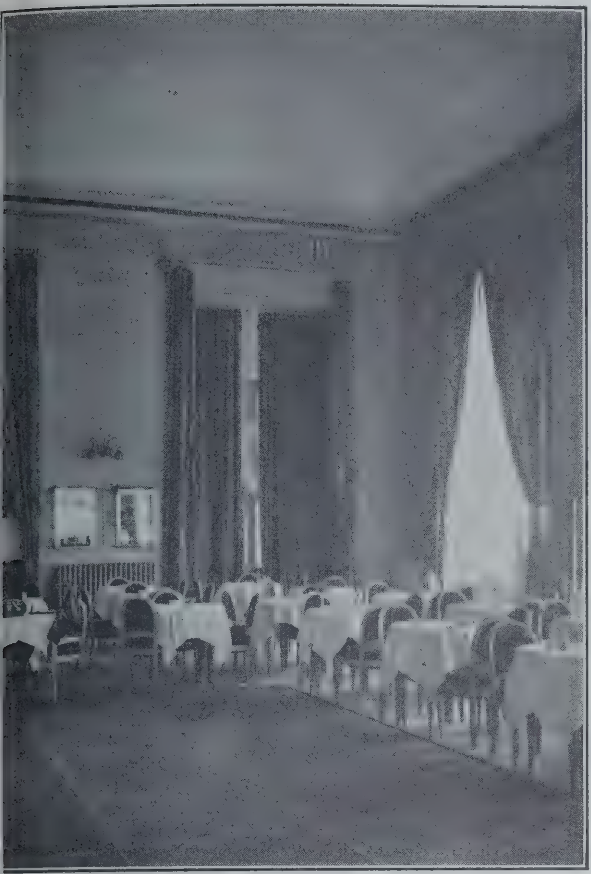
No doubt it is the presentiment that this era of a different and more fashionable popularity is very fast approaching, which has persuaded St. Raphaël that the moment was ripe to build a new Casino, the indispensable nucleus of any scheme for social amusement which is to succeed financially. For everybody likes to dine handsomely, most people are willing to dance, perhaps not quite so handsomely, and there are few who can resist the temptation of trying their fortune at the age-old hazard of getting something for nothing, whether it be by betting, chemin de fer, boule, roulette, or that more exclusive sport of Greeks and automobile manufacturers, baccarat.

The Casino, therefore, is catering for a custom which, *de facto,* is assured. It only remains to supply the organisation and then the setting to make a centre for these diversions, already inherently desirable, so attractive that the last scruple of the timid and even the Puritannical may be overcome. It is at this point that management steps in, and brings to the service of the cause not only its astut knowledge of the frailty of human nature, but th brains and capacity of that tireless and devoted slav of the public need, the architect.

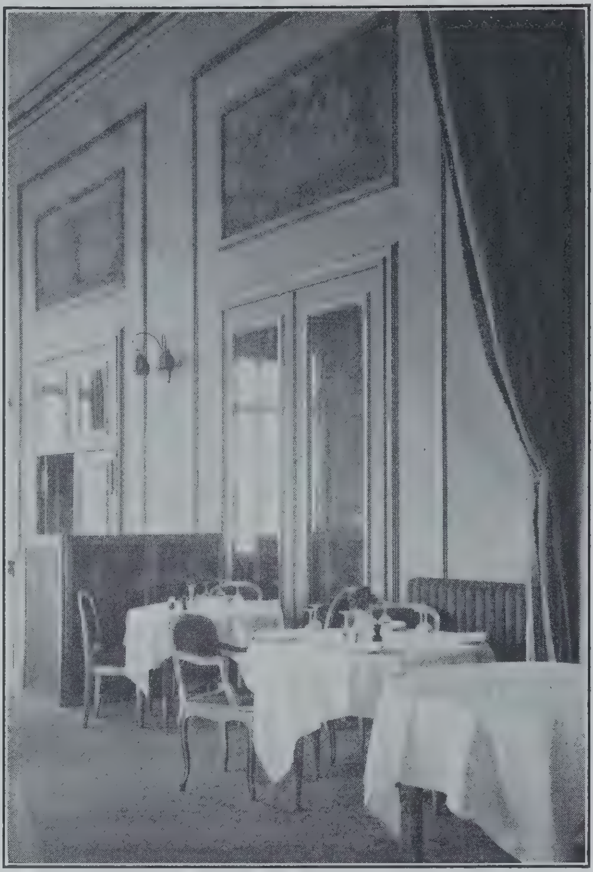
To the architect falls the problem of interpretin in terms of form and decoration that precise an delicate sequence of events which commences at th moment when the visitor, lounging aimlessly along th promenade, lulled, perhaps into a pleasant vacanc of mind by the lapping of a stealthy tide, become aware of a warm and welcoming glow of light, a easy and carpeted flight of steps, and the discree but pulsing sound of strings; even, perhaps, of th nostalgic bleat of the saxophone. It is at this poin that the architect has become an accessory to a gentl act of seduction, the slow and agreeable process o transferring from the pockets of willing visitors, int the pockets of a no less willing purveyor of amuse ments, the superfluity of the leisured. After al money is meant for circulation, and if the public di not spend its money in casinos, there would be on less of those rare opportunities for the architect t match his imagination against a fascinating problem

In the Casino at St. Raphaël we find that th architect has served his client with skill and spiri and with a rare discernment, for he has created th atmosphere of pleasure not only without the appea of common sensation, but with a discriminating tast and a charming sense of the appropriate.

He has suggested character without flaunting it he has elevated amusement to the plane of refine



THE RESTAURANT, WITH THE ILLUMINATED GLASS DANCING FLOOR.



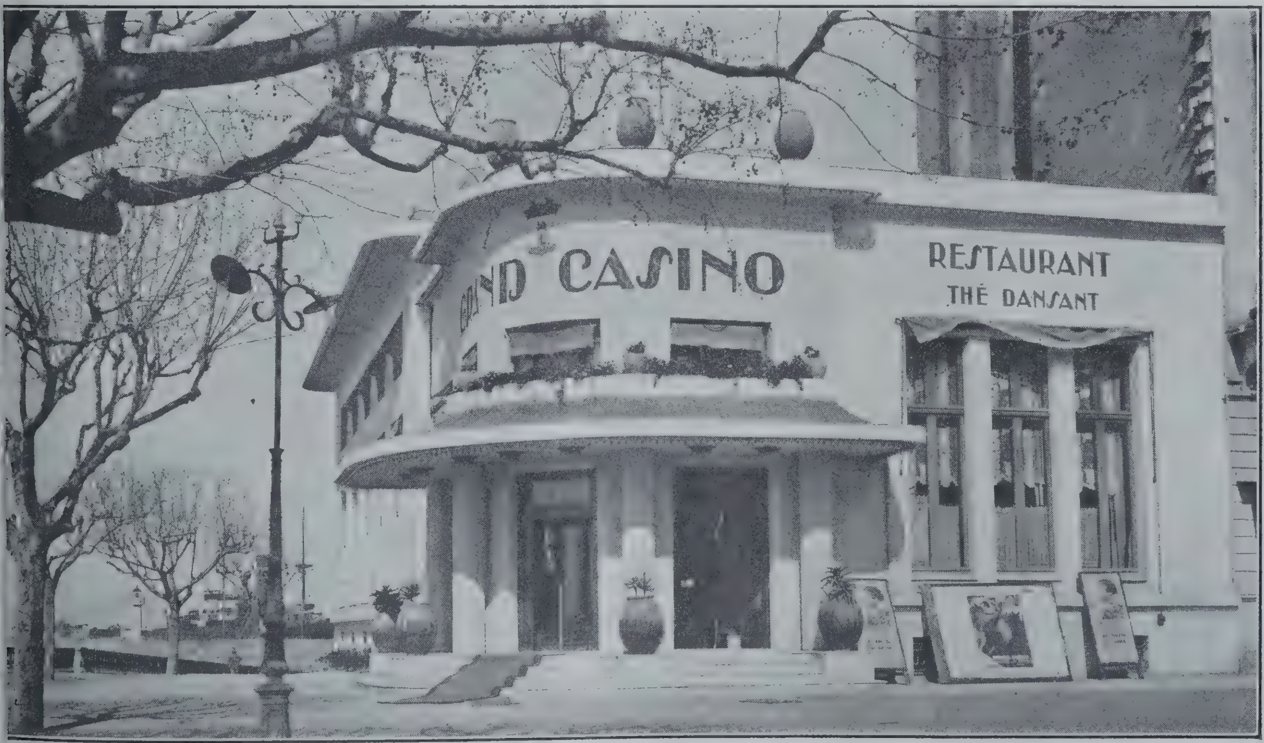
A DETAIL OF THE SMALLER RESTAURANT.

THE CASINO OF ST. RAPHAEL.

time, and above all he has struck exactly the right
e for the building's physical situation, at the end
St. Raphaël's little sea-front, with its screen of
es which grow obligingly almost at the water's
ge, with its façades catching the sun on three
ects, and inviting its brilliance into lofty rooms
ough wide bays which are a constant reminder
t this is a seaside casino, and that the sea is one
the attractions.

Outside on this little front is the Potinière, a collection of umbrella sheltered tables and wicker chairs where the hours of tea and the apéritif recall a miniature Deauville, and from the bastion of the terrace one may shoot leisurely at floating targets. In all this is an air of affable smartness, of mondanité in a benevolent atmosphere of family.

One enters the Casino cornerwise, under a solid marquise fringed with tiny lights and illuminated



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CASINO OF ST. RAPHAEL.
Rene Daede, S.C., Architect.

also, more sedately, by bowls against the ceiling. Broad beamed columns, devoid of entasis or cap and base, give a generous support to the wide overhang, and in front, on dies between the stepways, are set enormous yellow pots, splashed and streaked with green, while over the marquise is a long run of flower boxes, gay with colour. It is rather like the English student's dream of something by the Mediterranean, only here the flowers are real, and the shadows have the deep warmth and the graded reflections of real sunlight, instead of drawing their luminous depth from a sympathetic palette. Within the vestibule stands a courteous attendant, the first reminder that things worth while on earth are mostly to be paid for. But the fee is modest, and one marches up the steps to the big restaurant hall with a feeling of unimpaired serenity.

The restaurant is a lofty and cheerful room, with a cove illumination which is high enough above the ground to be successful. Its tall windows are elegantly draped, the carpet is thick and soft, and the colouring of cream, putty, and gold is gay and clear without attempting to be too luscious. The impression is of elegance and space, heightened by the vista into the second restaurant beyond, in which is wisely kept the same tonality and the same square grey-blue patterned floor covering.

The centre of attraction in the Restaurant is the luminous glass dancing floor, in twenty-one squares of about 3 feet, so that the total dancing area measures about 21 feet by 12 feet. It is an excellent surface upon which to dance, and it is lit from underneath by coloured lights, yellow, blue, and pink, which are used in alternatives and combinations, so that every dress and every complexion may have their moment of supremacy. Around the floor are the tables, always ready for action, and well patronised, for the cooking of the Casino Restaurant is as excellent as the surroundings are appetite inducing.

Opposite to the smaller restaurant is the Salle de Boule, treated in a similar note, while facing the long windows is the entrance to a bijou theatre, amusing alike in form and decoration. This room was formerly a cinema, and Monsieur René Darde has cleverly transformed it into a *théâtre intime,* by suppressing the galleries and gathering together the ribs of its polygonal walls into a lofty vault. On one side is a tiny stage, and behind the faces of the polygon are boxes cleverly contrived. It is a transformation which is spirited and amusing, and here, as in the rest of the building, the architect has handled his themes with the lightest touch.

Opening again off the Resturant is a small room for the management, a service staircase, and a vestiaire. This cloakroom, which can only be approached by crossing the end of the Restaurant, constitutes the only serious subject of reproach in the convenience of the working plan. It would have been much better at the entrance, but it is easy to see what considerations of space development have brought it to the position which it occupies.

The restaurant pantry, communicating by stairs with the kitchens below, lies off the smaller restaurant, and adjacent is a cheerful little bar, from which access is had to the gamblers' sanctum, the Salle de Baccarat.

Although there can be little leisure for the devotee of baccarat to admire works of art, yet, perhaps subconsciously, he is inspired to more imaginative play by a background of harmonious colouring. At any rate the Baccarat Room at St. Raphaël has received the most delicate pictorial attentions, for it is panelled with a nicely balanced sequence of mural landscapes, blue, grey-blue, and gold, lending a sense of quiet and space to a general colour scheme based on gold and canary yellow. The shaded lamps which overhang the tables are covered in blue-green silk the coved ceiling is white and completely plain, and the furniture is upholstered in a material with colour like golden ginger-nuts. The colour effect i warm, but with, in the carpet, the blue-grey note o coolness; so that the player, heated and exasperated or cool and triumphant, can find in this colour schem the response to his varying moods.

The Casino interiors owe their success to a variety of factors. Their proportions are agreeable, and Monsieur René Darde has indulged in at least on desirable extravagance; his rooms are high, and thei scale, in consequence, is fine. He has been clever too, in maintaining in his openings and wall panel a note of verticality, while his plain ceilings are no only effective by artificial light, but by day give a effect of space and coolness; his main restaurant, i addition, has an opening centre light, a most agreeable feature in warm weather.

Before saying adieu to these pleasant interiors, on must notice how effectively the draping of th openings softens their angularity. This portion o the decorative scheme has, in fact, been very capably considered.

As one passes once more out into the open air, on is grateful for the impression of gaiety and refinement in the interiors, which is so rare and difficult a quality to achieve in a building of this type. It makes one look again at the sea-front of the building, to se whether, in this pale yellow façade with its sunken frieze of gold, its bold lettering of black fretted with lines of yellow, there may not be a hint of some fals note. But, no, the second view is even more convincing than the first. And so one turns a regretfu back, pleased with St. Raphaël, with its new Casino with Monsieur René Darde, even perhaps with th fickle game of boule.

Coming Events

December 3.—A meeting of the Surrey Division of the Association of Architects, Surveyors & Technica Assistants will be held at 3.30 p.m. at King's Arms Hotel, Katherine Street, Croydon.

December 6.—The College of Estate Management: Lecture by Miss Maud Jeffery, Agent to the Commissioners of Crown Lands, on " Estate Management on the Lines of the Work of the late Miss Octavia Hill." 5.30 p.m.

December 7.—Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society: General Meeting, when Mr. Howard M. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., will lecture on " Current Modern Work in Europe." 5.30 p.m.

December 7.—Liverpool Architectural Society: Paper by Professor L. P. Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., on " The Town Planning and City Building of the Knights of Malta."

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December 8.—Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors: Lecture by Mr. T. Edgar Eccles, F.R.I.B.A., on " A Holiday in Egypt." 6 p.m.

December 8.—Sheffield and South Yorks Society of Architects and Surveyors: Paper by Mr. T. Edgar Eccles, F.R.I.B.A., on " A Holiday in Egypt."

December 9.—Town Planning Institute: Lecture by Dr. R. Schmidt, Director of Town Planning for the Ruhr Region. 6 p.m.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

The "Artistic" Side of Engineering

eing extracts from a lecture by MR. A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS *delivered to the Western Counties Branch of the Institution of Structural Engineers.*

An engineer is now able to create in his imagination ıd to make stable in actuality a very great variety ' structural shapes. There comes a time when people .k, "Are these shapes beautiful?" and the inter- gation can be further expanded, "If the shapes are ɔt beautiful, can they be made so?" Then suppos- g that the answer to this latter question is in the firmative, engineers will demand to know who is to the judge whether this mysterious quality of beauty ıs, in fact, been achieved, and some of them may en be bold enough to inquire whether such a quality really necessary in the majority of those structures ıich serve our needs in this industrial age. It is vious that, before considering in detail any of the scinating problems of design in ferro-concrete, we ust arrive at some elementary decisions as to the ethod to be pursued in our quest for that formal auty which works of engineering must possess if ey are also to be recognisable as works of art. Sup- se we begin by affirming the dogma that an artist a person who creates beauty. This statement does t carry us very far towards a definition either of t or of beauty, but at least it has the merit of relat- g the one to the other. And it rules out of court e unpleasant conclusion which one would naturally rive from an inspection of the works of many ɔdern painters and sculptors that an artist is a rson who creates ugliness.

Some critics tell us that the artist is a person who able to see beauty everywhere, even in ugliness, d that provided we have the proper artistic flair can live in a fairyland of our own, extracting etry and romance from the most unpromising en- onment. It is extremely improbable that such false ıtiment will appeal to engineers who, by the very ture of their calling, are obliged to take a severely jective view of the world, and must concern them- ves not with poetic fancies, but with structures ually existing in their dimensional space. The only ıd of beauty you are likely to recognise is a beauty ich can be expressed in terms of objective relations h visible and comprehensible. There must be no stery, pretentiousness or false glamour about the ıuty which structural engineers should seek to im- rt to their creations. It must be an intelligible ıuty which can be described in popular terminology, ɔeauty which resides in the thing rather than in mind of the person beholding it. For the beauty ich is merely related to the feeling or emotion the spectator has no claim to our respect, for the ectator himself may be ignorant, incapable of ervation, affected, prejudiced in a hundred ways, l, in fact, may exemplify in his own person every ecies of charlatanry. It is clear that we must adjure t kind of criticism which concerns itself with an estigation of the emotional and subjective reactions gendered by the presence of a work of art, and ıcentrate our attention upon the formal qualities sent in the work itself. If many engineers now ard with impatience the claims of the "artist" to rcise a measure of control over their own designs, s is quite natural, for the "artistic temperament" n disrepute owing to its supposed association with nentality in which "taste" and "feeling" have rborne intellect. In some quarters, however, it has n too hastily assumed that if a man ignores taste l feeling and applies his intellect to architecture, s faculty can only concentrate upon those elements building which are usually described as technical and utilitarian. The idea that the æsthetic factor is also within the domains of intellect has not obtained general currency among artists. But this is the very idea which I propose to develop, and I believe it is one which may be favourably received among structural engineers because, being trained to regard their work in terms of intellect, they are not likely to acknowledge the applicability of æsthetic standards to their designs unless these same standards are founded upon logic.

Mr. Edwards then proceeded to exhibit a number of slides illustrating the manner in which organic principles of art found expression in the work of great engineers of the past. He also showed some original designs in ferro-concrete, upon which he invited the criticism of his audience.

Progress in Electric Lighting (1926-27)

Being extracts from the Report of the Illuminating Engineering Society's Committee on Progress in Electric Lamps and Lighting Appliances, presented at a meeting of the Society on November 22.

Progress in the application of electric illumination was considerably hampered during the period under review by the general strike in the summer of 1926 and the extended dispute in the coal industry, which was not settled until the latter part of the year.

Electric Lamps.—There have been no outstanding developments in the design and manufacture of electric lamps, although there has been a decided development in the demand for, and the application of, the types which were referred to in the report of last year. The use of the inside-frosted lamp has made steady progress, and is now being employed in the standard sizes up to 100 watts in all classes of lighting service.

As previously recorded, this new lamp only absorbs from 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent. of the light emitted by the filament, and the fact that this high efficiency is combined with a considerable reduction in glare has met with the ready approval of electricity consumers. Lamp manufacturers have been congratulated on their foresight in providing this better lighting medium at the same price as the clear lamps, which they are so rapidly displacing.

The sale of lamps with white opal or white sprayed bulbs has also been maintained, many consumers preferring the complete obscuration of the filament in spite of the slightly higher absorption, which is characteristic of this type of lamp.

Lamp manufacturers, during the last year, have given considerable thought to the problem of the reduction in the number of types of lamps which they manufacture, and are constantly striving to arrive at a satisfactory solution which will enable them to concentrate on a simplified range of sizes which, whilst giving the highest possible lighting service to the public, will enable manufacturing costs to be reduced to a minimum.

Lamp manufacturers look with envy on the conditions which exist in other large countries where the simplification of types and the standardisation of voltage has facilitated the problems of mass production and consequent reduction in manufacturing costs.

Home-Lighting Campaign.—The great national effort which was made during the winter of 1926-27 jointly by the Electrical Development Association and the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association to improve and encourage the development of electric lighting in domestic service concluded in March of the present year.

There is no doubt that the study which was made by the public of the recommendations for good home-lighting practice given in the competition book, of which one-and-a-half million were circulated, has resulted in a considerable improvement in home lighting.

Shop Lighting.—Although progress in the important field of shop lighting was completely suspended during the coal dispute last season, there has been a very encouraging revival during the autumn of the present year. Whereas a few years ago exposed pendant lamps for the illumination of show windows were in the majority, they are now the exception rather than the rule in windows of the main shopping thoroughfares in London and provincial towns. It is evident that shopkeepers are now alive to the commercial value of good window illumination. In an important thoroughfare such as Oxford Street, London, where, in addition to the large stores, it is now the practice for the smaller shops to employ high-intensity window illumination provided by top reflectors. The use of spotlights and floodlights for focussing high-intensity beams of light on particular objects in the display is also being widely adopted, particularly in shops selling ladies' gowns, millinery, etc.

The rapid increase in the intensity of illumination in shop windows amongst competing shopkeepers is causing some embarrassment to illuminating engineers, who are finding it difficult to establish standards of illumination with any degree of permanency; for whereas the progressive shopkeeper now fully realises that light has a very considerable advertising value in addition to its utilitarian advantages, the more backward tradesmen still need educating with regard to this aspect.

Factory Lighting.—The publication of the B.E.S.A. standard specification for industrial reflectors, which was recorded in the progress report last year, has been well received both by manufacturers and consumers, and has resulted in a simplification of factory-lighting practice.

Industrial lighting progress was particularly hampered by the disputes previously mentioned, but owing to the improvement in trade during the last few months there has been a welcome reawakening of interest on the part of industrial executives with regard to the all-important question of Illumination.

Generally speaking, the observers found that in the larger factories moderately good lighting systems are employed, but in the smaller workshops there is still a great need for intensive education. It appears that there has been an all-round increase in the intensity of illumination on the work, principally due to the use of gasfilled electric lamps in place of the less efficient types, but in many cases this increased lighting has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in glare and other illumination malpractices.

Office Lighting.—As a contrast to the progress recorded under the previous two headings, lighting practice in offices has not shown any great advancement. It is still the common practice in many business houses to employ drop-pendant systems of lighting with all its disadvantages. On the other hand there is a decided tendency for the more enterprising establishments to provide greater lighting comfort for their employees by the adoption of totally enclosed fittings and higher standards of illumination. A few outstanding examples of high-intensity lighting in drawing offices have been recorded in the period under review, in one of which an intensity of 33 foot-candles was provided by an almost shadowless system of modern lighting units.

Decorative Lighting.—Some decorative lighting innovations have been introduced in some of the newer hotels, theatres and cinemas during the past year. The influence of the lighting effects which were introduced at the Exhibition of Decorative Arts in Paris is being felt in this country, particularly in theatres and hotels. Many novel lighting effects were also introduced at the Advertising Exhibition at Olympia, and it was apparent that the organisers and the architect responsible had given very careful thought to the design of the lighting arrangements when the general scheme and the individual exhibits were being planned.

Outdoor Lighting.—Probably the most spectacular item to record under this heading is the lighting arrangements of the greyhound racing tracks which have been established in various parts of the country. The whole success of this new enterprise depends on the efficiency of the lighting system, and the engineers who have been responsible for their design are to be congratulated on the rapidity with which they so satisfactorily fulfilled the exacting requirements.

Street Lighting.—The principal event in the sphere of street lighting was the issue of B.E.S.A. Specification No. 307, which deals exhaustively with the subject. The adoption of this specification by public lighting authorities should do much to improve the general standards of illumination throughout the country. The subject was discussed at the Convention of the Institution of Public Lighting Engineers at Brighton, and the specification was well received by the experts present.

The Royal Orthopædic Hospital

(*Continued from page* 854.)

over it, while in the foreground other figures brightly clad are seen enjoying themselves. The sea, undulating hills and a castle in the distance complete the picture. Miss West shows especial skill in that she has succeeded in giving to her portrayal of modern dress a simple decorative quality. All these pictures have the further merit of being homogeneous in their scheme of tone and colour.

The general contractors were Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd. The sub-contractors included Messrs. Rosser & Russell, Ltd. (ventilating, panel heating); Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd. (terrazzo and tiles); The Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd. (flooring); Messrs. Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd. (wood block flooring); The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (windows); Messrs. J. P. White & Sons, Ltd. (hospital doors); Messrs. Paripan, Ltd. (paintwork); Messrs. Mellowes & Co., Ltd. (lantern lighting); Messrs. Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd. (asphalt); Messrs. Baxter & Elliott (artificial stone); Messrs. Duncan Watson & Co. (electric lighting).

Competition News

Library at Peking

Twenty-one architects, of different nationalities, were invited to submit plans and estimates for the erection of a new library at Peking. The first prize was awarded to a Danish firm at Peking, Messrs. V. Leth-Moller & Co. The head of the firm, Mr. Moller, is a member of the Association of Danish Civil Engineers. The building is being erected by the Chinese Foundation for the promotion of education and culture in China, and the proposals were judged, says the *Monitor*, by the American Institute of Architects in Washington.

The Oxford Preservation Trust has purchased 64 acres of land on the Foxcombe Estate at Boar's Hill. The purchase has been effected with the help of a loan from a friend of the Trust, but some £5,000 is still needed to complete the purchase price of £11,000. This purchase will preserve the green slope running down from the crest of Boar's Hill to the Childsworth Farm.

BUILDING NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

Preservation of London Squares

Westminster, November 29.

'he Royal Commission on the London Squares, their sitting to-day in a Committee Room of the ise of Lords, heard evidence at considerable length ch was submitted on behalf of a number of ieties who are specially interested in the subject.

ir Willoughby H. Dickinson, who appeared on alf of the London Council of Social Service, was first witness. He stated that experience of the tracted law case which arose out of Edwardes iare showed how difficult it was, even for a group householders interested in the preservation of a are, to bring their legal rights to the test of a rt of justice. If it had not been for the courage resoluteness of two or three individuals, the case ıld not have come before any court and an impor- t decision, which affected many other squares, ıld never have been obtained. The interior of the are would to-day be covered with a lofty mass of kwork; and other landlords would have realised ıt large profits might be made by selling to specu- ve builders the garden squares of London. That one reason why Parliament must deal with the stion. Otherwise it was probable that even squares ch are really legally protected may be lost merely ıuse there is no one who will run the risk of testing question. All that was needed by a builder was ›uy up the rights of a few residents and then pro- l to build with practical assurance that no one ıld contest his action. That was, indeed, what had pened in the cases of Mornington Crescent and lsleigh Gardens. In the case of Euston Station, land would undoubtedly have been built on it not been for the accident that the matter came ›re Parliament and the L.C.C. had a chance of ecting. Similarly, Brunswick Square has been red by the fact that the promoters of the scheme moving Covent Garden Market had to apply to liament for that purpose.

nless Parliament intervened now, it was by no ns improbable that the squares of London would lually be absorbed, even in cases where there had ı Acts of Parliament passed to regulate their use.

ven if a strictly legal decision could not be based n a review of the circumstances under which the len squares of London were originally laid out, , in witness's opinion, equitable that these should given weight to by Parliament. It was certain , in the great majority of instances, when the tes on which these squares are found were laid they were so planned with the intention that the lens should remain permanently free from dings. They were, indeed, provided in order that rest of the land might be developed to the best it of the owner, and the existence of these gardens kept up the amenities of the neighbourhood and eby permanently assured the value of his sur- ıding property. The landowner has long since ›ed a full benefit from the squares, and this con- ration may fairly be advanced when considering claim to be compensated in the event of Parlia- t restricting his power to build over them.

ealing with methods by which the squares could ›reserved, witness said he did not favour the pro- ıl that the local authorities should be authorised ›urchase the freehold of the gardens on certain ıed terms of payment. The main object was the 'ention of building, and, if that were secured, the ıre transfer of the land for public purposes might left for Parliament to decide when the circum- ces demanded it. In witness's opinion, the case ld be met by an Act of Parliament which merely sterilised those particular plots of land in the future.

In reply to questions by Sir Howard Frank, witness said he was personally opposed to compensation being paid to land-owners in respect to the prohibition of building on the open spaces. If there was to be a question of compensation, nothing would be done by the local authorities for the preservation of the squares.

Evidence was then given by Sir Edgar Bonham Carter on behalf of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, the London Society, and other bodies. He said they all regarded the preservation of the square gardens and the open spaces of a similar character as of the highest importance to London.

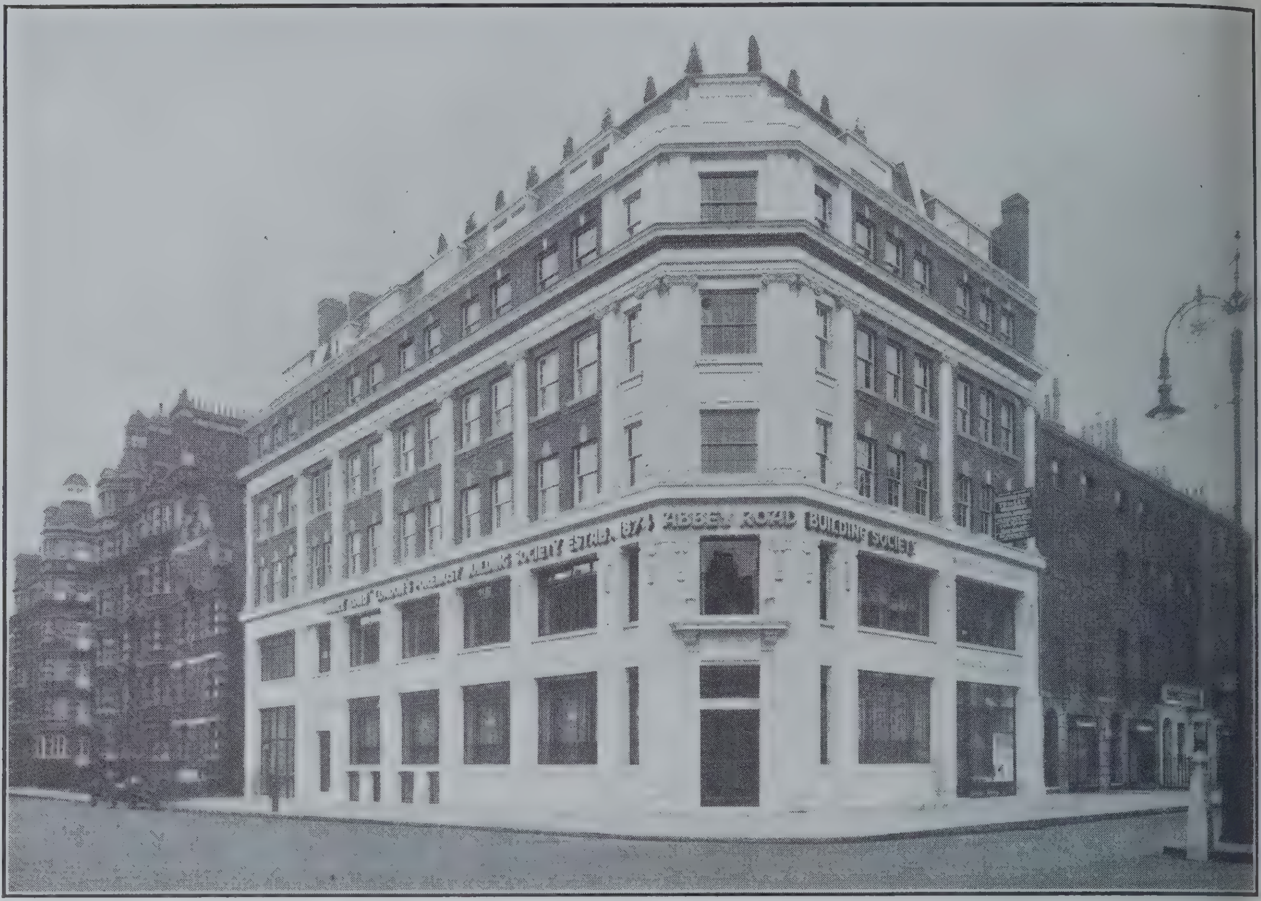
It was possible that, notwithstanding the termination of the original leases, many of the squares, perhaps the majority, would continue to be left in their present condition. But the lay-out of garden squares was a form of land development, which was only economic for the land-owner in the case of residential property let at fairly high rents. Where the residential character of a square continued unchanged, it might probably be to the economic interest of the land-owner to continue the garden in its present user. But where the character of the square had altered, either by the houses ceasing to be residential and being let as offices or shops, or by their becoming tenanted by less well-to-do tenants, this form of lay-out ceased to be profitable, and landowners who sought to get the largest pecuniary returns from their property would develop the garden squares as building sites.

In the opinion of the Societies, the essential object was the preservation of the square gardens under their present conditions, that was to say, that the freehold should continue vested in the present owners, and the gardens should continue as private open spaces as the common amenity of the houses which now have rights over them. In their opinion the preservation of the squares was one aspect of the town planning problem, and a practical and fair method of preserving them was to be found in the application of town planning principles to built-up areas. Special legislation was needed to deal with the squares and open spaces, providing that these must be preserved as open spaces.

The Societies thought that, in order to enable the present lay-out to be improved, it would be reasonable to give power to the London County Council, under proper safeguards and with the sanction of the Minister of Health, to consent to an exchange of the existing garden for an equal or greater area, provided that the land dedicated in exchange was appropriated as a private or public open space. Landowners should be authorised, if they wished, subject to the rights of the residents in the squares, to hand over the management and maintenance of the gardens to a local authority.

Other evidence was heard, and the Commission adjourned.

Application has been made to the Toronto Civic Property Commission by Messrs. Campbell & Shepherd, Ltd., for a permit to erect a twenty-eight storey office building at the south-east corner of King and Bay Streets. The building as at present planned is designed entirely as an office building, and it is interesting to note that it will share with the projected Royal York Hotel the distinction of being the tallest building in the British Empire.



ABBEY HOUSE, UPPER BAKER STREET, N.W.1.
The late Delissa Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

In this conspicuous building on a corner site it was apparently required of the architect that he should, as far as possible, isolate the two lower storeys of the façade, which were occupied by a single business firm. This object has been achieved by separating the lower stage of the building from the remainder by a prominent projecting string and by giving it a stone face in contrast to the brick wall above. While a praiseworthy attempt is made to restore unity to the façade by a cornice surmounted by an attic, and by the introduction of stone pilasters above the piers, the differences in scale and material which mark the several parts prevent the design from achieving a high degree of harmony.

London Building Notes

Barking.—200 houses are to be built on the Upney Estate. The architect is Mr. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardyce), Clock House Chambers.

Battersea.—The B.C. are to adapt part of Southlands College as a dispensary at a cost of £2,000, and for housing purposes. Plans by Mr. T. W. A. Harfward, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall.

Battersea.—The Polytechnic is to be extended at a cost of £14,659. Plans by Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.

Bayswater Road.—Plans for a block of shops and flats have been prepared by Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., 14a Cavendish Place, W.1.

Bayswater.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Herbert Shepherd, F.R.I.B.A., 80 Queen's Road, for Turkish and Russian baths in Queen's Road.

Bayswater.—For the Paddington Hall in Porchester Road the contracts have been let as follows:—General contractors, Messrs. Perry & Co., Ltd., Bow; steelwork, Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.; flooring, The Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Strand, W.C. Plans by Mr. Herbert Shepherd, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's Road.

Borough.—A petrol service station is to be built in High Street by Messrs. Bridges & Co., 91 Effra Road, Brixton. Plans by Mr. R. Elsey Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Bank Buildings, Westminster Bridge Road.

Bow Road.—Plans have been prepared for a new building for Messrs. Anderson's Rubber Co., Ltd., by Messrs. Orphoot, Whiting & Bryce, architects, 5 Bedford Row.

Brixton Road.—Nos. 464-470 are to be reconstructed to plans by Mr. H. Payne Wyatt, architect, 465 Brixton Road, S.W.

Broadway.—For new headquarters for the Underground Railway Co., plans have been prepared by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., 9 Knightsbridge, S.W. The general contractors are the Foundation Co., Ltd., Kingsway, who have sub-let to Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Ebury Bridge Road, Westminster.

Bromley.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Hobden & Porri, FF.R.I.B.A., 37a Finsbury Square, for lock-up garages at The Railway Station for Messrs. London & Southern Garages, Ltd.

Clapham.—Wandsworth B.C. are to build public baths. No architect has yet been appointed.

Clapham.—The British Broadcasti Corporation, Ltd., Savoy Hill, are build research laboratories and sto in King's Avenue. Plans by the C poration's engineers.

Conduit Street.—Premises at 33 are to be altered and improved plans by the Army & Navy operative Society's Building Depa ment, 105 Victoria Street, Westminst S.W.1.

Croydon.—Plans for 13 houses Galpins Road have been passed f Mr. H. Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A., Imperial Buildings, East Croydon, a for 33 houses in Shirley Avenue f Messrs. Paish, Tyler & Crump, 1 Addiscombe Road.

Deanery Street.—Messrs. Holla & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., Gray's I Road, are the contractors for blocks flats. Plans by Messrs. Gotch Saunders, St. Mildred's Court, E.C.

Denman Street.—A large buildi consisting of a restaurant, dance ha and garage is to be built. Plans the joint architects, Messrs. Bar Crewe, 75 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. and E. A. Stone, F.S.I., 20 Berkel Street, W.1.

Ealing.—The Town Hall is to extended at a cost of about £50,000 plans by the late Mr. G. H. Fellow Prynne, F.R.I.B.A. The quantity s ors are Messrs. Horder & Wells, 40 herine Street, S.W.1.

ast Finchley.—For alterations additions to the branch Lloyds k, 50 High Street. The contrac- is Mr. N. C. de, High Road, etstone. Plans Mr. G. A. For- ue, A.R.I.B.A., Dover Street, ..

ast Ham.—erations are to nade to premises High Street th. Plans by E. Cannell, hitect, High born, W.C.

nchley. — For ew wing, etc., at Nazareth House ne in East End d. The archi- is Mr. Pugin ell, 54 Peny- Road, Ken- gton. The ders are Messrs. J. Waterman, , High Street, ford.

nchley. — Mr. . Harrison, sur- r to the council, e Hawthornes, ent's Park , Church End, prepared plans 54 houses, esti- ed to cost 00.

lham Road.— branch Mid- Bank premises. builders are srs. Mullen & nsden, Ltd., ham Works, th Norwood, . Plans by Messrs. Elcock & Sut- , architects, Northumberland ue, W.C.

ove Park.—A further 224 houses o be built. The architect, Mr. W. avidge, has prepared layouts for s of two-storey flats (32 lings), 138 "A" type houses, and B" type houses.

ayes.—Plans have been prepared essrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, oland Gardens, South Kensington, xtensions to the Gramophone Co., factory.

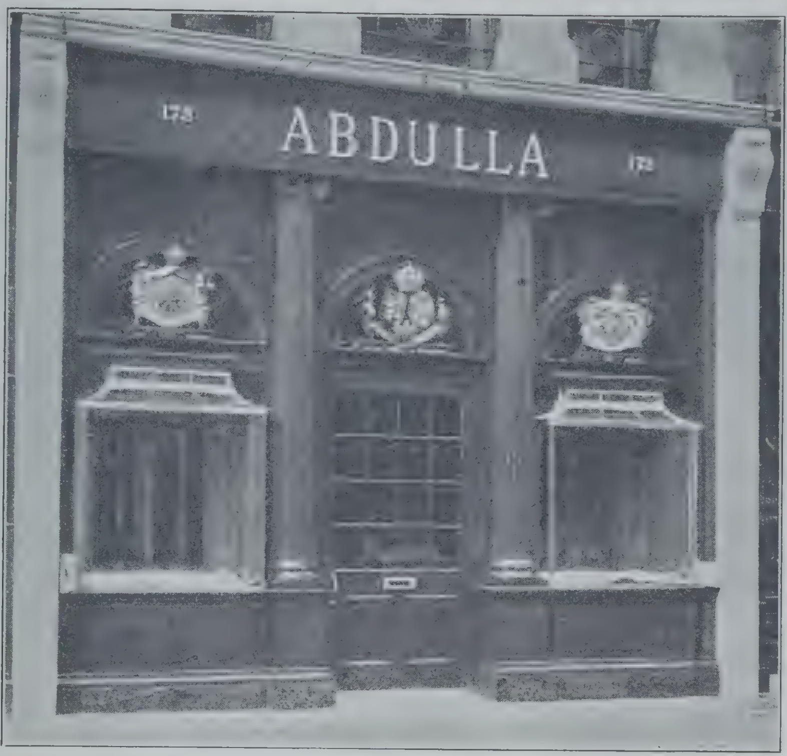
gh Holborn.—The B.C. are to nstruct part of the public baths. s by Mr. J. E. Parr, M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer.

gh Holborn.—The premises of earl Assurance Co., Ltd., are to xtended on an adjoining site. s by Mr. H. P. Monckton, 32 rook, E.C.

olland Park.—For a synagogue St. James's Square, for the ardic Congregation of Levantine . Mr. S. B. Pritlove, 6 Sherwood t, W.1., is the architect; Messrs. , Ltd., the builders.

ounslow.—A block of seven shops flats above is to be built in sley Road. The architect is Mr. rt Beasley, 16 Keymer Road, tham Hill, S.W.

Kensington. — St. Mary Abbot's Hospital, Marloes Road, is to be altered and enlarged at a cost of £20,000. The contractors are Messrs. Hammond & Barr, Ltd., 53 Beauchamp Place, Chelsea. The architect is Mr. A. J. Hodgeman, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.



SHOP FRONT, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.

This shopfront is especially noteworthy inasmuch as the window space devoted to the display of merchandise has been deliberately curtailed. It has been assumed that a limited number of articles arranged in small but elegant cases may attract just as much attention as does a larger assortment filling a broad expanse of window. The architectural interest to the shopfront as a whole has been accomplished by framing the doorway between Ionic columns resting on pedestals, while a measure of homogeneity has been imparted to the three vertical sub-divisions by placing in each a semi-circular panel decorated by shields and other heraldic devices.

Millwall.—The borough engineer has prepared a layout for 108 cottages in British Street, at an estimated cost of £60,000.

Richmond.—Messrs. Hope Brothers, Ltd., are considering a modernisation scheme at their branch at the Quadrant. Plans by company's architects, Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.

St. James's Street.—For offices and shops at the corner of St. James's Street and Jermyn Street. The contractors are Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., 31 Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.2. The architects are Messrs. Henry Tanner, 3 Hanover Square, W.1.

Tottenham.—With reference to the paragraph in our issue of November 18 regarding the U.D.C. housing scheme, the number of houses to be built is 110, and not 100 as stated, and the contract price includes the combined drains and sewers, fencing and outside paths, and other abnormals. Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and Messrs. J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., the builders.

Twickenham.—A block of 10 shops, with flats above, is to be erected in King Street. Plans by Messrs. D. Morris & Sons, 57 Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Watford.—Plans have been prepared for a housing scheme in Sherwood's Road, by Mr. S. H. West, The Mall, Ealing. The builders are Messrs. W. Farren & Son, Beechcroft Road, Bushey.

Wembley. — Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, Westminster, S.W.1, are the contractors for the conversion of the Wembley Banqueting Hall into a club. The architect is Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., 7 Grosvenor Street, W.1.

Whitechapel. — St. George's Jewish Settlement and Mission, Betts Street, is to be rebuilt. Plans by Messrs. Hobden & Porri, FF.R.I.B.A., 37a Finsbury Square.

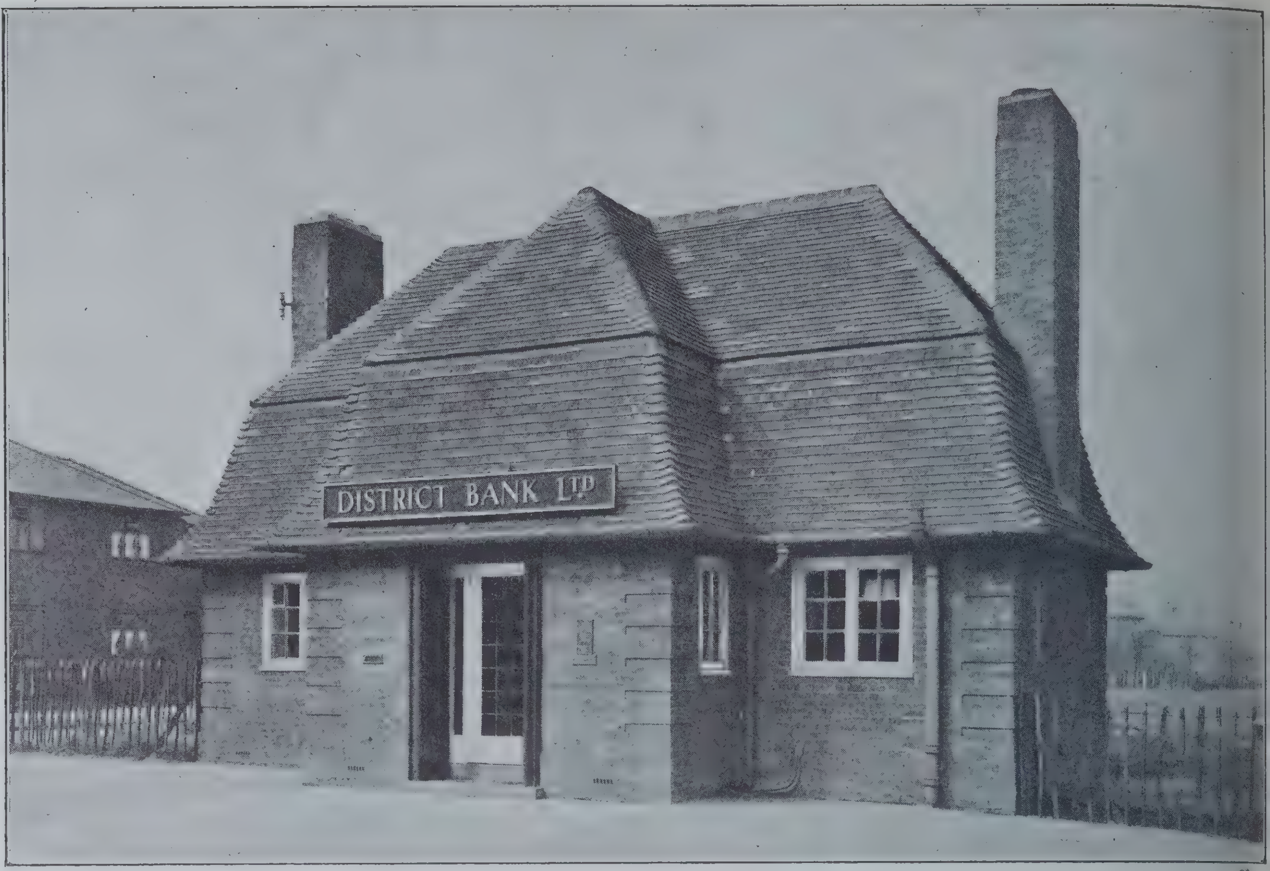
Wimbledon. — Messrs. William Moss & Sons, Ltd., North Circular Road, London, are the contractors for the new children's wing at the Wimbledon Hospital, Thurston Road, S.W., estimated to cost £16,000. The architect is Mr. R. J. Thomson, Hill Road.

Woolwich.—A departmental stores is to be built in Westborne Avenue for the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd. Plans by the Society's architect.

School Building News

Surrey E.C. are seeking sanction to borrow £26,000 for extensions at King's College School, Wimbledon; have appointed Messrs. Stephenson, Eawell & Knight as quantity surveyors for the erection of a special school centre in Goldsworth, Woking, at a cost of £3,800, and Messrs. Northcroft, Neighbour & Nicholson as quantity surveyors for the erection of an elementary school at West Barnes. The same authority have prepared plans for caretaker's quarters at Reigate Grammar School at a cost of £2,300, and revised plans for extensions at the Kingston Technical Institute. The architects for the Surrey Education Authority are Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

Stoke-on-Trent. — Extensions are proposed to the North Staffordshire Technical College, Station Road. Plans by the County Education architect, Colonel Lowbridge, L.R.I.B.A., Stafford.



DISTRICT BANK, ANSON ESTATE, MANCHESTER.
Messrs. FRANCIS JONES & DALRYMPLE, Architects.

This design shows a praiseworthy attempt to give a small bank building a semi-domestic character such as would enable it to take its place not too conspicuously in an architectural environment consisting of small units of detached or semi-detached houses. In this instance, nothing but the large glazed doorway and recessed porch indicates that the building has a public function, while the room, presumably a large one, in which business is conducted, has no external expression.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ASHWELL.—The central stores of the Letchworth, Hitchin and District Co-operative Society are to be extended. Plans by the architect's department.

BELFAST.—A greyhound racing track is to be constructed for the United Greyhound Association (Northern Ireland), Ltd. Plans by Mr. D. W. Boyd, C.E., 43 Scottish Provident Buildings.

BEXHILL.—The borough engineer has prepared a lay-out for the Burnt House Farm Estate and plans for a pavilion at Polegrove.

BLYTH.—The Cambois Co-operative Society, Ltd., propose to build new branch premises. Plans by the architects' department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BOLTON.—The premises of Messrs. Holdens Carriage Co., Ltd., are to be altered and improved. Plans by Mr. H. Greenhalgh, 15 Maudsley Street.

BRIDGNORTH.—The Guardians recommend that Mr. E. Trevor, borough surveyor, be engaged to prepare plans and estimates for alterations to the casual wards at the infirmary.

CALNE.—The borough surveyor is to prepare plans for the conversion of the police station into public conveniences.

DERBY.—A new home is to be provided for the nursing staff of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, at a cost of £25,000. Plans by Messrs. Young & Hall, 17 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

DONCASTER.—Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Adshead, St. Anne's Square, Manchester, are the architects for an infectious diseases hospital at Tickhill Road.

EALING.—Plans prepared as follows: By Mr. Fred A. Walters, 28 Great Ormond Street, for additions to St. Benedict's Church, Charlbury Grove; by Messrs. Tyler & Tyler, architects, 51 The Mall, for 82 houses at Gerrard Avenue, and 32 houses at Croft Gardens, for Messrs. Walters & Blake; by Mr. H. A. Steel, 289a Northfield Avenue, for 60 houses at Hill Rise, for Mr. S. Baxter; and by Mr. Nowell Parr, 42 Cranley Gardens, S.W.7, for alterations and additions to the "Ealing Park Tavern" in South Ealing Road.

FENTON (STAFFS.).—The Greyhound Racing Association (North Staffordshire), Ltd., are to build a racing track, etc., at Grove Road. Plans by Messrs. R. Scrivener & Son, 4 Wellesley Street, Hanley.

FRIMLEY (HANTS.).—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Durst & Moore, 3 Raymonds Buildings, Gray's Inn, f alterations at the Cottage Hospit estimated to cost £13,000.

GRAVESEND.—Mr. Theorold Benne A.R.I.B.A., Parrock Street, is t architect for an out-patients block the Gravesend Hospital, estimated cost £7,700.

GUILDFORD.—The Guildford Trini Hospital are contemplating the ere tion of new premises. Plans by M W. H. Godfrey, F.R.I.B.A., 18 Que Anne's Gate, Westminster.

HARPENDEN.—Plans have been pr pared by Mr. W. Franklin, Willoughl Road, for a dairy, shop and offices High Street.

HERNE BAY.—Mr. C. Harold Norto F.R.I.B.A., is the architect for the ne municipal offices.

HOVE.—Plans are to be prepared Mr. A. H. Scott, A.M.I.C.E., Tov Hall, for municipal offices at Nos. 7 76 Church Road.

LEEDS.—A new Jewish Synagogue to be erected at Brandsby Lodge, es mated to cost £20,000. The archite are Messrs. J. Stanley Wright & Cla 21 Albion Street.

LEEDS.—Two hundred and sevent six houses are to be built on the Mea wood and York Road Housing Estat

Plans by Mr. W. T. Lancashire, city engineer.

LEICESTER.—A large church, vicarage and parish hall are to be built on the Park Housing Estate. Plans by Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, 6 Millstone Lane.

MALVERN.—The Assembly Rooms are to be converted into an opera house and theatre. Plans by Mr. A. Vernon Rowe, architect, 38 Foregate Street, Worcester.

MANCHESTER.—Additions are to be made o the premises of Mr. T. Thornton in Edward Street, Moss Side. Plans by Mr. J. Eades, 7 St. Anne's Square.

MANCHESTER.—Furher improvements are o be effected at Liston's Bar. Plans by Mr. ohn Knight, F.R.I.B.A. Cross Street.

MANCHESTER.—Plans are being prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, 35 and 39 Maddox Street, London, for premises for Messrs. & A. Modes.

MANSFIELD.—A superinema and shops are to e built by Oaksford Theatres, Ltd., at an stimated cost of 50,000. Plans by Mr. Alfred J. Thraves, F.R.I.B.A., 12 Victoria Street, Nottingham.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—Messrs. Johnson & Richards have prepared lans for a large factory and cold stores on 0 acres known as the yfarthfn Ironworks.

MORECAMBE.—Mr. R. ackson, 43 Church treet, Lancaster, is the architect for the conersion of premises at the corner of larendon Road and Regent Road for he Lancs. and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.

RIPON.—The Cottage Hospital is to e altered and extended. Plans by Mr. Percival Smith, 1 Fishergate.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The Playouse Theatre, Benton Bank, is to be reconstructed. Plans by Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street.

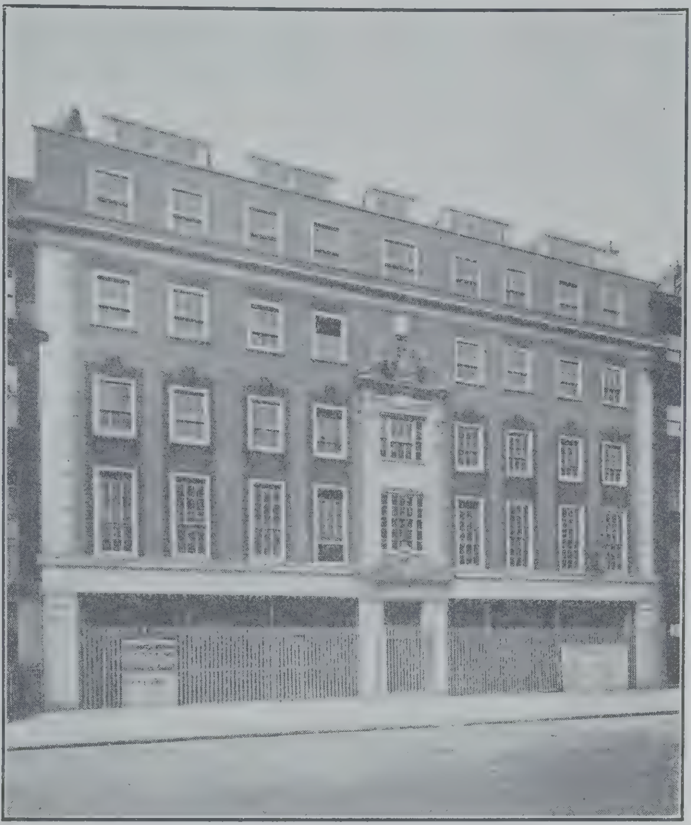
NEWCASTLE.—Plans have been preared by Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, & A.R.I.B.A., North Street, for a ay school for St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

PEMBERTON.—The borough engineer is to prepare plans for a council school for the Wigan E.C.

PLYMOUTH.—The T.C. are to obtain stimates for a building to include wimming-baths, concert hall, and winter gardens at West Hoe. Plans by Mr. J. Wibberly, Municipal Offices, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—Plans have been preared by Mr. C. Murray Hennall, 15 ower Street, Bloomsbury, for an institute and hall at Mount Gold, estimated to cost £15,000.

SUNDERLAND.—Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn, 19 Fawcett Street, have prepared plans for the reconstruction of the "Garrick Head" public-house.



NEW PREMISES, CORK STREET, W.
GERVASE BAILEY, Architect.

This new façade in a modern variant of the Georgian style embraces four rows of nine windows above a ground-floor storey with a very wide stone bressemer supported only by piers at its ends and by the jambs of a central doorway. This latter feature which is surmounted by a broken pediment, is made the occasion for grouping together the two central windows of the first and second storeys in a stone surround and crowning it by another broken pediment that appears somewhat to conflict with the one below it. Apart from this slight discord, however, the façade is well proportioned and accords well with the architecture of the neighbourhood.

SURREY.—The North-West Surrey Joint Town Planning Committee have appointed Messrs. Adams, Thompson & Fry, 121 Victoria Street, as their advisors.

SWANSCOMBE.—Plans passed by the U.D.C.: Rectory, Mounts Road, for Mr. E. Hellicar, A.R.I.B.A.,; shop, Castle Street, for Mr. Thompson.

TENTERDEN.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Ruck, county architect, Maidstone, for extensions to the poor law accommodation for the housing of female defectives, at a cost of £2,600.

THORNBURY.—The R.D.C. are obtaining a loan of £15,000 for the erection of 40 houses.

TEWKESBURY.—The town clerk is in communication with Messrs. British Sugar Developments, Ltd., with regard to the establishment of a factory in the district.

TORQUAY.—The Corporation have passed plans submitted by Major A. O. Ellis for a cinema on the Hompton Estate, St. Marychurch.

TORQUAY.—The Corporation have asked the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection at the isolation hospital of an administrative building and a private ward block, and also for the reconstruction of the drainage of the institution.

TROWBRIDGE.—A new hospital is proposed, to provide accommodation for 34 beds, at a cost of £15,000. Plans by Mr. A. J. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., 4 and 5, Bridge Street, Bath.

WALSALL.—The M.H. have sanctioned loans in respect of the erection of 167 houses on the Ida Road site, 75 on the Four Crosses site, and 16 at Reeves Street and Parker Street, Bloxwich. The borough surveyor, Mr. J. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E., has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the erection of 12 parlour houses, for sale, on a site facing the West Bromwich Road extension of the Ring Road.

WALLSEND.—Messrs. Caws, Steel & Caws, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, are the architects for a new church for St. Patrick's Mission.

WARDLE.—A new school is to be built by the county authority, and plans are being prepared under Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Preston.

WARRINGTON.—The Warrington Co-operative Society, Ltd., Sankey Street, propose to erect a branch at the junction of Scott Street and Hardy Street. Plans prepared by architects' branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 113 Corporation Street, Manchester.

WARRINGTON.—Mr. Oswald Archer, surveyor to the Salvation Army, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, has prepared plans for extensions to Salvation Army Hall in Buttermarket Street.

WARRINGTON.—Messrs. William & Segar Owen, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Palmyra Square Chambers, Warrington, have prepared plans for extensions to the workshops in Museum Street, for the Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind.

WARWICK.—The Warwickshire county architect, Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared preliminary plans for the extension of the county offices. The first part of the scheme is estimated at £34,000.

WATH.—The B.E. have approved the plans of the West Riding E.C. for new premises for the secondary school.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD.—The Herts E.C. are to consider the provision of a new elementary school.

Building Contracts Open

⁂ *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BIRKENHEAD. — December 9. — For 20 parlour type houses, Agnes Road. Particulars, Mr. R. W. Johnston, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

BRANDON COLLIERY.—December 10.—For a council school. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

CROYDON.—December 9.—For a filter house at Addington Waterworks. Particulars, borough engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

DEWSBURY.—December 8.—For a retort house and accessories at the Gas Works, Saviletown, Dewsbury. Particulars, Borough Gas Engineer and Manager, Gas Works, Saviletown, Dewsbury.

FORT WILLIAM.—December 12.—All trades, or separate tenders for various trades, for 16 houses in four blocks of four houses each. Particulars, Messrs. Matheson & Fraser, 197 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

GREENWICH.—December 7.—For a maternity and child welfare centre on part of the Greenwich Hospital cemetery. Particulars, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £3 3s.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN. — December 7.—For 6 parlour type houses and 6 non-parlour houses, for Meriden R.D.C. Particulars, Mr. H. Pickering, M.I.M.&C.E., surveyor, Town Hall, Coleshill. Deposit £2 2s.

HEANOR.—December 5.—For 10 parlour type houses in pairs and 12 non-parlour houses at Codnor, for the Heanor U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. R. Archer, housing architect, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

LEAMINGTON.—December 19.—For (*a*) 50 non-parlour cottages and (*b*) 12 parlour cottages. Particulars, Mr. J. J. Kennan, M.I.M.&C.E., borough engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

LEEDS.—December 7.—For alterations at the Cookridge Street Baths. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Lancashire, city engineer, Municipal Buildings.

NEWQUAY.—December 19.—For 40, or less, houses for the U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. C. W. Walters, deputy surveyor, Beach Road. Deposit £5.

NORTH BERWICK.—December 6.—All trades for a shelter and offices at the corner of Quality Street and Melbourne Place. Particulars, Mr. Andrew Robertson, burgh surveyor. Deposit £1.

OAKDALE (MON.).—December 12. For alterations and extensions to the Workmen's Cottage Hospital. Particulars, Mr. A. F. Webb, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Tredegar Chambers, Blackwood. Deposit £3 3s.

PICKERING.—For shop and office building for the Pickering and District Co-operative Society, Ltd. Particulars, The Secretary, Southgate.

REDRUTH.—December 8.—For a billiards hall at the British Legion Club, Redruth. Particulars, Mr. Leonard Winn, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 10 Clinton Road.

SHEFFIELD.—December 10.—For a council school at Abbey Lane, Woodseats, for the E.C. Particulars, Mr. W. G. Davies, city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2.

USWORTH COLLIERY. — December 10.—For a council school. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

WOKING.—December 13.—For 16 pairs of cottages in Courtenay Road and two pairs in Russell Road, Horsell. Particulars, Mr. G. J. Wooldridge, surveyor, Council Offices.

Building Tenders

ALFRETON.—For a new Primitive Methodist church. The contractors are Messrs. Taylor & Parkin, Leabrooks, near Alfreton. Plans by Messrs. F. G. Antliffe & Son, Draycott, Derby.

ASHFORD COMMON.—For the erection of 14 houses, the tender of the Feltham Hill Construction Co., £5,702, has been accepted.

BASFORD. — The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Stephen, Heath & Son, of Newcastle, £3,798, for eight houses at York Street.

BEXHILL.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., £2,076, for a school centre in London Road.

BIRMINGHAM.—For remodelling and enlarging the Ada Street council school, the contract of Messrs. Maddocks & Walford, Tyburn Road, Erdington, £12,149, is recommended.

CARDIFF.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Willmott & Smith, architects, Park Place, for a cinema on the Ely Housing Estate. The builder is Mr. Davies Broxwich, Pantback Road, Rhiwbina, near Cardiff.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Chesterfield and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., are to build a warehouse, bacon factory, and stores in Boythorpe Road. The contractor is Mr. G. Gleeson, Woodseats, Sheffield. Plans by Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, 12 Salter Gate.

COLLYCROFT.—For 50 houses for the R.D.C. The contract of Mr. C. H. Pickering has been provisionally accepted.

COVENTRY.—Messrs. J. U. Jones, Ltd., Holmesdale Road, Foleshill, are the contractors for new schools at Earlsdon, for the vicar of All Souls R.C. Church. Plans by Mr. George Cave, L.R.I.B.A., City Chambers, High Street.

EDINBURGH.—A super cinema is to be erected in Leith Street. The architect is Mr. J. Fairweather, F.R.I.B.A., Trougate, Glasgow. The preparation of quantities is in the hands of Messrs. Murray & Baird, F.F.S., 7 St. Colme Street.

FRODSHAM.—For 20 non-parlour type houses in Kingsway, for the Runcorn R.D.C. Plans by Mr. John L. Beckett, A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, High Street, Runcorn, Ches. Contractors, Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., 708 New Chester Road, Rock Ferry.

GOOLE.—For a new R.C. mission hall at St. Joseph's Church. Plans by Mr. H. Bleninsopp, A.R.I.B.A., Park Street, Selby, Yorks. The contractors are Messrs. F. & H. Sutcliffe, Ltd., builders, Wood Top, Hebden Bridge.

GUILDFORD. — The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., £32,202, for 24 houses and 80 flats on the Aldershot Road Housing Estate.

HANLEY. — The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. C. Cornes & Son, £5,512, for 12 houses at Woodward Street.

IPSWICH.—For 60 non-parlour type houses, Broke Hill, for the T.C. The tender of Messrs. Long & Whatling, has been accepted.

LEICESTER. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. T. R. Price & Co., £1,170, for an artificial light treatment annexe at the isolation hospital.

LEICESTER. — The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Bambury & Sowden, Leicester, £29,128, for 69 houses and 12 flats at Catherine Street.

NOTTINGHAM.—A large warehouse is to be erected for Messrs. Boots Co., Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. F. Evans & Son, Highbury; and the architects, Messrs. Bromley & Watkins, FF.R.I.B.A., Prudential Buildings.

OGMORE VALE (GLAM.).—For a physics laboratory at the secondary school, the contract of Mr. J. S. Moore, £1,703 4s. 9d., has been accepted. Plans by Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., county architect, County Hall, Cardiff.

PITTSHILL.—The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Adams (Builders), Ltd., of Liverpool, £12,402, for 26 houses at High Street.

PONTYCYMMER (GLAM.).—For a handicraft centre at Ffaldau Boys' School, for the Glamorgan E.C. The contract of Mr. W. A. Jones, Llantwit Major, has been accepted. Plans by Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, County Hall, Cardiff.

ROTHERHAM. — Mr. John E. Whitehead, 34 Goddard Hall Road, Sheffield, has prepared plans for a new greyhound track, for the Rotherham and District Greyhound Sports Club, Ltd. The contractors for the electrical equipment of the track are the General Electric Co., and for the track (rails, etc.), Messrs. T. W. Ward, Ltd., Albion Works, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD.—Messrs. Ind. Coope & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, are to rebuild the "Wheatsheaf Inn," at Eccleshaw Road South. Plans by Mr. T. H. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., 23 St. James's Street, Derby. The contractors are Messrs. Reeves Charlesworth, Ltd., Sheffield.

(*Continued on page* 876)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	**50/9**	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	**53/6**	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
tourbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
reeze Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
reeze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
LAZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
alt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d*.	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto	
ullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
RON—			
ast-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
dd for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
ast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

ANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
ingle Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

LATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

estmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. £12 0 0 .. Per ton

ld Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

ILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/– cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—												
Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5⅓	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d*.	5½*d*.	6¾*d*.	9¼*d*.	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d*.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d*.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d*.	6*d*.	7*d*.	9*d*.	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

		2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears,	per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths,	per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)		10½*d*.	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)		1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)		1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection	each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto.	each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction	each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters,	per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles	each	—	—	10*d*.	11*d*.	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends	do	—	—	3*d*.	3*d*.	3*d*.	5*d*.
O.G. gutter	per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles	each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	**1/6¼**
Stop ends	do	—	—	**3*d*.**	**3*d*.**	**3*d*.**	**4½*d*.**

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	29/6	30/–	33/–

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to size in quantities of 100 fee upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tinte
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10½*d.*
	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ in
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

In places not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadd
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/– ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/– ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/– ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/– ..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/– ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/– ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/– ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/– ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/– ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/– ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/– ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/– ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/– ..	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 874)

SHOEBURYNESS.—For extensions to the council school, Richmond Avenue. The builders are Messrs. Hosking & Son, West Street, Broadway, Leigh-on-Sea. Steelwork by Messrs. Dunlop & Rankin, Ltd., Leeds; asphalting by Brights Asphalt Contractors, Ltd., 2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Plans by Mr. Jno. Stuart, Old Court, Chelmsford, architect to the Essex E.C.

STOCKPORT.—The Stockport Industrial and Equitable Society, Ltd., 27 Chesterfield, propose to erect new abattoirs at Adswood. Plans by Messrs. Wrathmell & Blackshaw, LL.R.I.B.A., Queen's Buildings, St. Peters Square. Contractors, Messrs. H. Bardsley & Sons, Ltd., builders, Booth Street, Edgeley; steel contract, Messrs. Phœnix Construction Co., Catherine Street, Strangeways, Manchester.

Trade Notes

A Steel Joist Calculator

We have received from Messrs. Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Steel Works Road, Battersea, S.W.11, a useful circular-type calculator designed for the use of architects and engineers. In effect, it is a kind of "ready-reckoner" for arriving at suitable sizes of rolled steel joists for giving safe distributed loads and spans. The inner circular scale, which is movable, is graduated in "Feet Span," an arrow on the disc being set opposite the fixed "Load in Tons" scale. Then, for any beam span the corresponding beam breadth and depth, and weight per foot, can be read off the outer annular scale; the values are based on a maximum stress of eight tons per square inch. Messrs. Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons will be pleased to forward a Calculator to any architect or engineer on request.

The full electrical equipment of buildings is frequently referred to as an ideal of the future, when the aims of the Central Electricity Authority have been more nearly realised; but the new brochure of Messrs. Young, Osmond & Young, Ltd., of 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, is a very convincing demonstration that such an equipment is an attainable ideal of the present. Chiefly the firm is concerned with electrical heating and ventilating for large buildings and industrial buildings, employing their "Unity" Tubular Electric heating system, and they illustrate a number of important buildings in which this has been installed, although they rely less on lists of such buildings to prove its efficacy than on showing clients some of the installations at work. The strong point of their brochure, however, is their claim that electric heating on their Tubular method is the most economical way of providing warmth in large and small buildings. And the stage at which the architect should go into this question is now, or, at any rate, before a heating chamber and flue has been erected for a central heating system in any new building he has in hand.

The Lift question is an increasingly important one, and it is not sufficient merely to select a lift which has reputation for long life, reliable se vice and smooth running. These esse tial characteristics depend on efficie oiling, which is the particular matt concerning lifts to which Mess Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester, have given atte tion. The E.C.M. Lift Machine is oil reservoir in which the lubricant picked up by worm-wheel teeth to flo into the shaft bearings, after which returns to the oil bath for recirculatio This mechanical lubrication saves fr quent stoppages of the lift for oili purposes, and necessitates attention the level of the oil bath only at co siderable intervals.

We have received a copy of L 11/27 of Mr. S. M. Barr, 49 Lin Street, E.C., giving particulars of l latest stocks of first-class import hardwoods.

Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son ha just issued a leaflet on the subject "Natural *v.* Mechanical Ventilation giving numerous opinions of we known scientists and experts as to t efficiency of natural ventilation systen

Messrs. Rhodes' Chains, Ltd., a nounce that on and after Decemb 10 their registered offices will be trar ferred to Faraday House, 8-10 Chari Cross Road, London, W.C.2 (oppos the Alhambra), where they have secur commodious first-floor accommodati for their London depot and despat departments.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

llow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
llow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
llow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
llow for water, ditto	⅜%
llow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
dd for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
llow for supervision of plastering	7/6
llow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
llow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
itto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
llow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
oarding complete	4/–
lanked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
roper gantry complete	40/–
leeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
eedling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
ull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
dd, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
dd for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
dd if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
dd for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

ean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
ack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
xcavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d*.
anking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
anking, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
rtland cement and ballast ncrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
ld if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
ld if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
sted stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
xtra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
itto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
llies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
ilt in 1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, ,, cement mortar ..	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
wo courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
llow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	¾*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
eather joint in cement	2½*d*.
at joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
dd if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
llow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	¼*d*. plus 10%
ouble-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	 Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	..	115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10

Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end. each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

	Per Foot Run		
Rain water Goods.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	41/-	50/-	53/-

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

			Per Foot Run			
On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

	Per Yard Super		
Partitions.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	½ in.	Cast Glass		¼ in. Wired	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅝	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
Hanging only.	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

In announcing, recently, that the roof of Boston urch, Lincolnshire, was one of the latest victims of e death-watch beetle, we questioned whether the merous attacks on fine old timber roofs, recorded late years, might not be attributable to some factor modern conditions that is favourable to the develop- ent of this destructive creature. If such a pre- sposing cause could be established, it might then possible to devise effective preventive measures. e point has also occurred to various correspondents *The Times.* Generally speaking, their opinions may summarised as lack of light and ventilation, or in- eased temperature due to modern methods of hting and heating. The suggestion that close roofs e more liable to attack than open ones is hardly rne out by experience; in fact, open roofs seem form the bulk of the sufferers. And as to ventila- n, Mr. A. R. Powys points out that the beetle is o active on gate-posts in fields and on dead knots trees, where there is no lack of ventilation. Mr. L. Howard, who believes that the trouble is due want of ventilation, takes the matter a step further. thinks that the attack on the roof of Wesminster ll was mainly brought about by the imposition of a w outer roof, with close boarding and felting, con- ucted subsequent to Mr. Caröc's examination of e roof many years ago, when it was found to be ierally sound. When the roof a few years since s shown to be seriously damaged, Mr. Howard had opportunity of closely examining it. The results of it examination, taken into conjunction with other ies he had studied, proved to him that before the ith-watch beetle can take a proper hold, the timber attacked by some fungus. He saw signs of this igal attack in every portion of the roof affected; l every piece of timber which had not been attacked the beetle was also entirely free from the appear- e of the fungus. Professor Munro, of the Ento- logy Department, Imperial College of Science and chnology, has since written to say that a careful estigation into the relationships between fungal ay and insect attacks in timber is being carried , in consultation with his Department, by the rest Products Research Laboratory at Prince's borough. Sufficient preliminary work has been ne to show the great importance of the points raised Mr. Howard. The research work will take time, vever. Stocks of beetles are being reared and tested carefully controlled experiments on timbers acked by various fungi and in varying degree. ner stocks of beetles are being raised to test the ct on them of various insecticides and timber preservatives. The results of these interesting experiments will be awaited with interest; and it is to be hoped that they will lead to the suppression of what appears to be a growing evil. Probably, lack of adequate ventilation may be a root cause, but whether a close-boarded and felted roof is necessarily a predisposing factor is open to question. Mr. Caröc also thinks, with us, that "there must be some essential difference between mediæval and modern conditions" to account for the latter-day activity of the death-watch beetle, which term, he says, "should include its grub, which is the chief offender." Obviously, "if the insect had been as active in and since mediæval days as to-day, hardly a mediæval timber roof would have been left to us." A point he discussed with the late Professor Lefroy was the insect's food—damp wood. Damp wood in roofs may be sap-wood—a fruitful source of trouble in building—which absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. Even mediæval builders were not guiltless of using sap-wood, as beams have been found where the beetle has eaten off the sap-wood and left the sound heart. Other sources of dampness may be due to leakages in roof or gutter; to ends of timbers resting in walls, damp from some cause; to timbers unventilated or subject to constant change of temperature and to condensation. Modern heating—causing warmed air, charged with moisture in suspension to rise to the roof, where, being rapidly chilled, leaving its moisture condensed on the cold timbers—is a fertile cause of damp timbers. Light, or the lack of it, as an element in the case, Mr. Caröc regards as not yet proven; but his conclusion is: "Eliminate sap-wood, ventilate your timbers, and keep your roofs weatherproof." The beetle's attacks are then insured against.

* * *

Mr. Bernard Shaw has been criticising Leeds for its slum areas, and the Lord Mayor (Alderman Radcliffe) has made a spirited reply. Half the city has been pulled down and rebuilt in the past twenty years, said the City's Chief Magistrate, and he hoped that a good deal more would come down in the next ten years, for Leeds had still a number of unhealthy houses. This implied, however, no condemnation of citizens of the past. He recalled buildings, erected with public money, and regarded as fine buildings when he first joined the Council, that would not be tolerated at the present day. That was because they had not the knowledge they now possessed. They did not know the value of sunlight. The architects, health authorities, and so on of those days were as well intentioned as the citizens to-day, but they simply did not know how to do what they wanted to do. The plea of ignorance is as good a defence as can be put up; but sordid condition of areas, not only in Leeds but in many other cities, are the result of greed and self-interest in a past generation. Architects were as well aware of the value of sunlight then as now, but they had to do the best they could with the sites provided. With the crowded speculative housing of a past era they had nothing to do. The health authorities of the time might have done something to stop that, but either ignored the evil, or lacked the necessary legal powers to deal with it. Only the never-ending and increasing cost to the community of these plague spots in the cities has awakened the responsible authorities to the fact that the enrichment of one generation may mean a colossal addition to the rates that its successors have to pay.

* * *

Colour in the home is now being very widely discussed, and its influence on mental and bodily health very generally admitted. In one of the London evening papers, a lady pertinently asks why we should be put off with cold whiteness in the bathroom, the one apartment, more than any other, where one would naturally expect that an inviting warmth of hue would be desirable. We are afraid we can no more explain the eternal white bathroom than we can find satisfying reasons for the constant demand for white paint or white enamel all over the rest of the house. The paint manufacturers vie in producing all the colours of the spectrum; the tile-makers are no whit behind in producing wares of beautiful hues. The fault evidently does not lie with them. We can only suppose, therefore, that the public generally prefers white bathrooms and white paint, and that the builders of homes seek to cultivate the favour of the majority. There is no reason, however, why the lady who raises the query should rest content with the choice of the herd; materials for the walls, floors, ceilings and fitments of her bathroom can be obtained in a variety of colours for her special choice. This question of colour has gone a step further; lighting is now to be laid under contribution. At a lecture, arranged by the Electrical Association for Women, last week, demonstrations were given to show how coloured light could be used to enhance the natural colours of objects and change them materially; also of how rooms could be made warmer and more cheerful by yellow, pink or orange shades of light, or the opposite effect produced by green and blue shades; finally, how a change of light could alter the appearance of a room as much as if it had been repainted a different colour.

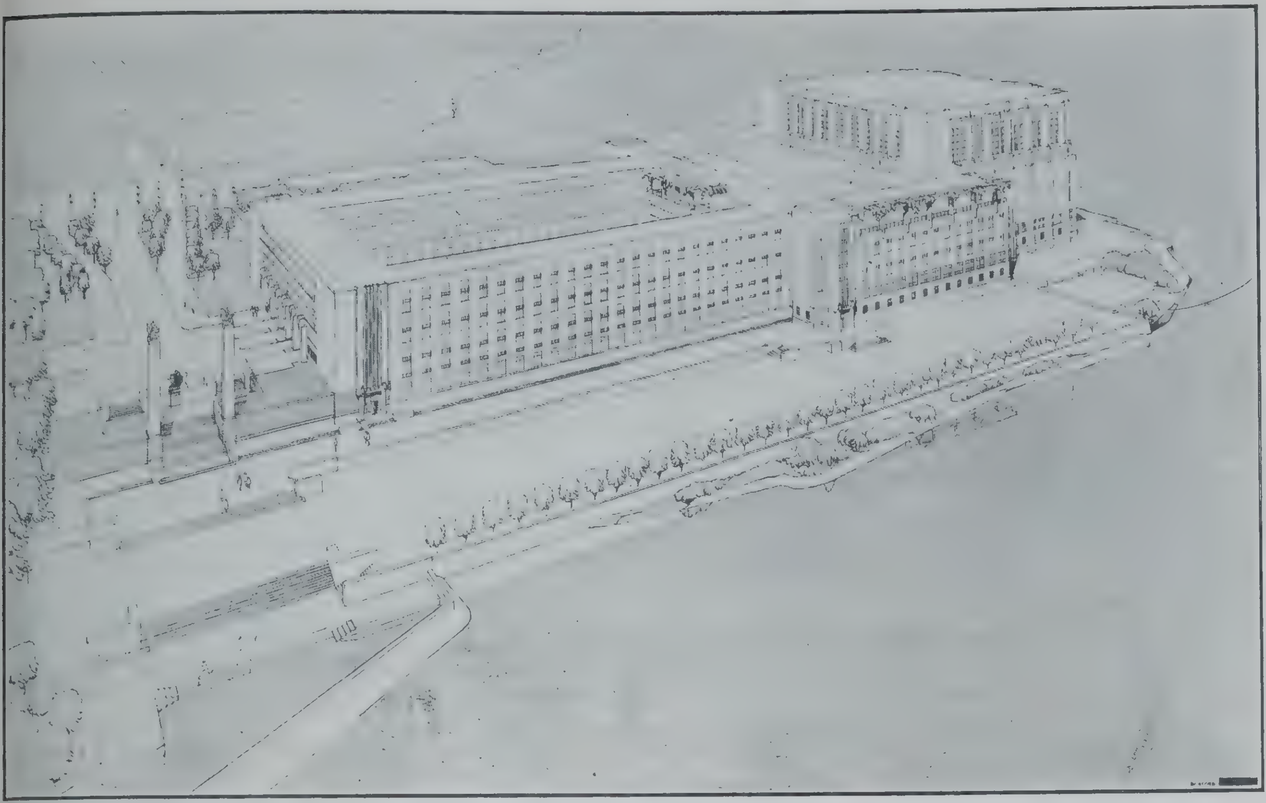
* * *

From a statement in the *Daily Mail* on Wednesday, it is apparent that the London County Council will persist with their scheme for pulling down Waterloo Bridge and erecting a new six-way bridge on its site. This has been "virtually decided upon," although the report of the Expert Committee (if two can be said to constitute a committee) respecting a double-deck bridge at Charing Cross has not yet been received. Its contents are apparently already known to the Council. In effect, it is reported that the cost of the double-deck bridge at Charing Cross would be at least double the amount estimated in the report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic. Our contemporary can hardly be correct in stating, however, that a double-deck bridge at Charing Cross is impracticable from an engineering point of view. No committee would, we venture to think, desire to affix such a badge of incompetence on the whole British engineering profession.

It is eminently desirable that the Governmen should give some clear and precise indication of wha protection is afforded to an old building by its bein scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. It i the fond belief of the public, that once a structur has been entered on the roll of such monuments it automatically secured from damage and destructio but recent events would seem to cast grave doub about the assumption. This week we mention the ca of Monnow Bridge at Monmouth, but the day followin Mr. Reginald Blunt, of the Chelsea Society, writes *The Times,* pointing out that the Chelsea Boroug Council proposes to demolish two of the finest hous in Cheyne Row to make a second way into some ba land on which the Council proposes to build so houses. According to Mr. Blunt, this position wou not be the best for such a way, even if an addition one is wanted. But what one would like to know how, when Cheyne Row has been scheduled "especially worthy of preservation" by the Roy Commission, proposals can be put forward by a re ponsible authority for the destruction of any part it. It is difficult enough now to get buildin scheduled that ought to be scheduled, for the Co mission is rather arbitrary in the matter of date And it is precisely in cities and the more congest centres of population that protection is most vital needed. The protection and reparation of ruins, oft very fragmentary ones, in remote rural areas seen to be well attended to. But if inclusion on the li of buildings to be preserved is no guarantee again proposals for unnecessary and wanton destructio then the whole business appears to be a farce.

* * *

The statement in Mr. Walter Tapper's rece Presidential Address had prepared most people f an early announcement about the new home of t R.I.B.A., but the report, apparently well-founde that this would be found in the premises at prese occupied by the Civil Service Commission, has be received with mixed feelings. Not a few architec we gather, had expected to hear that a new buildi was to be erected for the worthy housing of the Ins tute, and that its design, arrived at by a competiti among the members, would afford both an obje lesson to the general public as well as an opportuni for the successful competitor to demonstrate his cap bilities as a designer in a truly modern mann Possibly, the Council rather feared such an essay the present transitional stage of architecture; mo probably financial considerations debarred launchi out in the rôle of a building owner, although it hardly to be supposed that the acquisition of t premises in Burlington Gardens will be an inexpensi matter. Certainly Pennethorne's building, if n very inspired, is "safe." Without pretending to a inside information, we may suppose, however, th the choice was influenced by other consideratio The desire of the Institute to hold an annual ex bition, or architectural salon, and to attract the pub to meetings, would naturally direct their minds places where the people most do congregate; a Burlington Gardens, as a short cut between Bo Street and Regent Street, also close to Piccadil Circus, the homes of other learned Societies and Clu land, certainly fulfils this requirement better, p haps, than Conduit Street, or even Bedford Squa which was once talked about, with what authority know not. At all events, the new Institute premis abut on the Royal Academy, and, who knows, it mig even be possible, some day, to cut through the ba wall, and by a combined effort of the two bodi produce for the R.A. Summer Exhibition a show architecture that would be worthy of the Mistr Art.



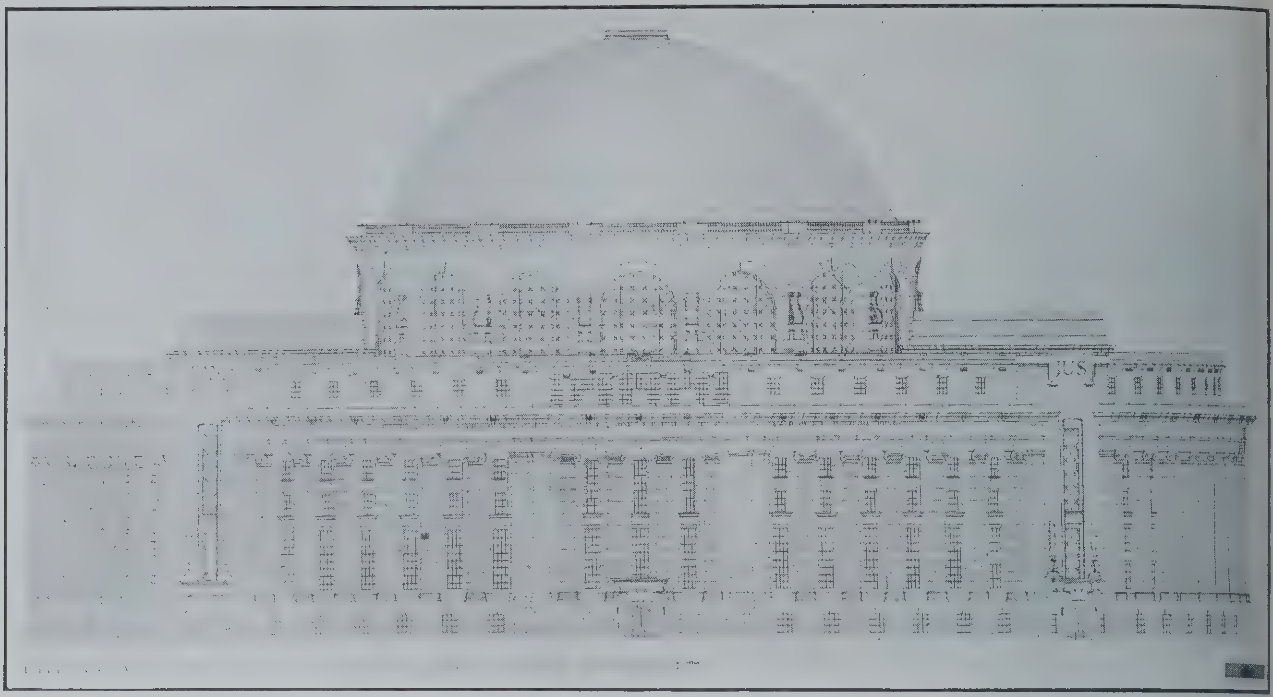
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPETITION.
DESIGN SUBMITTED BY JAMES BURFORD, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE BRITISH DESIGNS AT GENEVA

It would be unprofitable to discuss the circumtances leading to the peculiar result that, of the 7 competitors whose designs for the League of Vations Assembly Hall and Secretariat at Geneva vere premiated by the assessors, not one was a citizen f the British Empire. The fact that only ten archiects of British nationality submitted schemes for a ompetition which held out not only great monetary rizes, but a prospect of considerable architectural enown is, in itself, remarkable, and suggests, to say he least of it, that the confidence felt in the judgent of the assessors and in their ability to conduct great competition in a proper manner was not exessive. No useful object would be served by comaring one or more of the English designs to those ubmitted by the more fortunate architects belonging o foreign countries with a view to contending that the erits of some of the English designs were, in certain espects, superior to those of the ones premiated. There an be no doubt, however, that members of the archiectural profession at home were unanimous in their esire to have an opportunity of inspecting these esigns themselves. It is with the object, therefore, f satisfying this legitimate curiosity that the Royal nstitute of British Architects recently held an exibition of them in their own galleries. As, however, t has been possible for only a small proportion of the otal number of architects to visit the exhibition, we re publishing in this issue one of the drawings subnitted by each of the English competitors.

It will perhaps be remembered that on the occasion vhen the award was promulgated there appeared in his journal not only the twenty-seven premiated esigns, but a long critique extending over three issues n which the general problems of style and character uggested by so novel an architectural project as he building of an international or super-national arliament building were fully canvassed; hence it is nnecessary to repeat in the present context the argunents there set forth.

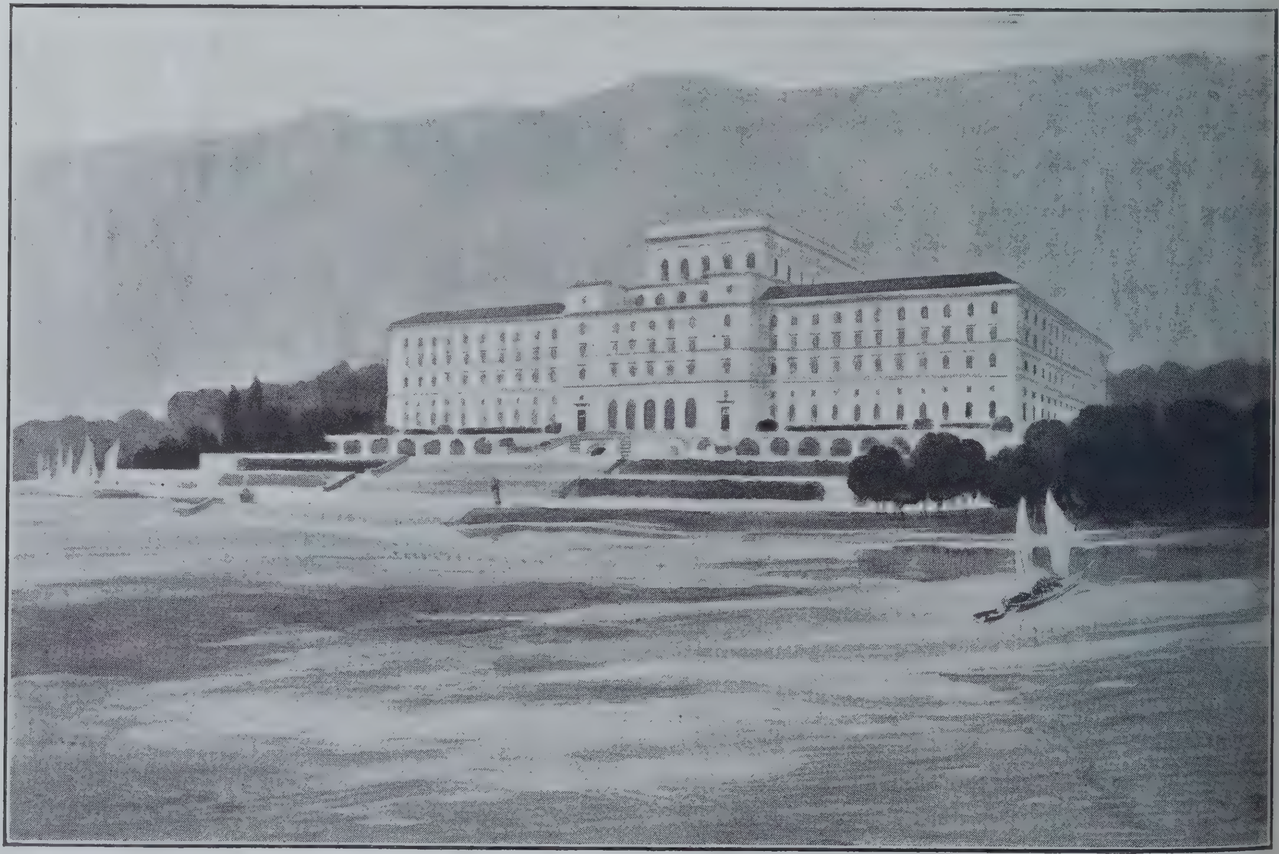
The plans of the Assembly Hall and Secretariat here exhibited may be grouped in the same categories as those in the premiated designs. This is natural, of course, as there are but few different relative positions in which these two units of the design could be placed. The Assembly Hall and Secretariat could be either one building or two buildings. If one building, the Assembly Hall could either be swathed round by the Secretariat as by a blanket, or else it could stand out occupying an important part of the main frontage of the building; if two buildings, these could be made into a symmetrical formation of which the Assembly Hall still occupied the central point, or else the administrative wings might be allowed to overflow in a direction which compromised the symmetry of the whole. Again, the designs could be divided into those which had their principal aspect at the approach to the building from the land and those in which an attempt has been made to make the front towards the Lake the most important. Of the designs so shown the one deserving of first mention is that submitted by Professor Nobbs, of the University of Toronto. He has adopted the original solution of placing the Assembly Hall as an isolated unit, with its main frontage facing the Lake, while the Secretariat is conveniently disposed around a large courtyard behind the Hall, the dimensions of this courtyard being carefully chosen in relation to that of the Hall. In order that the requisite accommodation should be provided in the Secretariat, it was necessary to add a wing, thus extending the length of the façade visible from the Lake, the shore of which at this point turns almost at right angles. One great practical advantage of this arrangement is that all the office rooms have the maximum of light and ventilation which cannot so easily be the case when the Secretariat is immediately contiguous to the Assembly Hall. This latter is designed especially for its interior effect, and without doubt the very wide decorative panel, bounded at its upper extremity by the sweep of such a vast curve,



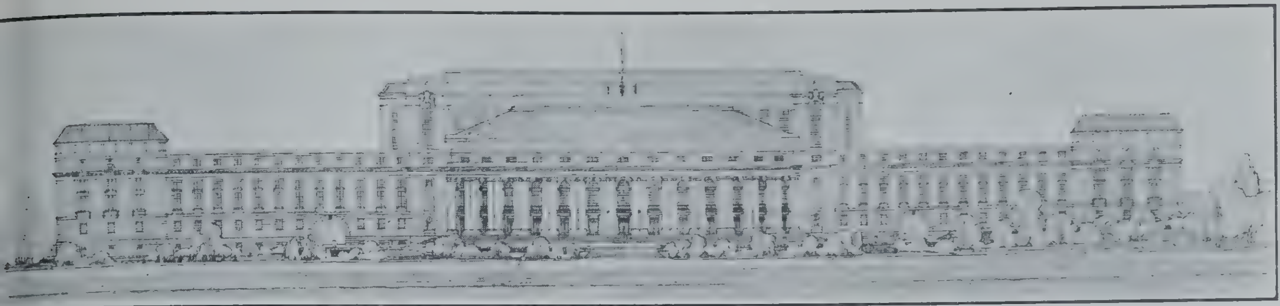
DESIGN SUBMITTED BY E. S. BELL, Architect.

is a notable architectural effort. This Hall, in its imposing dimensions and breadth of scale, is in some respects the finest of all interiors submitted by the competitors of any nationality.

Far removed in form and spirit from Professor Nobbs' design is that of Mr. A. S. G. Butler, which has something of the character of a fortress. But while the plan is symmetrical, no attempt has been made to separate in an emphatic manner the Assembly Hall from the Secretariat. The design is based on the assumption that it would be impossible to put up a building with the accommodation asked for at the price stipulated unless the style of its architecture was one of severe simplicity. The plan shows that Mr. Butler has devoted more care to the study of the actual site than have most of the competitors, and he has also paid strict regard to the financial exigencies. For this reason the outside of the Assembly Hall has not been made to dominate the rest of the building to the extent which it might if there were more funds for the work. On the other hand, many of the outer walls support secondary suites of rooms, combined in large units of design, which give to the composition a certain grandeur and an effect of social importance. The symmetrical façade towards the Lake, with its prominent central feature elegantly supported by the two wings, is of particular interest. It is noteworthy that the circulation of traffic for all classes of people



DESIGN SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. KIEFFER & FLEMING, Architects.



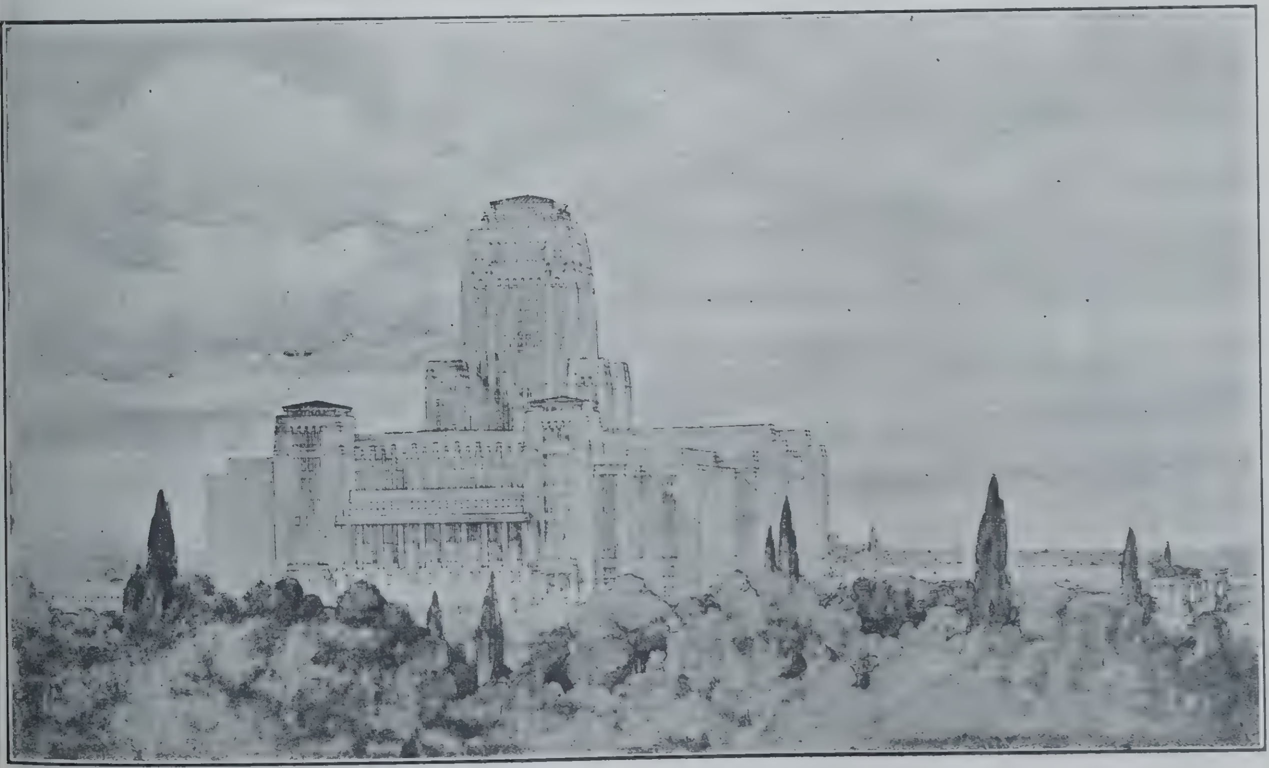
DESIGN SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. W. & T. R. MILBURN, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

tering or leaving the palace has had an important ect on the design. As the entrance most constantly ed would be that nearest to the Rue de Lausanne, it assumed that the President and his Staff would ive into the first court and enter the Assembly Hall om the main entrance there situated. While the an appears to be somewhat intricate, the form rived at is the result of a desire to satisfy the needs the building's occupants rather than to achieve the aximum formal simplicity. In doing this, Mr. Butler ejudiced his chances of winning the competition, for recent years there has grown up a practice on the rt of assessors of giving first prize only to those signs which have a certain obvious formality and apparent inevitability. Extreme simplicity of anning, however, while often a virtue to be sought ter, is not on all occasions synonymous with connience. Mr. Butler has boldly designed his ssembly Hall with a domed square centre portion d transepts purposely to suggest a shape more often sociated with halls of worship than with theatres or ncert rooms.

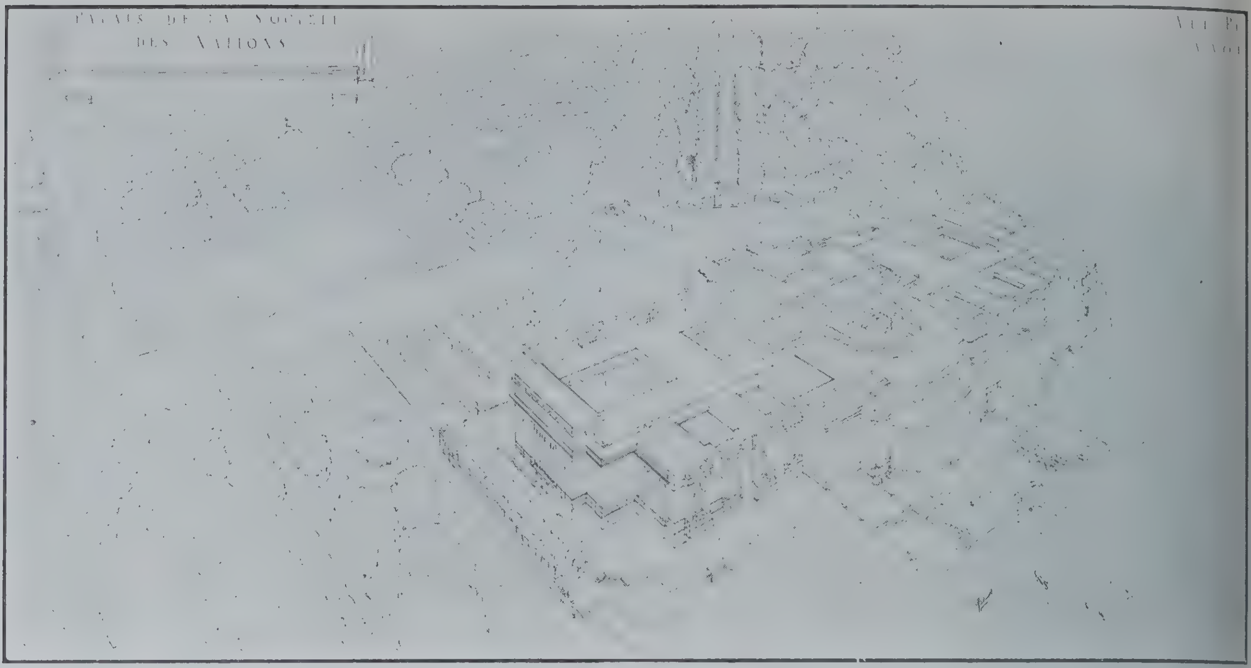
Mr. Burford's design, presented in an exquisite set drawings, has the interest which attaches to novelty stylistic treatment. The grand façade towards the ke, with its vertical emphasis, has vigour of conption, but while it certainly suggests that it belongs an important building, it does not give one the pression of being created to serve such a unique cial occasion as that created by the formation of the eague of Nations. Moreover, by raising the height the Secretariat walls the Assembly Hall has in comparison been somewhat dwarfed, with the result that he has found it necessary to create a new dominant in the form of a broad and lofty "salle de pas Perdus" not asked for in the conditions, thereby ignoring the requirements of strict economy so clearly laid down by the assessors.

Other competitors who have deprived the Assembly Hall of its formal pre-eminence in their design are Messrs. Mears and Carus Wilson, who have placed in the centre of their building a "sky-scraper" tower which, however, is not altogether an architectural luxury, inasmuch as office quarters are provided within it. In the elevations there is an attempt to make a departure from the traditional Classic style, but it may perhaps be suggested that the upper extremity of the façade comes to a conclusion too suddenly and we are left without sufficient terminal emphasis at this point.

Mr. E. S. Bell, of Stirling, has the distinction of being one of two competitors (the other being a German whose design was premiated) submitting a circular plan. This appears to be a perfectly logical solution, the Assembly Hall being in the centre and marked externally by a large dome, while the Secretariat offices are linked by a circular corridor, which at various points is in communication with the Hall. From the point of view of economy in construction the design has obvious advantages, and may possibly have been turned down on this account, yet the circular form has a certain finality which would well have symbolised the ambitions of those who desire to



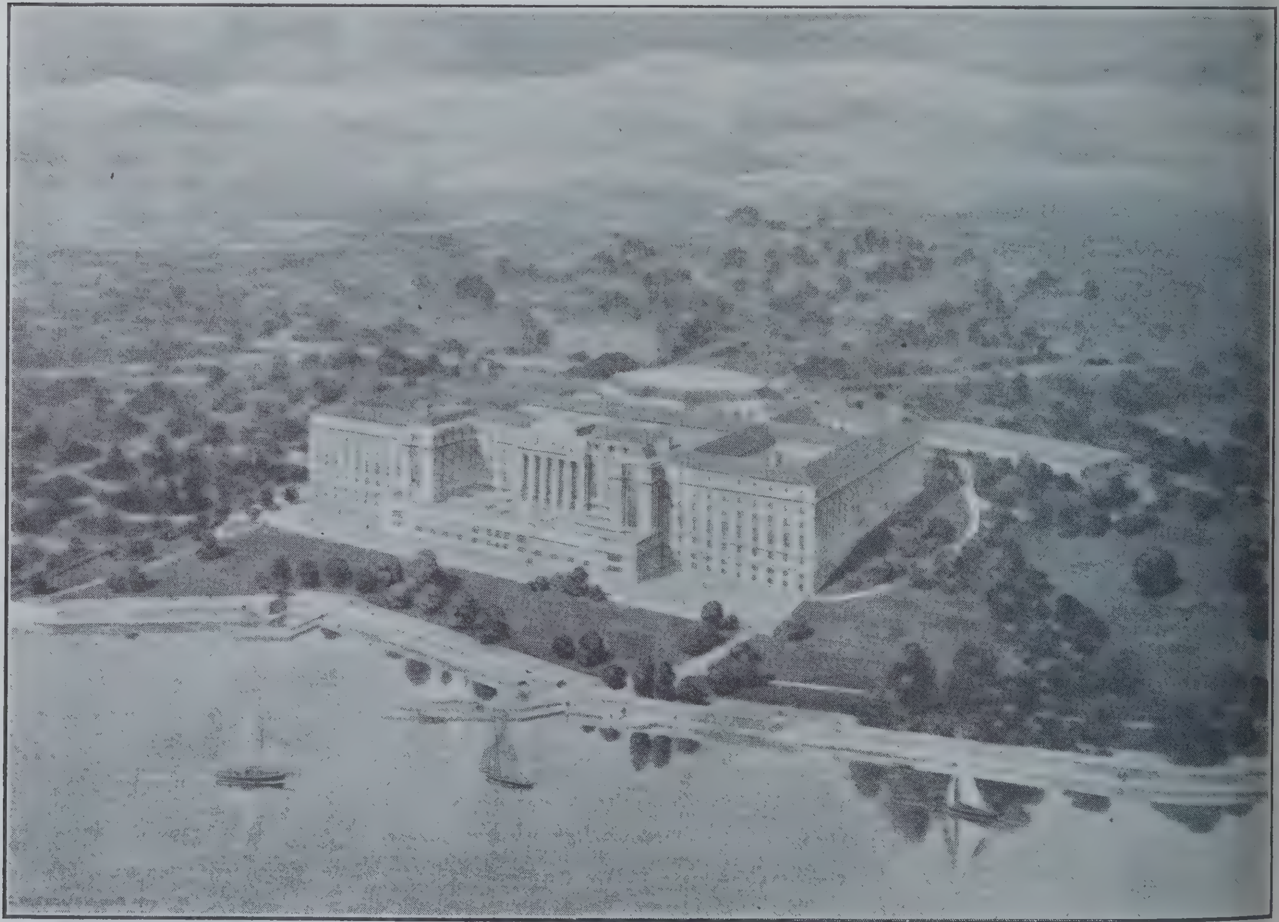
DESIGN SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. MEARS & CARUS WILSON, Architects.



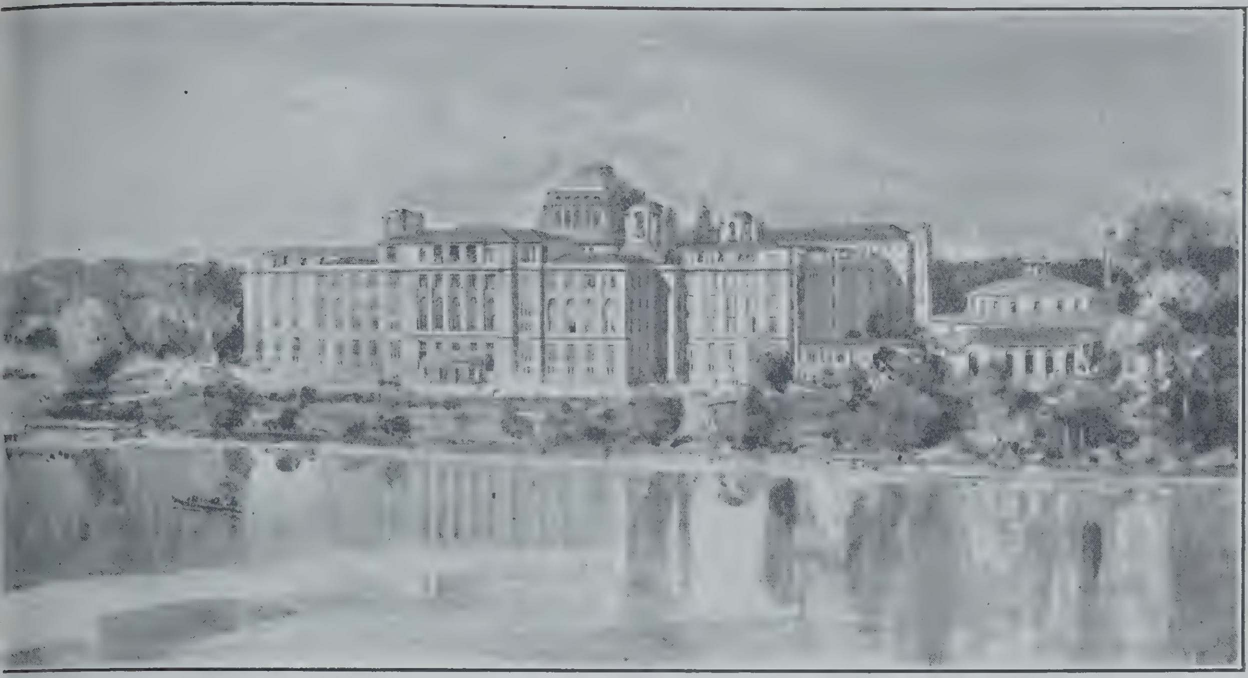
DESIGN SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. HIGNETT & WOODS, Architects.

make the League of Nations a permanent institution, for a certain independence and self-sufficiency seems to be characteristic of all circular buildings.

Of the other designs, the majority show a prominent Assembly Hall, occupying a central position on the façade. Messrs. Hignett & Woods have designed an imposing river frontage. Mr. Gould, however, has concentrated his attention more upon the entrance to the Assembly Hall which, in this instance, is placed at the rear of the building. Mr. Alexander Paterson's scheme is distinguished for its square plan with a multiplicity of interior courtyards. In Messrs. Kieffer & Fleming's plan the large columnated entrance hall beneath the Assembly Hall is an attractive featur while the design as a whole is a fine essay in forma composition. Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn have sul mitted an interesting plan of "butterfly" configura tion, and their scheme has the virtue of combining a imposing frontage towards the lake with a gran formal entrance from the rear. While, however, th various designs submitted by the English competitor have many good qualities, it would be false patriotisr to urge that any one of them was of such conspiciou excellence as to merit its adoption for a building o such world-wide importance as the League of Natior headquarters at Geneva.



DESIGN SUBMITTED BY G. H. B. GOULD, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



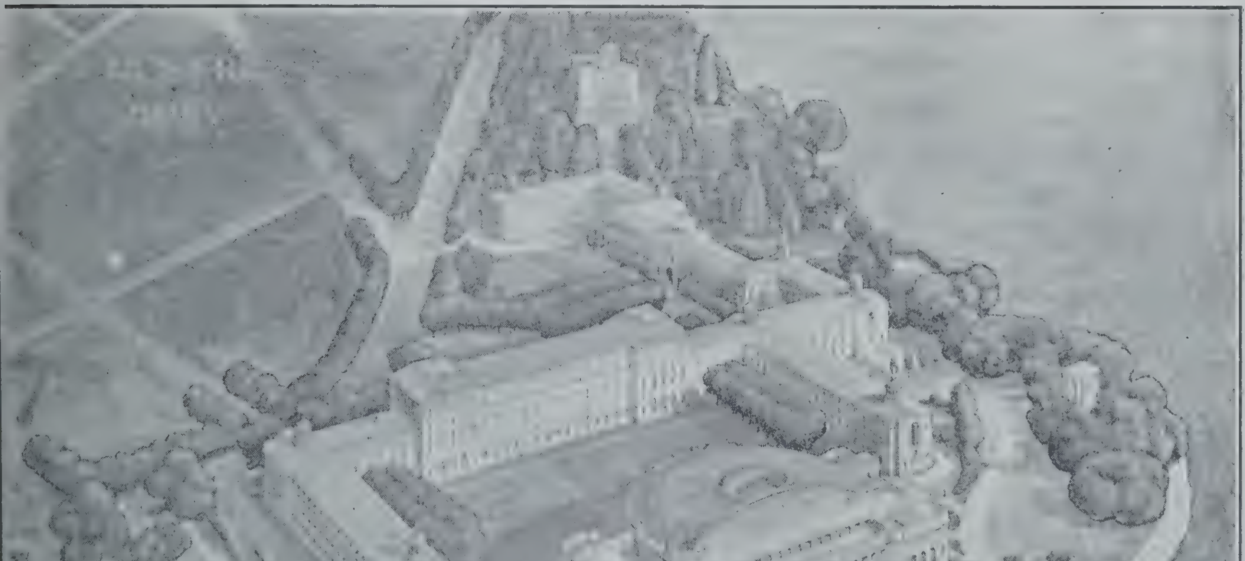
DESIGN SUBMITTED BY ALEXANDER PATERSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Personal Notes

Professor W. R. Lethaby

he Dean and Chapter of Westminster have ounced with regret that Professor Lethaby has obliged, on account of age, to tender his resigna- as Surveyor of the Fabric of the Abbey, and this take effect in the course of next year. Professor aby is now 70.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Vignoles, D.S.O., has been appointed Director and Secretary to the British Electrical Development Association, Inc., 15 Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2, in succession to Mr. J. W. Beauchamp. Col. Vignoles, who is a past President of the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association, also occupied for a number of years the post of electrical engineer to the Corporation of Grimsby. He takes up his duties on January 1 next.



DESIGN SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR P. E. NOBBS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, of Canada.

The Future of Sculpture

Mr. Eric Gill has not only attained eminence as a master of fine lettering, but his recent excursions into other realms of the sculptor's art have shown very considerable distinction and accomplishment. It is not surprising, therefore, that his lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum last week drew a crowded audience, anxious to learn his views not only about the position of sculpture in the present, but also in the future. In claiming that the artist was an instrument of the Creator, and his task the revelation, with greater poignancy, of the divine love for mankind, Mr. Gill demanded a loftiness of purpose which many would find it difficult to achieve or subscribe to. It was apparent, also, from a later remark—that " a good artist was one who apprehended and submitted to the will of God for the work, just as a good man apprehended and submitted to the will of God for the deed "—that much of our modern sculpture would fail to pass the test of such a standard, although Mr. Gill asserted that the end of the work was the artist's chief consideration, while the moralist wanted to consider the result of the work. We do not quite follow how these two things are to be reconciled. Modern art, claiming freedom to select whatever it will of life, frequently chooses for presentation an ugly or noisome aspect of it; and it is a little difficult to see how such choice is to be justified on the basis of religious inspiration which Mr. Gill enjoins with mediæval fervour. Indeed, he would seem to parallel the belief of the Gothic Revivalist that sculpture, like architecture, died when it ceased to be devoted to the service of religion. The Church, according to Mr. Gill, is no longer of paramount importance in human affairs. We may regard it as being down and out as far as we are concerned. It knows nothing of Art, and it buys what is to hand. Our real governors to-day were the men in commerce, and they buy in the nearest market. Banks and insurance companies decorate their buildings with Corinthian columns, and fat ladies over the doorways, supplied by contractor's hacks. He welcomed the tendency of architects to eschew the collaboration of sculpture. It was better that they should not continue a pretence. There was no compatibility between a gang of more or less willing slaves to the building contractors and men who value their work. Architecture has never been dependent on sculpture for its grandeur, so we may be optimistic about the divorce. In view of this pessimistic outlook, it is not surprising that Mr. Gill sees in the museum the immediate home of sculpture, " and you may consider the mantelshelf a private museum." The sculptor is now free, swept and garnished. No longer need he turn out carved stories for the sentimental cleric or seek to aggrandise the men of commerce. " He could turn his mind freely to interesting experiments "—and find in his art " the delight of collaborating with God in creating." It is evident, then, that Mr. Gill is in revolt at things as they are; at production under factory conditions, so that one cannot say of any article that any man was responsible for making it; of the present organisation of industry that deprives all but a few artists of any responsibility. The one note of hope in his outlook was a prognostication that, in the far distant future, man would undoubtedly return to his love of Art. It is not an exhilarating picture. Coupled (at the unveiling of the new Tate Gallery mural paintings) with Mr. Bernard Shaw's dictum—" that an artist could not afford to be a gentleman "—and Professor Tonk's opinion—that " the proper place for the painter was the servants' hall "—one may rub one's eyes and wonder what has come over the fine arts. Have they reached their nadir?

If there is a reason for these things, it lies in the fact that there are too many artists and their wor is too expensive. The artist to-day would not, ar possibly could not, afford to live on the pittance th the all-powerful mediæval Church enforced on i craft guildsmen. No longer do the powerful patro of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries exist build palaces with fortunes wrung out of half-starv peasantries. There are no princes of the Renaissan with powers of life and death to keep artists in su jection for their favours; and, probably, they had more real æsthetic interest in the work done for the than their successors of to-day, the multi-millionair have in the art collections that, on the word of expert, they buy for a future rise in value. T artist to-day has to cater for democracy, and he h not proved adaptable to the altered circumstanc For the one customer who can expend £500 for e clusive possession of a work, there are a hundred w can only afford £5 for a reproduction, but the majori of artists refuse to consider the latter demand a disdain the modern methods and processes by whi it can be satisfied. Moreover, democracy is easi bored. Our grandfathers bought pictures in pairs balance on the wall, and endured them for a lifeti because they so rarely looked at them. Their gran children soon get tired of looking at picture especially when there are so many of them abou they have a difficulty in finding a picture that th really care to live with for any considerable leng of time. And so pictures are rapidly disappeari from our homes; and our decorators turn to colo schemes which can be changed fairly frequently a with, comparatively, little expense. The mode decorator will, perhaps, admit one picture in a roo but only if it is keyed to tone with his general colo scheme. That is, no doubt, why flower painti constitute the best selling line to-day at the Roy Academy. Even the most blasé person rarely tires looking at flowers, or their painted presentiment. A this seems to raise the whole question of the *status q* of the artist. Does he exist merely to please himsel If so, well and good; but he must not be surpris or chagrined if his experiments interest but few oth people. If, however, he exists to serve his fello men, then it is incumbent upon him to study the desires and fulfil them, as he may do in many dire tions, without sacrificing either reasonable ideals his self-respect.

Professional Societies

The Southend and District Society of Architects

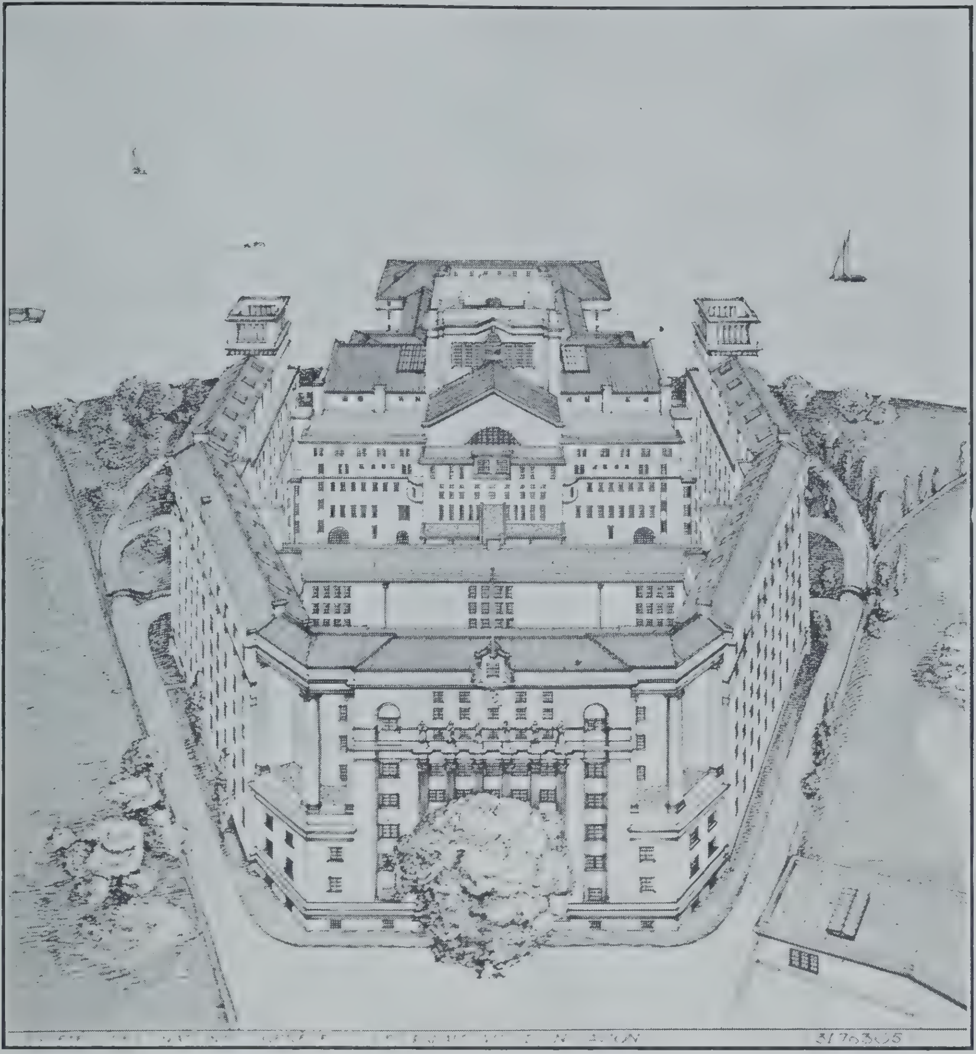
A general meeting of the Society will be held at t School of Arts and Crafts, Southend, on Wednesda December 14, at 8 o'clock.

The annual dinner will take place on December 1 at the Queen's Hotel, Westcliff, at 7 o'clock. M Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the R.I.B. will be the principal guest, supported by the May and Mayoress of Southend, the Mayor of Colchest and Mr. A. E. Piper, Mayor of that borough in 192

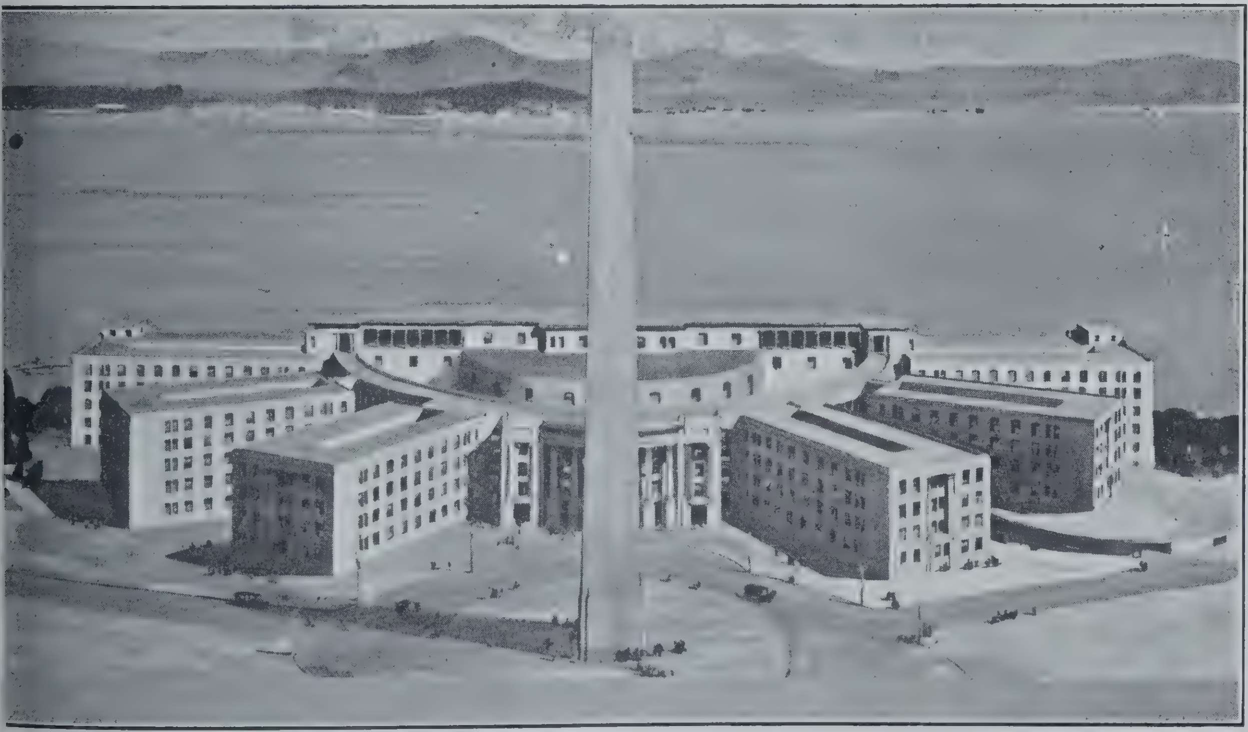
Prior to the dinner a meeting of the Executives the branch societies of Colchester, Chelmsford, Ro ford and Southend will be held to discuss the co stitution of the new Essex Society of Architects a to elect the President and Council of that newl formed body.

Liverpool Architectural Society

The date by which competitors must submit desig for the Honan Scholarship, 1928, has been extend to Monday, January 16, 1928. Attention is directed an error in the plan accompanying the conditions this competition. The dimensions across the site give as 120 feet should read 320 feet. The conditions of th programme otherwise apply.

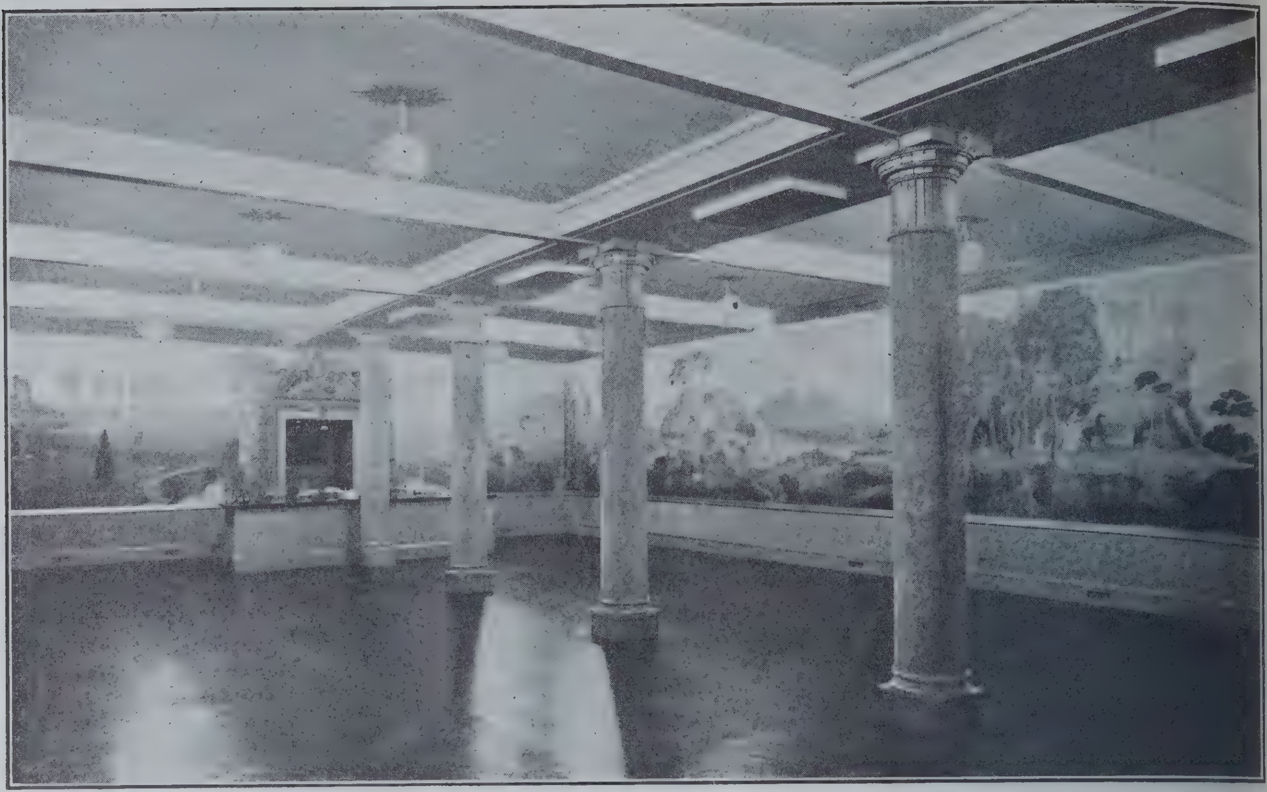


DESIGN SUBMITTED BY A. S. G. BUTLER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



DESIGN SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM LUCAS, F.R.G.S., Architect, of Australia.

League of Nations Competition



THE RESTAURANT AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK (TATE GALLERY). [*Photo: Wallace Heaton*
LIONEL G. PEARSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. Decorations by REX WHISTLER.

DECORATIONS AT THE TATE GALLERY

Painted by Rex Whistler

It is long since the work of a young painter has attracted so much attention as have the mural decorations by Mr. Rex Whistler in the restaurant of the Tate Gallery. They are in every way a noteworthy achievement, and mark the arrival of a new artistic talent of a very high order. The importance of these particular wall paintings partly lies in the fact that they represent a reaction from various tendencies manifestly injurious to art. In spite of the humour and apparent levity of the theme which Mr. Rex Whistler portrays, there is no doubt that his tableaux represent a return to sanity, a rehabilitation of that essential element in a picture which various critics and philosophers of to-day have tried to whittle away as if it were a matter of indifference—namely, the *subject* of the picture.

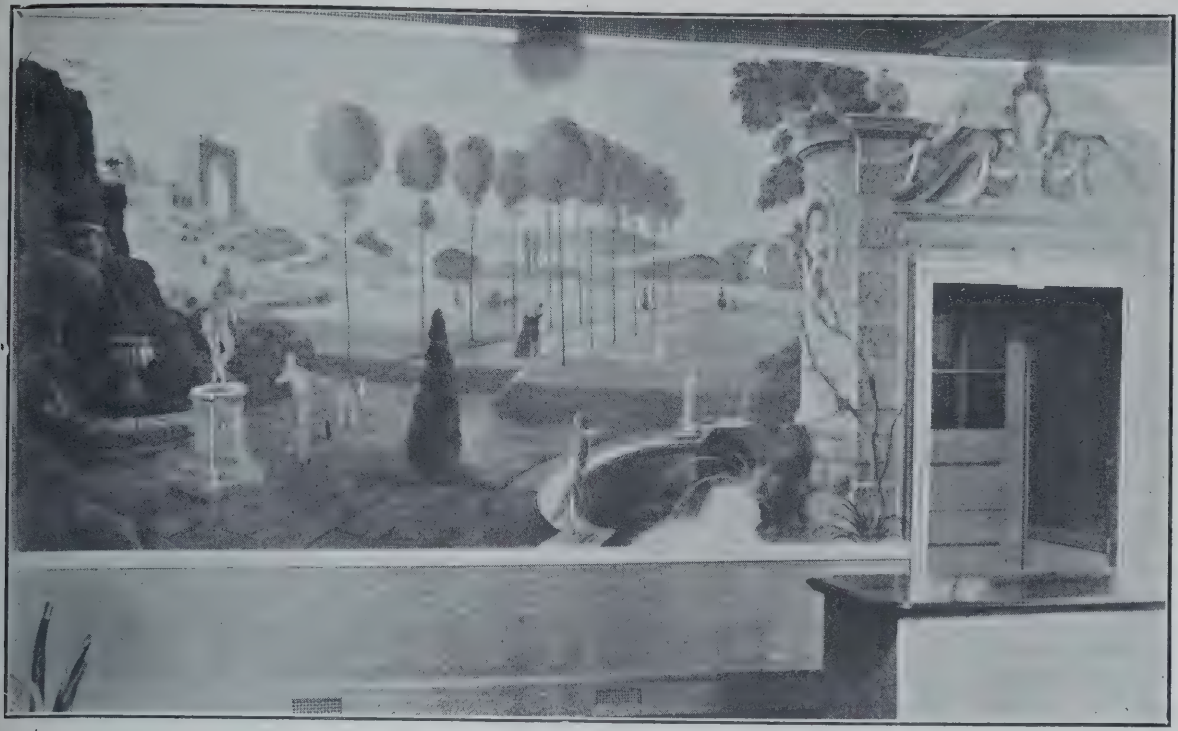
Importance of the Pictorial Subject.

Visitors to the restaurant of the Tate Gallery, if they were to analyse the source of their interest and pleasure in these decorations, would be compelled to admit that the theme itself fascinated them. The peculiar thing, however, about the subject of a painting is that it embraces the forms of the things portrayed therein. In this instance the forms are extraordinarily attractive, both in their diversity and in their elegance. Those who decry the value of subject in painting forget that this art is a representational one, and while, of course, the composition of the various components of a picture and the degree of technical skill with which the paint itself is manipulated are matters worthy of prolonged consideration, the essential thing is the subject itself, the *raison d'être* of the picture. How you paint is, of course, of importance, but the choice of what you paint is more important still. In saying this, however, one is not belittling the virtues of form, for part of the charm of every picture is dependent upon the beauty of the objects depicted.

In looking at Mr. Whistler's decorations w admire the whimsicality of his subject, we follo with interest the story he has to tell of "The Pu suit of Rare Meats," and are fascinated at th spectacle of the adventurous party mounted upo such incongruous vehicles as a wooden chariot and bicycle, who sally forth over hill and dale seekin new gastronomic satisfactions by adding to the larder the carcasses of prancing, white unicorn snakes, leopards and other animals not included in th ordinary bill of fare. Such a story, however, woul not be the proper theme of a decoration unless in i portrayal the painter were able to produce for ou delight the phenomenon of beauty. But this beaut must reside not only in the general harmony wit which the parts of the picture are associated, but i these parts themselves, and it is here that Mr. Whistle has shown such especial skill.

Mr. Whistler's Treatment of Architecture.

In a journal devoted to architecture it is but prope to remark that the painter owes no small measure o his success to the facility with which he has exploite past achievements in the art of building. Architec have no reason to quarrel with him on this accoun but will surely rejoice that their own art should pro such a powerful inspiration to a painter. Take awa from these paintings their architectural reference, an what would remain? Surely a greatly impoverishe tableau, deprived of half its interest and distinctio Even do less than that, and instead of obliteratin the architecture just alter its character, and the who picture might easily become vulgarised at once. M Rex Whistler deserves to be most highly complimente upon his architectural learning, and upon the su instinct with which he has chosen only the noblest an most beautiful forms of building to decorate his them In fact, many an architect might learn much fro him in the art of composing large masses of buildin



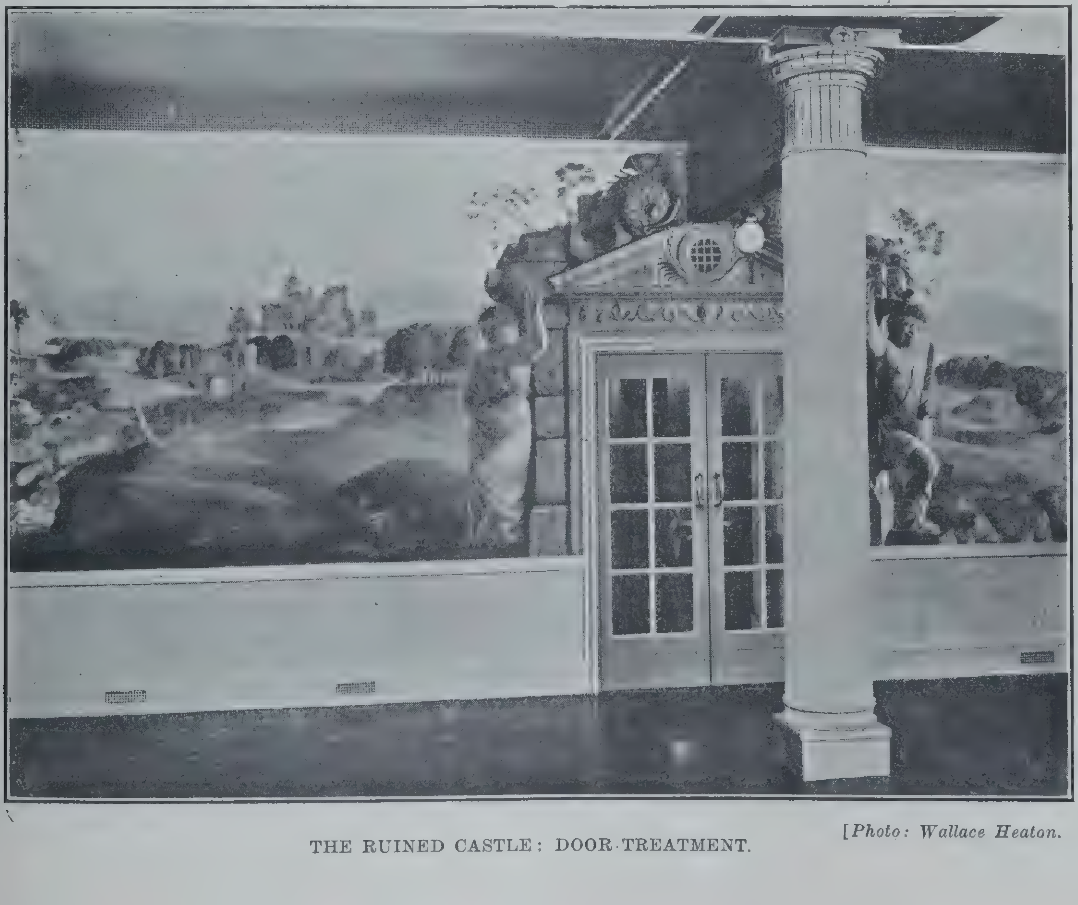
[*Photo: Wallace Heaton.*

RETURN OF THE HUNTERS AND VIEW OF THE HOME PARK: DOOR TREATMENT.

o an harmonious whole. Particular attention uld be directed to the classic citadel from which hunting party emerges, and after its travels urns to again. While it may be admitted that Mr. istler has plagiarised without a blush, the spire St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Wren's monument, and elegant curved frontage from Park Lane being spicuously in evidence, the fact remains that we e here a composition in continuous architecture of ite unusual distinction. The *motifs* of the Renais- ce are used with knowledge and discernment, and several façades are grouped together in such a nner that their urban quality, while properly insisted upon, is accompanied by the maximum variety of form.

A Triumph of Perspective.

So much for the architectural theme itself, but it must also be remarked that as a technician in the art of perspective Mr. Whistler has achieved a rare feat in taking a re-entrant corner of a room and producing the illusion of a block of buildings, with its angle set in an exactly contrary direction. The obvious method of overcoming this difficulty of the difference in wall planes would have been to introduce at this point a representation of a building having itself a re-entrant

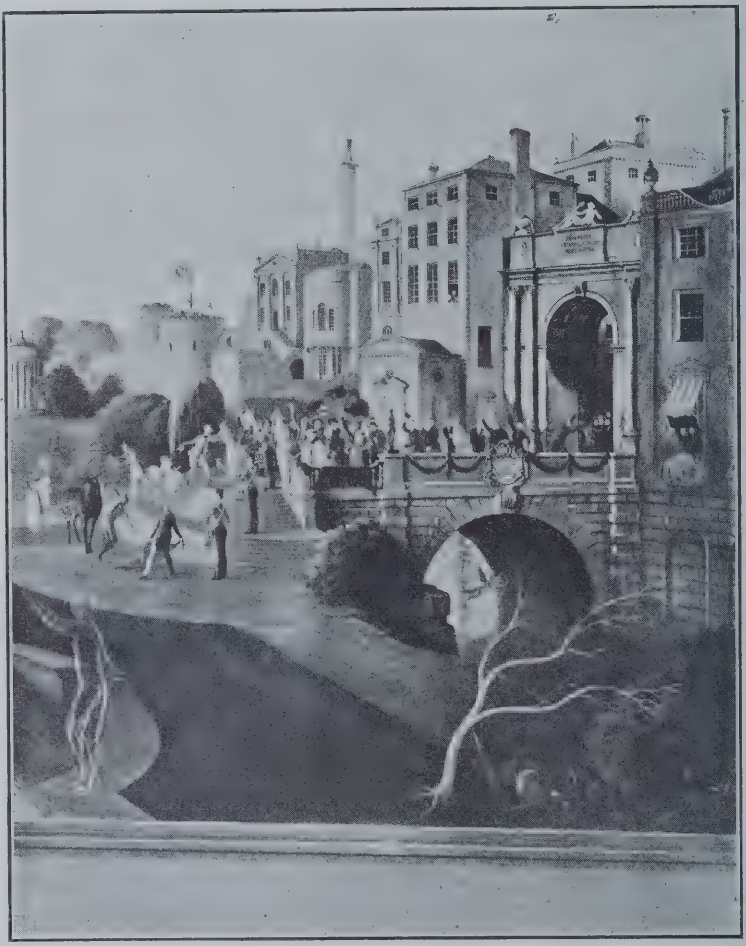


THE RUINED CASTLE: DOOR TREATMENT. [*Photo: Wallace Heaton.*

angle, with façades in planes parallel to the walls of the room itself. Boldly rejecting this course, Mr. Whistler has produced a pictorial paradox which is justified by its complete success. A further examination of the architectural element in the subject of these wall paintings reveals a little further on a delightful hill town, showing a cluster of classic buildings almost uniformly white in tone, among which a dome, a tower, and a spire, are conspicuous features.

OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE DESIGN.

The artist has fully realised the charm of the Italian hill town, consisting as it does of a compact agglomeration or urban buildings set in immediate contrast with unspoilt country. Mr. Whistler has no truck with suburbia, and understands that the pleasantest pictorial effects can be obtained by the juxtaposition of fairly continuous architectural groups, with fields, verdure or green hills, rather than by mixing up town and country in an undistinguished hotch-potch. Progressing across lovely scenery, with blue mountains and a variety of trees delicately rendered, we pass a ruined castle and a replica of Wilton Bridge in a state of unhappy dilapidation. Then we arrive at the distant Orient, where pagodas and elegant scarlet semi-circular bridges dominate the landscape. Here, again, the classic architecture of wood is portrayed with delicacy, and we feel that Mr. Whistler has had no difficulty in adapting it to his pictorial purpose. We next proceed past scenery devoid of architectural incident, to the grand finale of the composition, where the hunting party, bringing trophies of the chase, receive the congratulations of the townsfolk. Drummers in scarlet livery stand on the steps of the portal, while a self-conscious little girl presents a bouquet.



[Photo: Wallace Heaton.

RECEPTION AT THE END OF JOURNEY.

A special feature in the composition is the treatment of the door and window openings. The former are given architectural surrounds in the Renaissance style, the entrance to the refreshment room being guarded by stout Carytides of humorously repulsive visage, while the three window openings are cleverly rendered inconspicuous by being made to appear as apertures belonging to features which are part of the picture itself. The dimensions of the room are 50 feet by 30 feet, while the painting is 8 feet deep. The five ugly stanchions down the middle of the room, which were formerly exposed, have been cased in canvas and converted into columns, with decorative capitals and bases. Mr. Lionel Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., was responsible for the architectural treatment.

While the architectural element in the subject is so admirably rendered, this does not blind us to the skill with which the two other elements, namely, the human figure and natural scenery, contribute to the success of these remarkable mural decorations. There is no space here to do justice to the element shapes of trees and hills, the rivers, mountains, grottos and other natural and artificial features of scenery here portrayed, nor yet to the vivacious humans, dressed in s many different styles, yet, strange to say, not inharmoniously, who take part in the comedy which th artist has conceived. It is sufficiently established tha Mr. Rex Whistler is a highly accomplished painter and it may be hoped that he will be given many mor opportunities for th exercise of his talent

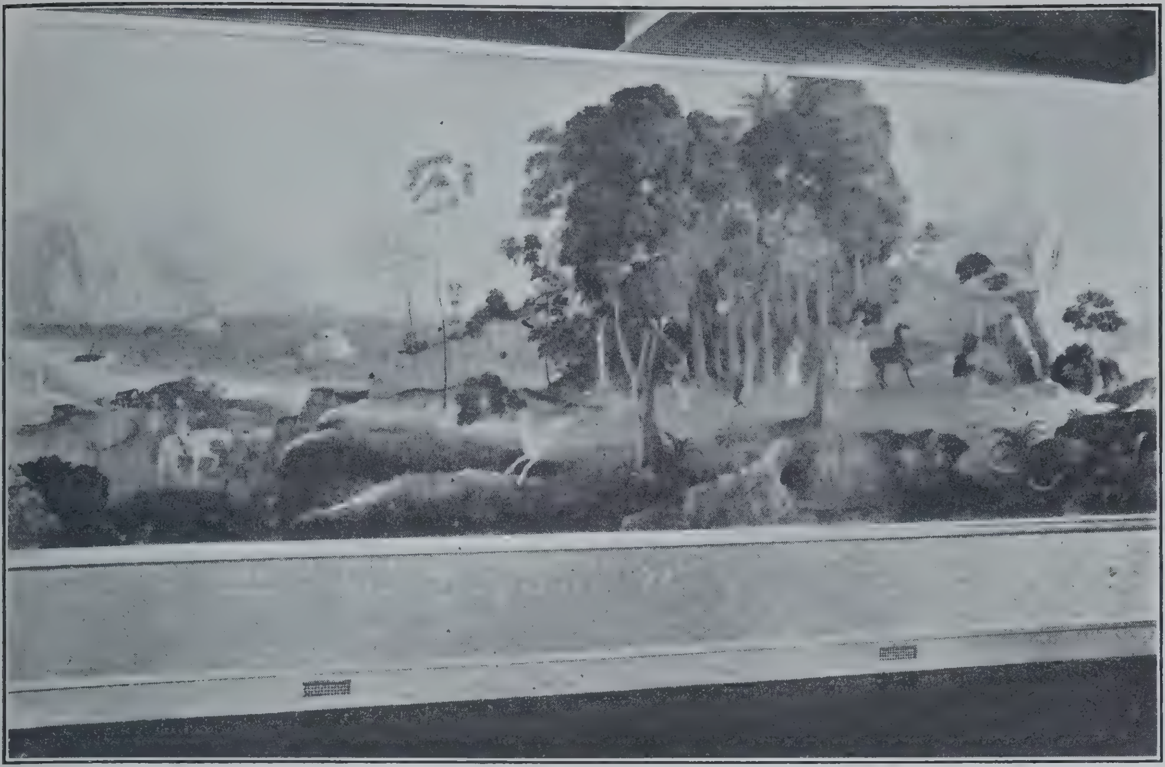
A NEW METHOD OF REMUNERATION.

It is noteworth that he was engage upon a definite salar of five pounds a wee during the year-and-a-half in which he wa occupied with th work, and thi arrangement ma possibly herald a ne method of remuneration for artists. I may sound commercial that paintin should be paid for b the time taken t execute it, but as bot Lord D'Abernon an Mr. Bernard Sha pointed out at the unveiling ceremony las week, the system ha manifold advantage in that it gives to th artist the status of craftsman who is no afraid to take off hi coat and do the bes he can for a remuneration which at leas secures for him th necessities of exis ence. There can b no doubt that youn painters would mor often be employed if patrons were not deterred b the fear that prohibitive prices would be charge There seems nothing remarkable in the proposal whe it is considered that architects, good, bad and indifferent, adhere for the most part to a unifor standard of fees.

Competition News

New Masonic School for Girls

At a special court of the Royal Masonic Institutio on Monday last it was decided to institute a compet tion, on lines approved by the R.I.B.A., for desig for a new school at Rickmansworth to accommodat 400 senior girls. Five premiums—£750, £500, £40 £300 and £200—to be offered. Mr. H. V. Ashle F.R.I.B.A., to be the assessor. The new institutio is to consist of eight houses, connected by a covere cloister; also swimming-baths, a central hall and othe requirements of a public school to be provided.



[*Photo: Wallace Heaton.*

GENERAL HUNTING SCENE IN JUNGLE: PANEL TREATMENT.

Coming Events

December 9.—Town Planning Institute: General eting at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, V.1., when a paper will be read by Dr. R. Schmidt, rector of Town Planning for the Ruhr Region, on Regional Planning in the Ruhr." 6 p.m.

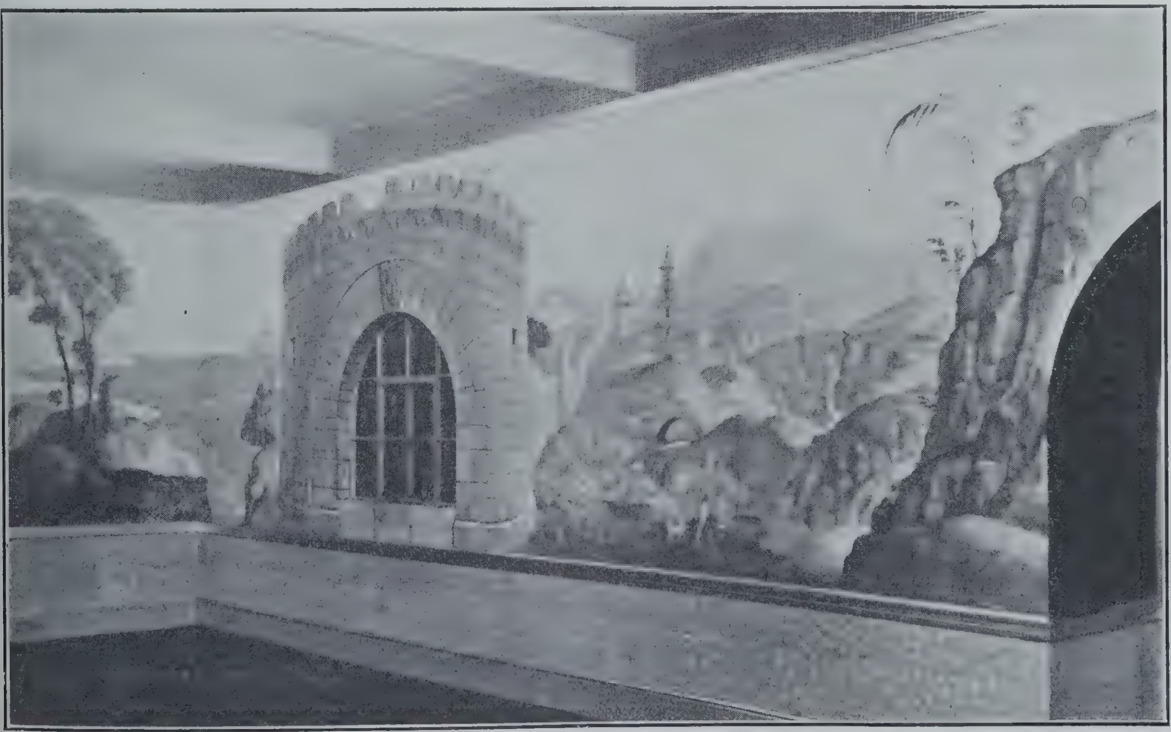
December 13. — The Illuminating Engineering ciety: Lecture by Mr. J. L. H. Cooper, B.A., M.I.Mech.E., on "An Investigation of Electric ghting in the Engineering Industry."

December 13.—The College of Estate Management: cture by Mr. John G. Kay, M.I.N.A., M.I.S.E., on The Influence of Aluminous Cement on Modern ncrete Practice." 5.30 p.m.

December 14.—Northern Architectural Association: Lecture by Mr. B. Cayley, F.R.S.A., F.I.B.D., on "Modern Paint and Painting." 7.30 p.m.

December 15.—Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants: Meeting of the Midland Counties Division in the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce at 7.15, when Mr. E. L. Cotterill, L.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., will give a lantern lecture on "The Probable Building Materials of the Future."

December 16.—The London Society: Lecture, at 5 p.m. in the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts, 18 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2., on "King Henry VIII's Hall at Hampton Court" (illustrated by lantern slides), by Sir Frank Baines, F.R.I.B.A.



[*Photo: Wallace Heaton.*

CHINA AND THE GREAT WALL: CORNER TREATMENT.

NOTES IN BRIEF

Mr. J. C. Squire, the Hon. Secretary of the Stonehenge Preservation Society, announces that the second plot, 404 acres in area, which lies towards Amesbury, has now been bought, and the necessary isolation of Stonehenge further secured. It remains now to complete the scheme, by acquiring the third plot of 650 acres, north of the main Amesbury road, and for this £16,000 will be required, towards which subscriptions should be sent to the National Trust at 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.

* * *

The Italian Government has decided not to remove the tomb of Dante at Ravenna, although its present position is not the original place of the poet's burial. Several houses surrounding the tomb are to be removed, however, and their sites laid out as a garden, with cypress and poplar trees, within a containing cloister. The Church of San Francisco, where Dante was first buried, is also to be isolated by the removal of contiguous buildings, and the old convent which houses relics of the poet, is to be restored.

* * *

Mr. S. E. Winbolt, who has conducted explorations for Roman remains in the Home Counties for some years past, writes to *The Times* announcing the discovery of a Roman furnace for iron smelting close to Ridge Hill Manor, East Grinstead, the owner of which is Mr. Edgar Crookshank. The discovery was made by Mr. Ernest Straker, of Purley, who is making a study of the Wealden iron industry.

* * *

The scheme for a system of tube railways for Manchester, which a Committee of the Corporation has been considering, is likely to be abandoned as impracticable. The cost of the initial inner circle system, some 16½ miles in length, is estimated at just under £11,000,000, and the Committee is of opinion that neither now, nor at any future time, would the revenue be sufficient for the scheme to pay its way.

* * *

From an announcement of the Minister of Transport at the dinner of the London Shipping and Forwarding Agents' Conference last week, the next activity of this Department will be the gradual formation of a great outer circular road round London at a radial distance of 20 miles from Charing Cross. This would touch Tilbury on the east and St. Albans on the north. The necessity of some eventual means of communication, such as a tunnel under the lower Thames at Tilbury to link up with the southern half of the circle, is thus foreshadowed.

* * *

The present suspension bridge at Marlow having been declared inadequate to support present traffic needs, a new ferro-concrete bridge, faced with stone, is to be erected at a cost, including demolition of the old structure, of £70,000.

* * *

President Lincoln's ancestral connection with the County of Norfolk is to be commemorated, subject to the Norwich City Council being satisfied as to site and design, by the erection of a memorial. The American members of the Norfolk Pilgrim Society are proposing to raise funds for the purpose.

* * *

The Times reports the removal to America of a fine oak-panelled room, " one of the finest of the few remaining " of the times of James I, from The Grange, Broadhembury, Devon. The room has, for the time being, been reconstructed in the New York galleries of Messrs. Charles, of London.

The east wall of the Browning Hall, Walworth, built in 1789 and associated with the poet, has shown signs of unstability, and the building has been condemned as a dangerous structure. An appeal for £50,000 for rebuilding and extension of the Settlement is now being made.

* * *

A sub-Committee of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London has been considering the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic for the construction of " Ludgate Bridge," and is understood to be reporting strongly against the Commissioners' proposal.

* * *

A bronze tablet to the memory of Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musician, which has been subscribed for by admirers in New York, has been unveiled at a warehouse in East 20th Street in that city. The tablet records that the music of the " Pirates of Penzance " was composed " on this site during 1879."

* * *

An ancient pointed arch doorway has been discovered in the south wall of Llandyfeisant Church, Carmarthenshire, which stands in Dynevor Park, the seat of Lord Dynevor. The door, which was concealed by a thick mass of ivy, is stated to lead to a cell-like apartment.

* * *

£11,000 has been raised of the £19,000 required to complete the Scottish Churches' Memorial and Hospital at Jerusalem. The foundation stone of the church (St. Andrew's) and hospital was laid last May.

* * *

At a luncheon gathering recently of instructors in plaster work at technical schools in England and Wales, Mr. D. Crombie, Chairman of the National Association of Master Plasterers, said that the National Joint Council, set up in 1923, had done much to restore the ancient glories of the plastering industry, as it dealt not only with wages and conditions, but with everything relating to the improvement of the craft. The cost of plastering houses was less than that of providing covering for the floors, yet the plaster had to last as long as the house. There had been too much shoddy and scamped work, and the Joint Council was prepared to deal with the people who did it.

* * *

Monnow Bridge, the celebrated 13th-century bridge, with a gatehouse upon it, at Monmouth, has been pronounced unsafe. A scheme for a new bridge in another position is said to have been on foot for four years past, and several houses have been purchased and pulled down for the purpose. The Ministry of Transport has, however, expended its available funds for the area on other road work; and the County Council are apparently taking no action. In the meantime, the bridge, scheduled as an ancient monument, may collapse unless relieved of the present heavy traffic and repaired.

* * *

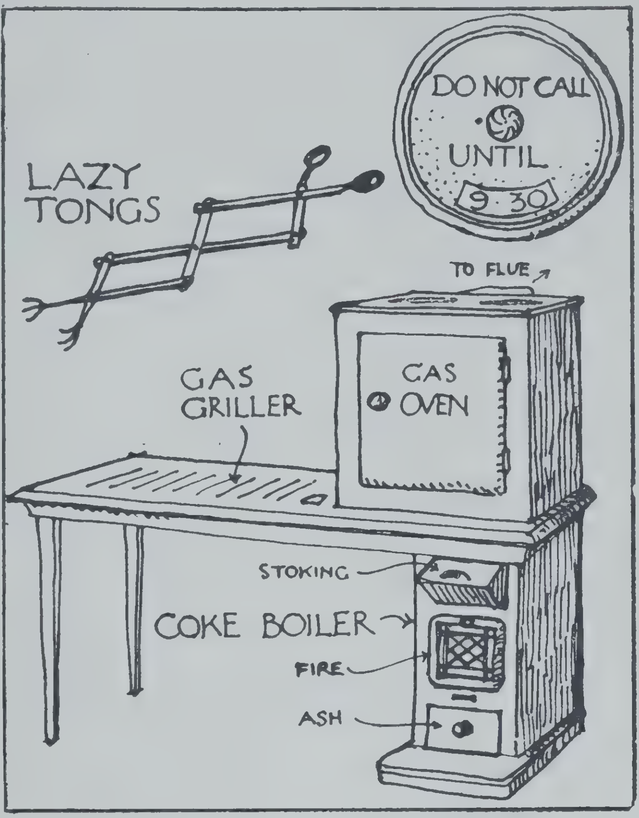
The Swedish Government have made a grant of 100,000 kroner towards the cost of building a crematorium temple in Helsingberg. The architect is Professor Ragnar Ostberg, who designed the Town Hall at Stockholm. The temple will be magnificently situated in the Palso Forest, and already two years' work has been carried out in the development of the grounds by unemployed men by arrangement with the Unemployment Commission.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—XI

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Lazy Fittings.—That, of course, is not the popular me for them—" Labour-saving appliances " is the re euphemistic term commonly applied in the pre- it day. They were more direct in our grandfathers' ys when perhaps the earliest of the series took shape d was named the lazy tongs—the principle remains shrined in the collapsible gate, but originally was a vice by which a person remaining seated at a com- table distance from the fire could manipulate coal.

It is to the lesser conveniences that I now apply the me—not the serving-hatch-cum-china cupboard, nor soiled-linen chute, nor even the nickel easy-clean , but the various minor articles which may be ught and affixed to viate unnecessary oping or to make sier certain common quirements.



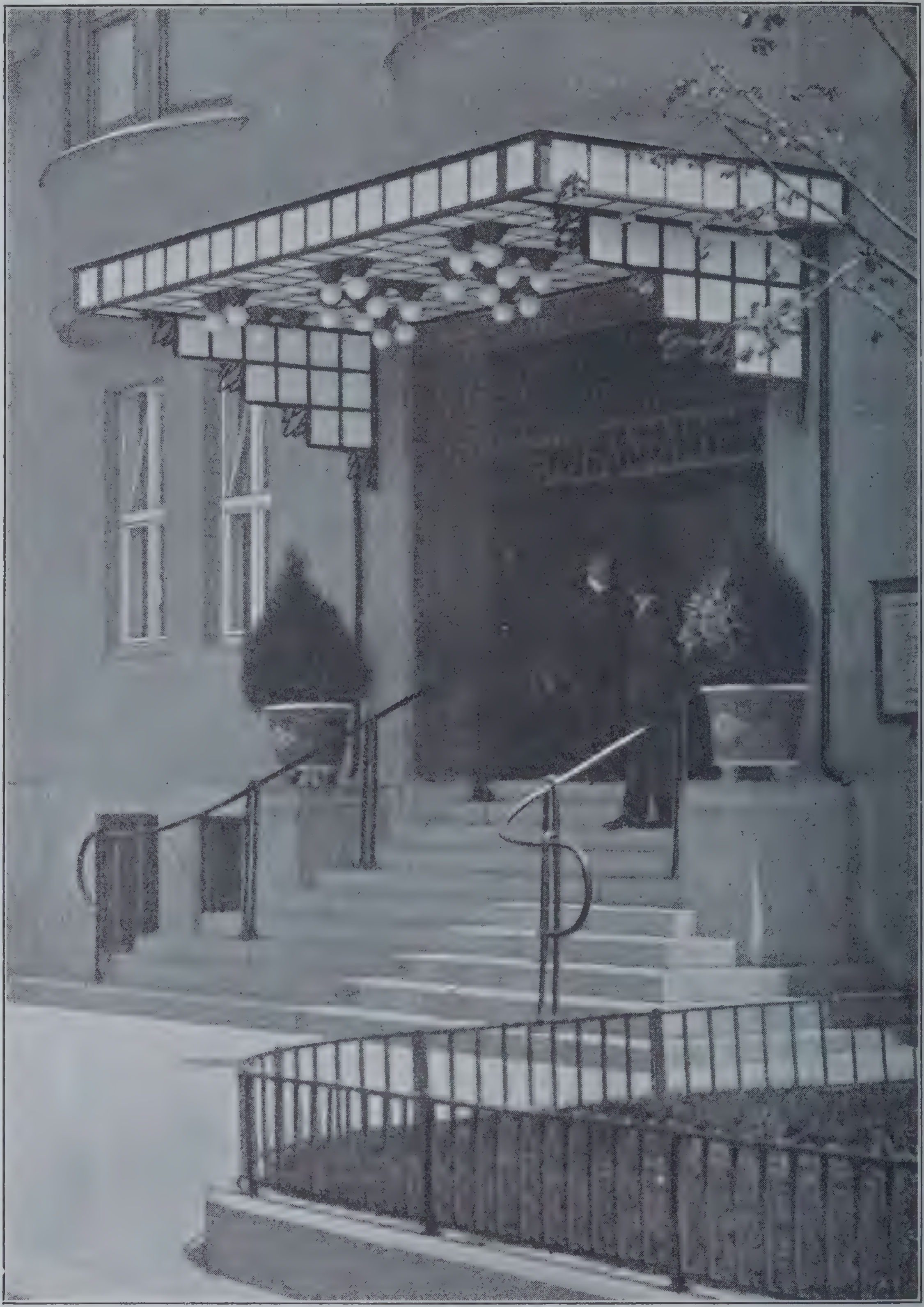
Among such, the most using which I have uck is the " Morning ll " Indicator. This a sightly appliance, inches in diameter, signed to be fixed to lroom doors and to licate the hour at ich the occupant sires to be roused. It obtainable either in t, silver, or ivorine, th an ample range of ling times, and, as the entors' leaflet naively ys: " Hostesses will d that this invention ll prevent their doors ng mutilated by ests pinning notices them." With a know- lge of the practical- king proclivities of the ung, it is also an- unced that a special del to lock the dial m within the room n be supplied. The fitting is obtainable through ssrs. Osborne & Co., 1, and 1a, Grafton Street, W.1.

While on the subject of doors, the usefulness of a or-holder which will retain the door open in any sired position by a touch of the foot, and as readily ease it by a further touch, does not need em- asising. This is a common necessity, especially on droom doors, and while there are many ugly and ne attractive loose stop-weights which will prevent door either opening or closing (but not both) more an a certain amount, a device which at will holds against movement in both directions at a given sition is not only more convenient, but saves many ngs. The fitting consists of a metal plunger with ides and catch, tipped by a rubber stud which on essure engages with any floor surface. Several ms by different makers are on the market.

The pedal opener to the domestic oven door, which now fitted by several makers of cooking stoves, is a st useful accessory, as persons using an oven not commonly have both hands occupied when desiring open the door to insert a heavy dish. Periodically woman writer vents her scorn on the long-suffering hitectural profession at large (who are only men- ned by such to be blamed) because gas ovens of e " crouching " type are still generally used in the small house, whereas the elevated type in which griller and oven are side by side on a table-like base are now available. Women writers are particularly prone to ask petulantly why this, that and the other are not provided (we have recently had a fresh ebullition in a popular evening paper), neglecting all thought of the cost in one way or another of providing or modifying in accordance with their special desires. The raised gas cooker is a case in point. Neglecting for the moment the considerable excess in cost of this type over the ordinary one, it cannot be overlooked that it occupies double the space. It has always seemed to me a pity that this should be so and, as it seems, needlessly. The customary provision for the small house where facilities exist is now a gas cooker and a coke boiler. With the ordinary griller-above-oven type of stove, cooker and boiler stand comfortably side by side in a space 3 ft. 9 in. wide. With the elevated cooker a space of 6 ft. for cooker and boiler is needed—and this can hardly be afforded in the modern portmanteau kitchen where wall space is so valuable. I cannot see why the coke boiler should not be placed beneath the elevated gas oven, somewhat in the manner of the annexed sketch, and it might even be possible to cause the hot gases from the boiler to circulate through an outer jacket around the sides and back of the oven so as to maintain it at somewhere near cooking temperature. The drawback has been that makers of gas cookers have not generally been makers of boilers also, and as, either with or without the intimate connection that the hot jacket idea establishes, close co-ordination is necessary for successful joint use, the essential contact has been lacking. There are, however, in consequence of present groupings, firms who make both, and the scheme outlined above is commended to their notice.

The gas poker for firelighting is another instance of the labour-saving device which is worthy of more general adoption. It is becoming usual to have gas brought to a point adjacent to each fireplace in case gas fires should be installed. Such a point affords the opportunity to kindle a coal fire without " laying " in the ordinary sense and dispensing entirely with paper and wood. If it is desired to burn coke or anthracite in an open grate the gas-poker or torch is much the best means of ignition, and this is so far recognised in a new open firegrate introduced by the " Glowworm " boiler people that a gas-jet lighter is fitted as part of the grate.

The King has consented to open next summer the new buildings of University College, Nottingham, the cost of which has been defrayed by Sir Jesse Boot. Mr. P. Morley Horder is the architect.



THE AMELIA BATHS, VIENNA: DETAIL OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

A MUNICIPAL BATHING ENTERPRISE

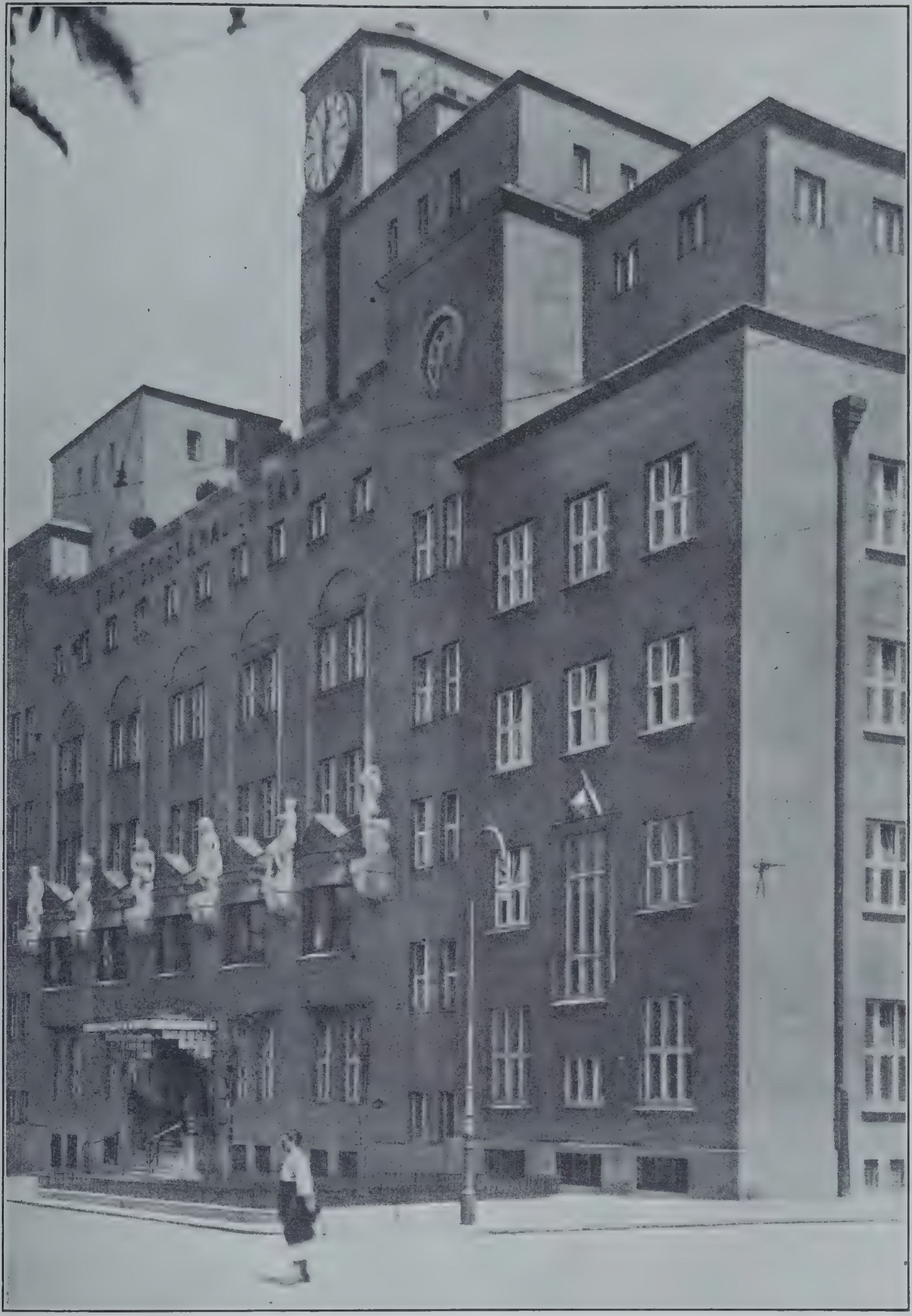
The New Amelia Baths, Vienna

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. Yerbury.

In the new municipal swimming-baths which have just been completed by the City of Vienna, the township can pride itself on having carried out one of the finest establishments of its kind in Europe.

The Government of Vienna has, since the War, devoted itself with particular diligence to the task of catering for the working-classes; in fact, its whole social policy seems to have been directed towards the introduction of improvements of all kinds, not only in the realm of housing, but in the building of schools, social centres, and so forth. The municipality justifies the heavy burden of expenditure which it has undertaken in this recent work on the ground that the health of the people is one of the first cares of government, and that it should be the duty of public bodies to ensure that the younger generation will not suffer under the handicap of poor living conditions and the lack of recreational facilities which pertained in Vienna up to this era of post-war improvement.

Amongst the means for the improvement of public health which have justified themselves historically, the great popular bathing establishments take a first



THE AMELIA BATHS, VIENNA: THE PRINCIPAL FACADE.

e in importance, and the Viennese have the best recedents for laying out the great new Amelia hs on a scale which might almost be described as sh. In the first place, there is no doubt that lic baths can be rather desolating places when they not properly finished and equipped, and it is quite eless to expect bathers to cultivate a taste for ts, not to mention a fondness for personal cleanli-, unless they are offered not only every practical venience, but also surroundings which make them that the baths are a place to enter with joy and e with regret. Unquestionably the Roman pre-nt has been evoked in Vienna, and the muni-lity has had in mind the great Thermae, which heir superior equipment encouraged the highest dard of physical culture for the people.

France some of the latest bathing establishments have been remarkably well carried out as regards ample dimensions, light and airy architectural treatment, and even a hint of opulence in the spaciousness of the planning. After all, the cinema, which is an essentially popular institution, has reached a high degree of comfort, and it seems quite reasonable that other popular recreational buildings, such as baths, should be laid out on equally generous lines. The result of the care which has obviously gone into the design of the Amelia Baths will probably bear fruit later on as one of those factors which help in their own small way to build up a popular civic sense.

Public bathing in the countries of Central Europe has shown increasing popularity in the last twenty years, but at the beginning of the nineteenth century it had very much fallen out of favour. The Municipality of Vienna has, however, always encouraged bathing and swimming as a recreation and as a sport, and during the last five years has effected many reforms in creating facilities for free baths for children in the summer-time, and introducing douches as a standard part of school-building equipment. It has also encouraged the teaching of swimming in all schools where baths were available.

Several new baths have been carried out since 1919, including an enlargement of the existing Danube River Baths and the introduction of an air and sun bath. All these are open to the public at popular prices, and the result of this policy has been enormously to increase the attendance at the various bathing establishments in Vienna. The official figures show that in 1919 there was a total of 4,049,371 visitors at the baths, and that in the year 1925 the annual attendance had swollen to 6,393,341, which represents an increase of 57 per cent. in actual figures; as, however, the population of Vienna has decreased by about a quarter since 1913, the average of attendance per head of the population is very much larger than would appear from this comparison.

The Amelia establishment is not, of course, an open-air bath, for it is situated in a working-class district on a somewhat limited site. The big pool is, however, arranged to produce as nearly as possible an open-air effect, for it is covered over with a sliding glass roof which gives an open area of 98½ feet by 39⅜ feet, and it can be operated within a space of three minutes.

The Municipality of Vienna is extremely proud of this vast bathing establishment, and has issued an interesting booklet containing plans and illustrations, with a foreword describing the building and the frame of mind of those who were responsible for its creation. According to the pamphlet, it was desired to make the new bath one of the largest and most modern in Central Europe, a building which would attract universal attention and appreciation. In addition to providing every kind of medicinal, swimming and slipper baths, and a centre for aquatic sports, the moral effect of such a building was not forgotten, for, to use the words of the official description, the building is intended to be "a symbol of the uplift of the working-class towards the new culture."

AMELIA BATHS, VIENNA: SIDE ELEVATION DETAIL.

The plan of the building is simply and logically conceived, in spite of the apparent complexity arising from the large number of services of different kinds which had to be provided.

The grouping can roughly be divided into three main sections. The first contains the entire group of Turkish, slipper and medicinal baths, the administration and all the services connected with the various bathing groups; the second block comprises the large bath, with its attendants' cabins and services, while at the rear is the block containing the boiler-house and its accessories. The area of the plan was not a large one, and for this reason the building has been taken up several storeys, and communications tend to be vertical rather than horizontal, the cabins, for instance, for the various baths being in many cases on the floor immediately above the baths proper.

The establishment is divided into two sections, for men and women, and the planning is practically symmetrical round the central axis.

Entrance for both sexes is through a vestibule in the hall, which forms the base of the central tower to either side of this vestibule are short corridors which lead past ticket offices to the two staircases which serve the front block of the building of al floors. Bathers who are using the large pool pass straight along the main axis t a well-arranged double staircase which leads up to the bathers boxes arranged round the two galleries of the large swimming pool. For spectators, however there is a door which leads straight through to a raised dais.

In the front part of the building are the Turkish baths with their various rest rooms and attendants' rooms, which are situated on the ground floor The actual changing rooms fo the Turkish baths are arranged on the first floor, however, and communication is internal by two staircases, which are used only by visitors to this section There are changing facilities fo 244 visitors to the Turkish baths.

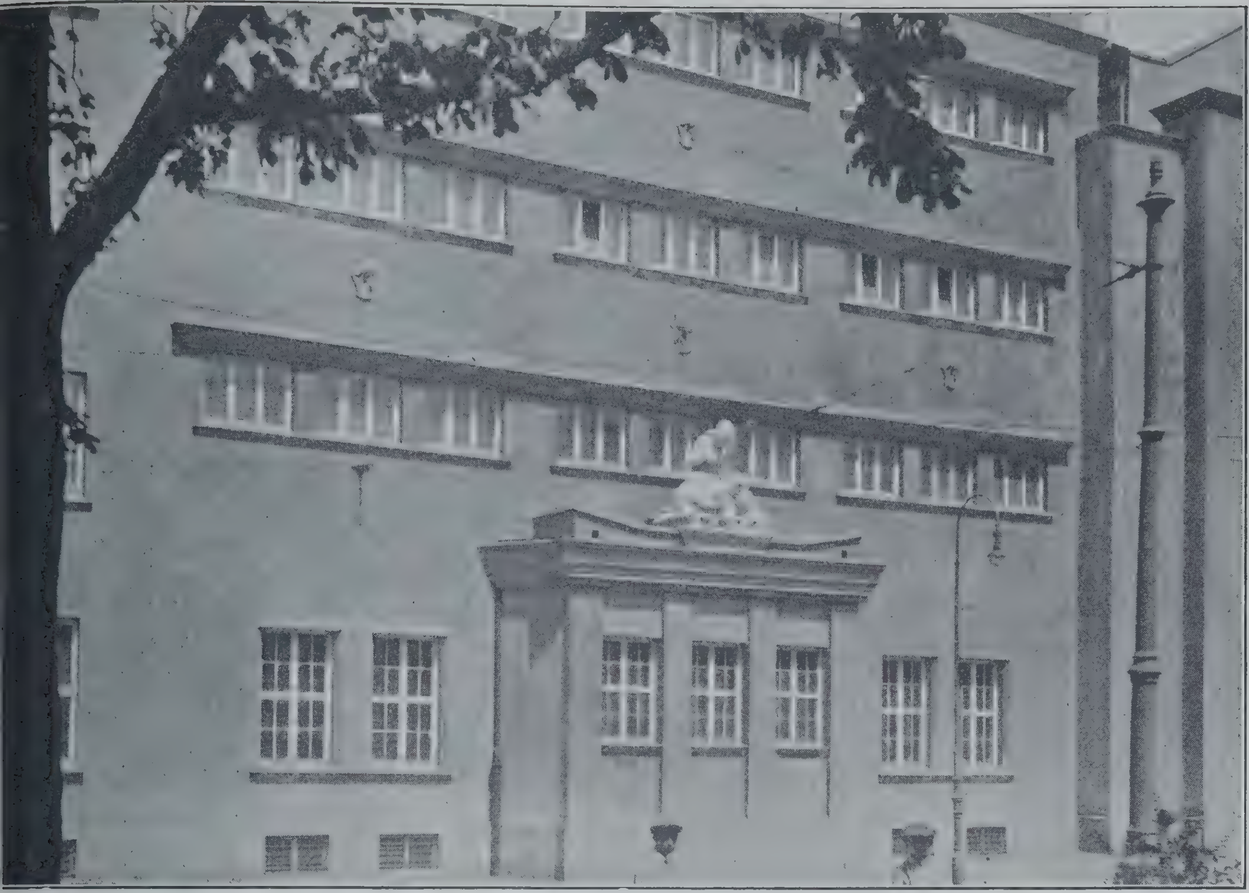
On this floor also are situated hairdressers' shops, which are available for all visitors to the establishment.

The second floor contains first class men's and women' douches, also a fairly larg slipper bath section for men and women, both of which ar reached from one lobby, of which are situated lavatories attendants' rooms, etc. In addition to the staircase which serves the men's and women' divisions there are also tw passenger lifts.

On the third floor are th second-class douches, divided into sections for men and boys and women and girls, while o the fourth floor is a section o cold water baths for men an women, with dressing and othe accommodation, together with a cold room, massage room, and various services. On this floo also are various medicinal baths, sitz baths and slippe baths, constructed of oak, for water treatment, an a certain number of electrical and other baths. Als at this level are roof terraces and rest rooms for thos visitors who are taking the water treatment.

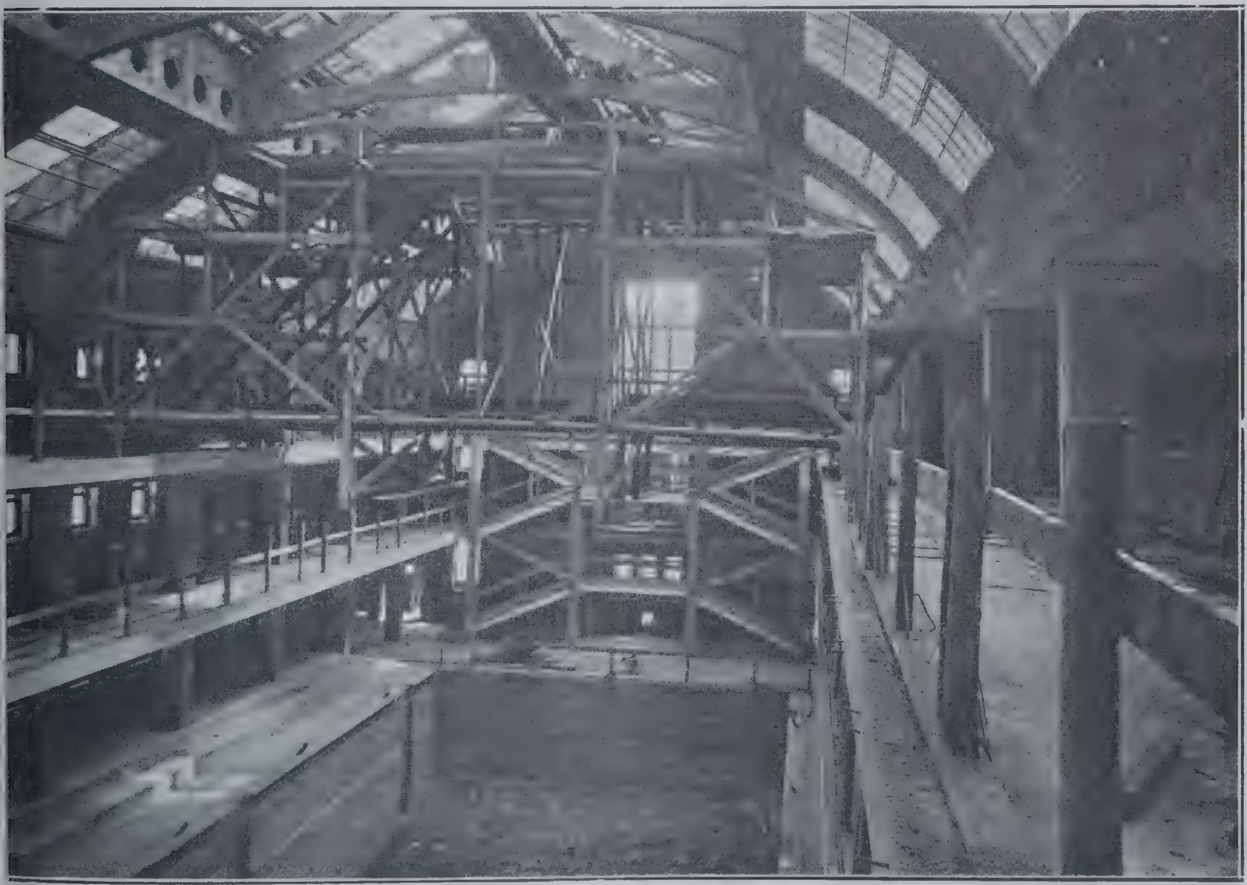
The fifth floor has accommodation for sun and ai baths for the men's and women's sections, and also medicinal bath in the same category. The terrace are partially grass covered, and are extremely wel arranged with tables, wicker chairs, etc., for lounging, and a line of stretcher beds for enjoying th sun treatment.

Three storeys above the roof rises the tower, whic is such a prominent feature of the elevation. It contains the hot and cold supply tanks and the clock.

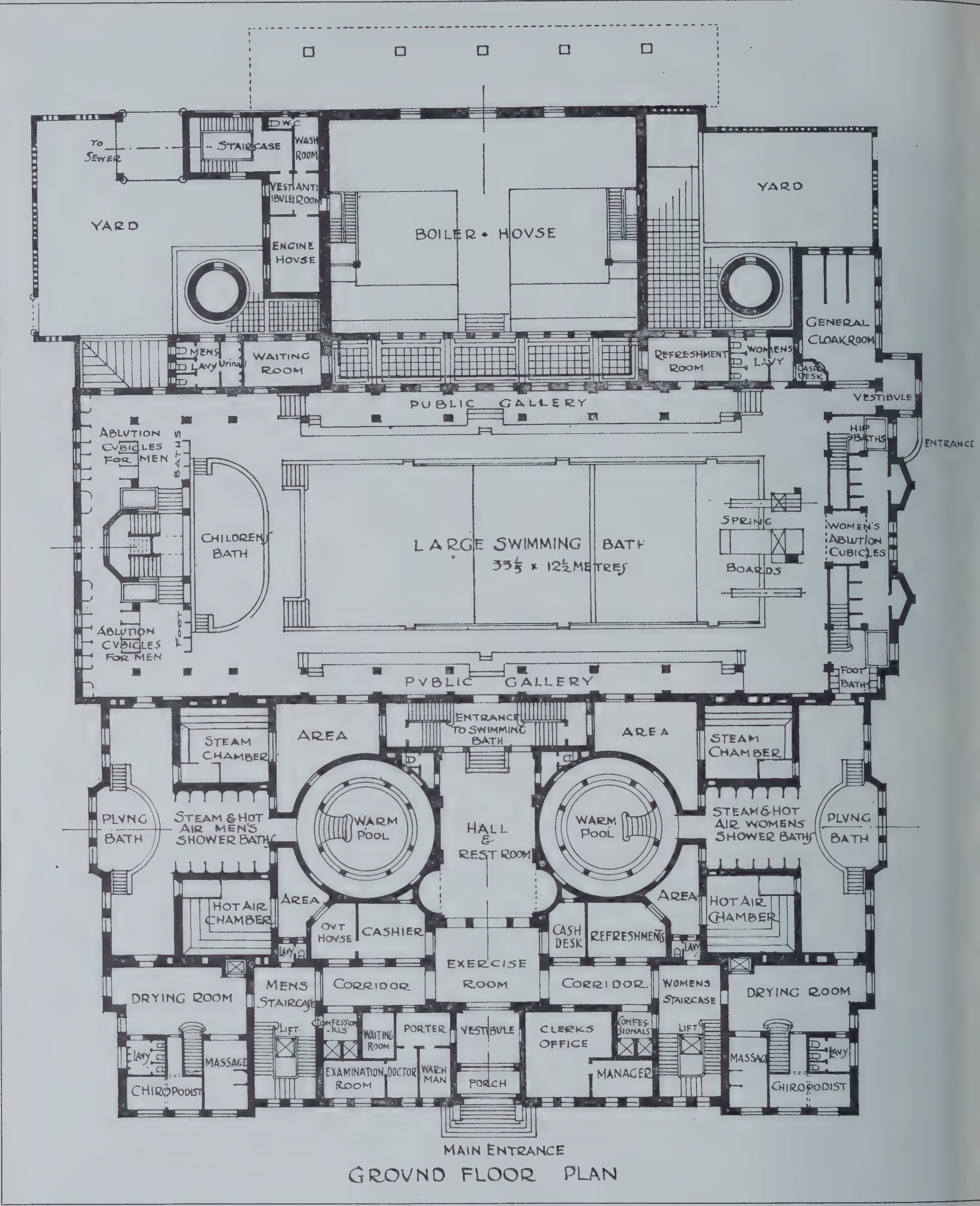


A DETAIL OF THE SIDE ELEVATION.

3y far the most interesting part of the baths is main swimming-pool, of which we show a tograph taken during its erection. It is fine hall, with a reinforced concrete roof, large portion, as previously mentioned, being movable. The actual swimming-pool measures 109⅓ feet by 41 feet, so that three lengths of the baths provide for the 100 metres event. In width there is space for six competitors side by side, and on the bottom of the bath are the customary



A VIEW SHOWING THE GREAT SWIMMING HALL UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
AMELIA BATHS, VIENNA.

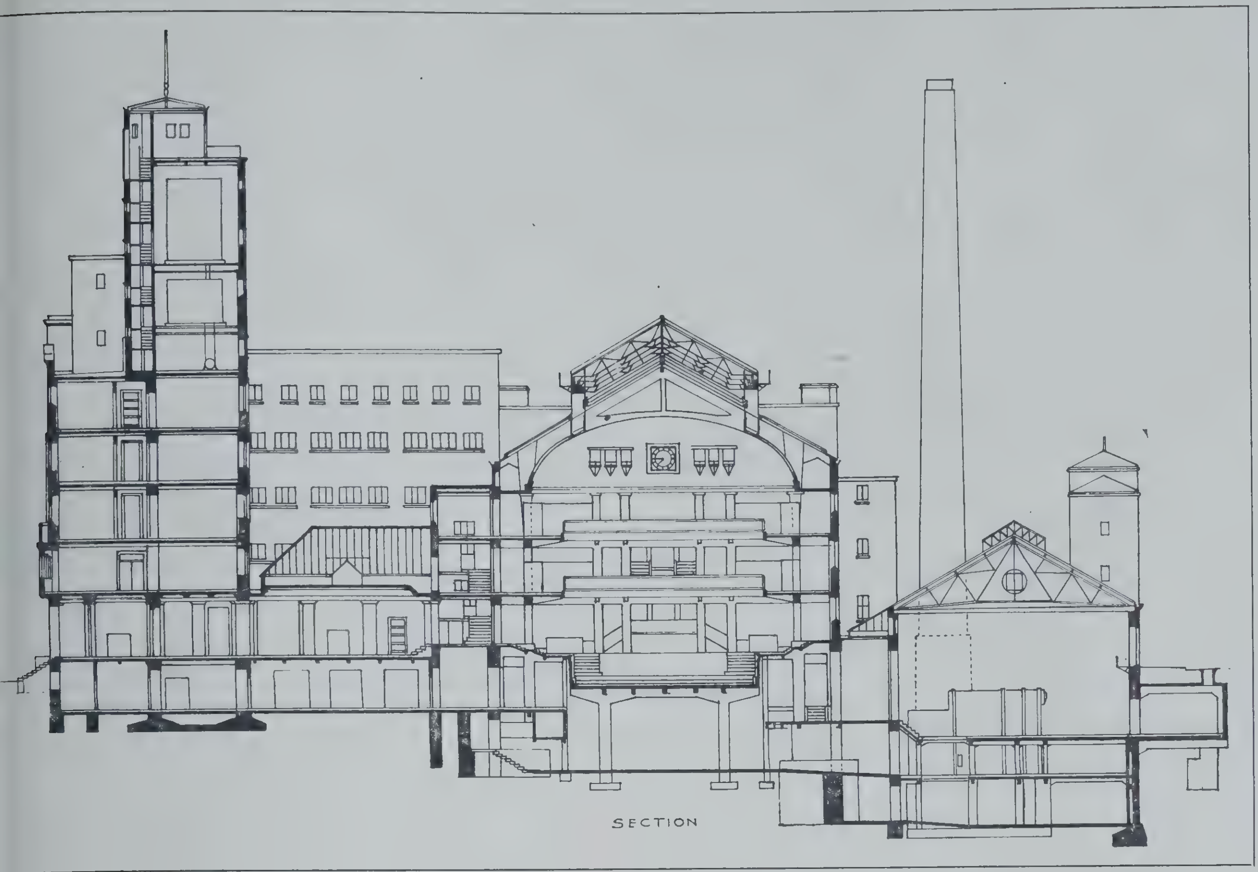


AMELIA BATHS, VIENNA.

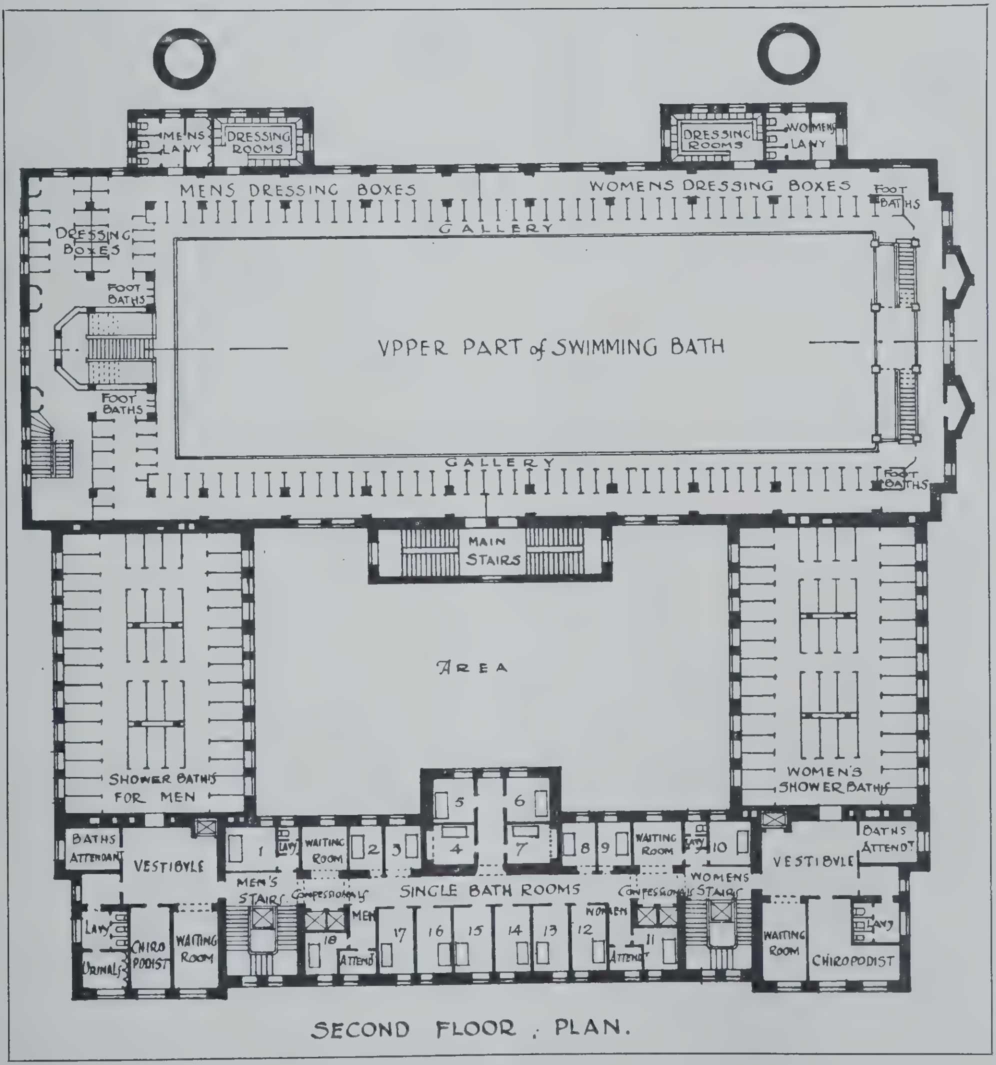
guiding lines. At one end of the big pool is a separate small pool for children, 39⅜ feet by 16½ feet, and balancing this at the other end is the spring board and diving platform, which is a very complete piece of equipment. The depth at the deepest point for the diving is 15 feet 9 inches, sufficient for the high dive. The slope of the pool is fairly sharp up to about the centre of the bath, and after that is almost horizontal for the whole of the shallow end.

The greatest care has been taken in arranging for the dressing accommodation, and it has been schemed in such a way that corridors and rooms used by bathers with bare feet are not traversed by those entering or leaving the baths and wearing boots. The visitors arrive by corridors behind the bathing boxes, and enter the cabins at the rear, leaving them throug a door on the other side; each cabin, therefore, has tw doors, the boxes being situated in the galleries. Th pool itself is approached by a staircase, adjacent t which are footbaths and showers, the use of whic is compulsory. As it is found, however, that in spit of all precautions there is a tendency for bathers t omit these preliminaries, the floor at the pool leve at the foot of the staircase has been countersunk sufficiently to supply a shallow footsplash, which bather must traverse; in this way there can be no possibl avoidance of the footbath. With all the bathin facilities of the establishment simultaneously in use there is accommodation for about 1,300 persons.

(*Continued on page* 903.)



CROSS SECTION



AMELIA BATHS, VIENNA.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Concrete and Reinforced Concrete

Being excerpts from a paper read by Mr. T. H. Bryce, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., at a recent meeting of the Northern Architectural Association.

The author referred first to the B.S.S. Specification for Portland Cement, and the requirements of its latest edition, published in 1925. He drew a distinction between the terms "rapid-hardening" and "quick-setting." There is practically no difference between the initial setting times of ordinary Portland cement and rapid-hardening cements and their use does not demand any greater speed in mixing and placing. These cements are of two types, the first being a Portland cement which obtains its rapid-hardening qualities principally from the extreme fineness to which it is ground, the residue on a 180 × 180 sieve being about .3 per cent.

The second type of rapid-hardening cement is marketed under various trade names: "Ciment Fondu," "Electric Cement," "Lightning Cement," etc., and although containing the same constituents as Portland cement, the proportions of these are different. Its discovery as a quick-hardening cement can almost be described as accidental, in so far as it was the result of research work carried out with a view to discovering a cement which would resist the attack of sea-water. It is not particularly new, having first been discovered or invented in France in 1908, although not marketed until ten years afterwards, the interval being employed in subjecting it to accelerated tests. These tests have given conclusive proof that the cement is actually acid resisting, and that concrete made with aluminous cement will not deteriorate when exposed to sea-water action. Where speed of completion is the paramount consideration, such as road work in busy centres, piling work, tunnel work, etc., its use can nearly always be justified.

Sand and aggregates should be dense, hard and clean, and, where the resultant concrete is subject to water action, insoluble. Cleanliness is of major importance, as a coating of organic matter will tend to prevent the mechanical bonding between the aggregates and the cement.

In reinforced concrete work the coarse aggregate is generally specified to be of assorted sizes, varying from $\frac{1}{8}$-inch minimum to $\frac{3}{4}$-inch maximum.

The limitations of size for different classes of work may be considered purely as a matter of convenience in working and the conditions under which the concrete is to be placed. In reinforced concrete members where the space between bars is generally a matter of inches only, it is manifestly unwise to use large aggregates, while there is no need to go to the expense of obtaining materials crushed to a maximum size of, say, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch for non-reinforced sections of considerable thickness. Generally, it might be laid down that the larger the stone the better the concrete, but the maximum size must be chosen after a careful consideration of the conditions under which the concrete is to be placed.

The majority of specifications for concrete work require the measurement of the loose materials to be made by volume. The regulations of both the R.I.B.A. and the London County Council adopt this method of proportioning. The specification relating to works designed on the Hennebique System, while adopting the volume method of measurement so far as the aggregate and sand are concerned, specifies the amount of cement to be used by weight. The sizes of the sand and aggregate measuring boxes are therefore determined according to the unit of weight in which the cement is received upon the work. The weakness of the volume method of measuring the cement lies in the fact that the cement may be so loosely shovelled into the gauge box as to weigh only 70 lb. per cubic foot, or it may be so tightly packed as to weigh 120 lb. per cubic foot. Somewhere within this range of 70 per cent. will be found the actual amount of cement going into the finished concrete. It will be agreed that the possible range is extremely undesirable and constitutes a strong argument for the measurement of the cement by weight.

There is also a clause in the Hennebique Specification which requires that where the proportion of voids in the aggregate exceeds 50 per cent., the volume of sand and cement shall be proportionately increased, the object being to maintain the strength and density of the concrete when an abnormal percentage of voids is present in the aggregate.

Water used for mixing concrete should be fresh and free from earthy, vegetable and organic matter, acids, etc.; in effect, it should be fit to drink. It should be remembered that the strength of a concrete of given materials and proportions decreases as the amount of water content increases, and consequently the amount of water used should be as small as possible consistent with the nature of the work in hand. Concrete for reinforced concrete work will generally need to be wetter than concrete placed in bulk, as it has to be worked round the steelwork and between the sides of moulds of small dimensions.

In place of such descriptive terms as "dry," "wet," "quaking," "plastic," etc., all more or less vague, a new method of measuring the consistency of concrete is coming into use. This is known as the "slump" test. To make the slump test, a metal cone 12 inches high with a top 4 inches in diameter and bottom 8 inches in diameter, and fitted with handles for lifting, is filled with concrete successively placed in layers 4 inches deep, each well rammed. The slump is the amount of settlement in inches which takes place in the concrete when the mould is removed. The slump test is a check upon the consistency of the concrete and is a means of regulating the amount of added water, which, if uniformity is to be obtained, should vary with the initial water content of the sand and aggregate. Excess water results in porous concrete and prevents successful bonding of new concrete to old. Floors laid of very wet concrete will generally prove to be dusty owing to the excessive amount of laitance or cement scum which is worked up to the surface by trowelling or screeding.

Working Stresses.

The first regulations for the design of reinforced concrete works were drawn up by the R.I.B.A. and issued in 1911, and were followed by the regulations of the London County Council in 1915. Owing to the general acceptance of the latter regulations it is a matter for regret that the issue of the revised regulations is so long delayed. Designers in reinforced concrete have for many years felt that the stresses laid down in the existing codes, in view of the improved quality of cement and in the generally improved methods of concrete manufacture, are too conservative to allow of full advantage being taken of the material.

The L.C.C. Regulations allow a maximum working stress of 600 lb. per square inch on a 4.2.1 concrete, which under test develops a minimum strength of 1,600 lb. per square inch at 28 days, or, say, $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the ultimate strength at 28 days. In view of this the following figures of tested concrete cubes are interesting. The cubes were in all cases made from concrete which was to be actually used in the work and not specially mixed for testing purposes.

At the new bridge at Berwick-on-Tweed the average crushing strength of six cubes was 3,140 lb. per square inch, the proportions being as follows:

7 cubic feet of aggregate in the proportion of 50 cent. whinstone and 50 per cent. gravel, 13½ cubic t of sand, and 6 cwts. of cement.

t the new Ouseburn Quay the average crushing ngth of six cubes was 3,060 lb. per square inch, proportions being 27 cubic feet of whinstone, cubic feet of sand, and 7 cwts. of cement.

n work carried out at Mickley by Messrs. The lustrial Constructions, Ltd. (the author had no con- tion with this work, the figures being supplied by vendors of the gravel and sand), the average crush- strength of two cubes was 2,375 lb. per square h at 28 days, the proportions being 4 parts of Tyne vel, 2 parts of Tyne washed sand and 1 part of d.

omputing the allowable working stress on the basis eady laid down, the following values might have n used for the works in question: Berwick Bridge, 30 lb. per square inch; Ouseburn Quay, 1,150 lb. square inch; Mickley, 890 lb. per square inch; ereas under the L.C.C. Regulations, the allowable ires are: Berwick Bridge, 630 lb. per square inch; seburn Quay, 650 lb. per square inch; Mickley, lb. per square inch.

here is another side to the picture, however, and ide which authorities and committees responsible the drawing up of regulations cannot ignore. This e can best be portrayed by the following instance. a large and important building certain floors were structed to the design of the author's firm and ording to the Hennebique Specification. Certain er floors were of the kind usually known as a uilder's floor," *i.e.*, a concrete floor reinforced with nesh reinforcement. Both the floors, theoretically, designed upon the same assumptions as to super- d and stresses upon the concrete and steel. The hor had occasion to question the suitability of the gregate used for the concrete of the floors, for the ign of which his firm were responsible, and the tractor agreed to the suggestion that test cubes uld be made, asking at the same time for tests on es made from the concrete used in the "builder's or." The results were interesting: The Hennebique es breaking at 1,600 lb. per square inch at 28 days, icating a concrete somewhat below the average, but hin the requirements of the L.C.C. Regulations; ile the cubes made from the concrete used in the uilder's floor" broke at 800 lb. per square inch. e proportion of cement to sand and aggregate was ctically the same in each case, the serious difference the ultimate strengths being mainly accounted for the quality of the aggregates used.

he factor of safety on the "builder's floor" based n the ultimate compressive strength of the concrete 28 days was practically nil. This case, from the hor's experience, is not an isolated one. Builders, the one hand, are very optimistic as to the value a little more cement to offset the dangers of un- table sands and aggregates, whilst the complacent itude of many architects upon the methods of con- te manufacture as carried out on building works ds to perpetuate slackness in this respect. Authori- , being fully aware of the dangers attendant upon eless selection of aggregates, haphazard methods measurement, arbitrary specifying of proportions, l inefficient mixing, naturally limit specified work- stresses to a very low figure, which still allow a r margin of safety even with low ultimate strength

ARCHITECTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF CONCRETE.

onsiderable attention is now being devoted to the hitectural possibilities of reinforced concrete, but at present time there are comparatively few struc- es of this type, apart from warehouses, industrial ildings and purely engineering structures, where material itself has been confidently and boldly displayed, the tendency having been to confine its use to purely structural members. Skeleton construction of reinforced concrete is common practice, the enclosing walls of brick, stone or terra-cotta being carried at each floor level, carrying no weight themselves, and functioning only as weatherproof curtains. This follows closely the method of steel frame building with the added advantages of greater protection against fire and corrosion and greater adaptability to the necessary bonding with masonry and brickwork. This type of construction will undoubtedly continue, but it cannot be denied that there is a strong and growing feeling amongst architects that reinforced concrete with its exceptional strength, monolithic character and plasticity, will result in the evolution of an entirely new type of architecture. Necessarily new, in so far as there is no traditional form to follow nor precedent to which the designer can refer if the full advantages of the material are to be utilised. For one with a purely engineering training, to whom structural requirements are of first importance, and who relies upon the exigencies of stress and strain to provide correct lines and satisfying proportions, it is difficult to predict exactly what form the new style of architecture will take. Even if the mental vision of the new style was vouchsafed to such a one the lack of architectural training would preclude its intelligible translation into words. Hence the author must content himself with stressing the necessity for originality and bold conception of design upon those whose vocation it is to present structures which are at once pleasing and demonstrative of the structural element.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons for the reluctance to adopt concrete façades has been its coldness and greyness, two factors which are not to any extent relieved by mouldings, cornices and other features of design. Most facing materials, however, require to be considered from the point of view of colour and texture, and why not concrete? Is it revolutionary to suggest that concrete may be considered as reconstructed stone or that the exposure of the stone particles is not violating the æsthetic sense, but is essentially a true revelation of a satisfactory building material. By the careful selection of sand and aggregates, both in relation to colour and size, excellent decorative effects can be obtained by brushing the face of the concrete while it is still green with a stiff wire brush and plenty of water, thus removing the surplus cement and laitance and exposing the aggregate. For industrial buildings a sufficiently pleasing effect can be obtained by the use of ordinary aggregate. For the best work, however, it will be necessary to use a specially selected aggregate for the face-work, which when exposed will harmonise with the colour of the surroundings. The thickness of this special facing may vary from ¾ inch to 2 inches, and the maximum size of the aggregate used will be from ¼ inch to ⅜ inch, mixed in the proportion of about three to one. If the grading of the special aggregate is satisfactory, there is no necessity to add sand. Where the addition of sand is required it must, of course, be chosen with due regard to colour. In some cases it may be necessary to add a pigment to the cement or alternatively use a coloured cement where it is essential that the cement should be indistinguishable from the aggregate.

The two varieties of concrete, the facing and the backing, are placed simultaneously, the method adopted being to place thin metal sheets the required distance from the outer shutter. The facing mixture and the ordinary mixture are then placed in position on each side of the metal plate and tamped, when the plates are raised, and a little further tamping bonds the separate mixes together. Chantry Bridge, Rotherham, was carried out on this principle, the specification requiring that the surface concrete should be 2 inches thick, wire brushed, and composed of

Mount Sorrel chippings and Bessecer sand. The cost of the facing in this case was 10s. per square yard.

As an alternative to the metal plate, wire netting sheets with a very small mesh could be placed between the forms. This would keep the separate mixes apart while being placed, but would allow them to bond with each other when tamped. The cost of the treatment varies with the type of aggregate used, whether coloured cements are necessary, and the thickness of surfacing required, but it may be taken as being between 6s. and 10s. per square yard.

For scrubbed finish only, where no special surface concrete is used, the cost may be taken at about 2s. per square yard, a further cost of 1s. per square yard being entailed if, after brushing, it is required that the surface shall be polished with a carborundum stone.

Various other types of finishes may be briefly enumerated as follows: Coloured washes either by using the coloured cements now marketed, or by adding pigments of the required colour to ordinary Portland cement and actual colouring of the concrete itself by the use of a coloured cement. Both these methods have to be used with care, particularly where the surfaces to be coloured have a large area, as in some colours it is difficult to obtain a uniform tint. Dalemain Bridge, situated in Dalemain Park on the main road between Penrith and Ullswater Lake, was satisfactorily constructed in coloured concrete of the same colour as the stonework of Dalemain Hall, which stands immediately behind the bridge. The colouring material was mixed with the ordinary cement by the contractor, and the ultimate result was quite satisfactory.

Cement rendering is not generally very satisfactory in this country, the rendering after a few years being inclined to peel off unless the work is exceptionally well done under favourable conditions. An easier and more satisfactory finish, providing the shuttering has stripped well, is simply to wash down the concrete with a cloth and very weak cement wash. The office building of Messrs. Arnott & Co., on Newcastle Quayside, was treated in this manner, and is a good example of this very simple method of finish.

Royal Tombs at Westminster Abbey

Being excerpts from a paper by Mr. A. Lawrence E. Tanner, M.A., F.S.A., read at a meeting of the Surveyors' Institution on Monday last.

Of these the most important is, of course, the great shrine of Edward the Confessor. It was made, as the inscription tells us, in 1268, by Peter, a Roman of the Cosmati family, at the command of Henry III.

The shrine itself is of purbeck marble, and was once covered with glass mosaics of which a few fragments still remain. At one end stood two twisted pillars supporting figures of the Confessor and the Pilgrim. These pillars have been displaced, and now, half-buried, support the reredos slab at the back of the altar. The top, or feretory, was of gold, but this disappeared at the dissolution of the monastery in 1540, and the existing wooden top (perhaps a copy of the original) was made by Abbot Feckenham during the short-lived revival of the monastery under Mary Tudor. The coffin rests in a recess above the niches on either side of the shrine, thereby enabling those who came to pray and be healed of their diseases to kneel right underneath it. There is a further curious point to notice about the shrine. On each side, immediately under the cornice and opposite to each other, are removable blocks of stone, and there seems little reason to doubt that these were deliberately made to enable objects to be passed from one side of the shrine to the other. These would touch the head of the coffin as they passed and thereby acquire peculiar sanctity.

It is difficult for us to imagine the magnificence and beauty of this shrine in its original state. Until the 15th century there would seem to have been no altar screen to hide it from any portion of the church, and the high altar, with the great gleaming shrine behind it, must have dominated the great church which Henry had built to the glory of God and in memory of the saintly King.

The tomb of Henry III occupies the middle bay on the north side of the Confessor's Chapel. It was designed by Peter the Roman, whom we have seen designed the shrine, and dates from about 1291. Like the shrine, it is composed of purbeck marble and mosaic work, and slabs of porphyry. On the north side much of the mosaic remains, and from one of the side chapels it is possible to get a very fair idea of a mediæval tomb in all its splendour. Seen from this spot the tomb is some 12 or more feet high, but it will be noticed that up to a point roughly corresponding with the reach of a man's arm the mosaic has entirely disappeared. It is easy to talk of vandalism, but no doubt bits of mosaic were cherished as sacred mementos, and we must not, perhaps, think too hardly of those who thus despoiled the tomb. More disreputable was the "John Bylson of Hull," who scribbled his name on the tomb in the 15th century. The gilt bronze effigy of the King is by William Torel. The face of the King is most interesting and remarkable, and, although conventionalised, would seem to aim at being an actual portrait. The lower portion of the tomb on the south side contains three open recesses in which were originally placed some of the relics.

Almost exactly contemporary with Henry III's tomb is that of his daughter-in-law, Eleanor of Castile, the wife of Edward I. The gilt bronze effigy by William Torel is, perhaps, the loveliest thing in the Abbey, and looking at it, it is not difficult to believe the words of a contemporary that in her "strife ever found a peacemaker, the oppressed protection, and the distressed sympathy." Edward was inconsolable at her loss, and he made large gifts to the Abbey which enabled Masses to be said for her soul, and candles to be kept continuously burning before the tomb for nearly 250 years. On the ambulatory side there are traces of a painting by Walter of Durham on the stonework, depicting a tomb with mourners and Edward himself kneeling in prayer to the Virgin Mary. Above is a beautiful wrought-iron screen, made by Thomas of Leighton Buzzard. This in course of time was removed, but was found and replaced in its original position by Sir Gilbert Scott.

In striking contrast to these three wonderful tombs is the perfectly plain slab of black purbeck marble, resting on a base of Caen stone, which marks the resting-place of Edward I. Its great size—for it is over 9 feet long—and the complete absence of decoration make it singularly impressive and no unworthy memorial of one who was essentially a man of action. It has been suggested that the tomb was left thus in accordance with the dying wish of the King that his bones should not be buried until Scotland was finally subdued, but more probably it was left unfinished by Edward's faithless and thriftless son. When the tomb was opened in 1774 the King's body was found to be perfectly preserved and to measure over 6 feet in length.

To Edward we owe the link which binds the living to the dead. The Coronation Chair, in which every sovereign has been crowned since Edward II, was made in 1300-1301 to enclose the Stone of Scone. The Chair, which is of oak, and cost £5 in those days, was elaborately painted by Master Walter, the king's painter, but little of his work now remains. It is only within the last hundred years or so that it has been properly treated; before then any might sit in it who would.

Building News in Parliament

Westminster, Wednesday, December 7.

'he Royal Commission on London Squares have ourned their public sittings until after Christmas, it is understood that further evidence will be rd when they re-assemble. Most of the evidence ady submitted has been in favour of the preserva- of the squares, and, for the most part, the wit- ses have only differed on the question of compen- on to the owners for prohibition of building, if a course should be decided upon by Parliament. s certain that, whatever may be the report of the mission, any legislation which they may recom- d cannot come before Parliament for a consider- time. The Bill which Mr. Scurr introduced in House of Commons early this year proposed that Squares should be placed under the control of local authority; but this measure got no further a second reading.

n important indication of the Government's policy regard to slum improvement was given in the ise of Lords this week in the course of a debate ch was initiated by the Bishop of Southwark. The ister of Health favours a scheme that would pro- for the re-conditioning of old houses in the con- ed areas which are worthy of repair and for the olition only of houses beyond redemption. Mr. mberlain believes that this method may be a er means of approaching the problem than the lesale clearance of areas. The "root and branch" rmers, it goes without saying, will oppose a scheme his character, and they are certain, also, to offer stance to a further proposal which was indicated, ely, the payment of compensation to the owners lemolished property.

he spokesman of the Government (Viscount Gage) hinted that the time is not far distant when local orities, freed from their most pressing duty of ding great numbers of new houses, must be cted to turn their attention, to a much larger nt than they have done hitherto, to slum clearance. dded the reminder that the Exchequer subvention ne-half the cost of slum clearance is open to those authorities which carry out such schemes. At same time, he expressed the view that the progress h has been already made in removing from our s some of the worst blots in the form of slum s has not been wholly discouraging.

would appear, from an announcement made by Minister of Transport, that the recommendations he Royal Commmission on Thames Bridges are up in respect to the most important proposals. stated that the examination of the scheme for a le-decker road and railway bridge at Charing s is for the present directed primarily to its neering and financial aspects. This problem, the ster insisted, is one of great difficulty and com- ity, and he does not believe that the engineers who charged with the investigation will be able to rt before next spring. When he was asked by William Davison whether he would not ask the neers to expedite their report, the Minister replied he would not like to press them unduly. "When are going to spend from £10,000,000 to 00,000, I think a month's more investigation may onomical in the end." The engineers, it appeared e course of the short discussion, received their uctions on 14 May last.

e question of the increasing cost and the rising of imported bricks and tiles was raised by Mr. rville, who was anxious to know whether this due in any degree to restriction of output and of transport in this country. The Minister of th admitted that the imports of both articles had considerably in recent years, although, in the case of bricks, the quantity brought from abroad was still small in comparison with home production, which had also increased considerably. The question of prices was under continuous review by the Committee on the Prices of Building Material, but there was nothing to indicate that restriction of output had been a factor in causing increase of price.

A Municipal Bathing Enterprise

(*Continued from page 898*)

As regards the external architecture, the building is treated in a very simple note, dependent mainly on its somewhat cubist masses. The modelling of the main façade is on the whole fairly happy; the general grouping of a long centre with two lower end pavilions is pleasant and the possibilities are good, but the upper blocks are very restless, and detract enormously from the repose which would have added so greatly to a desirable impression of dignity, for the building dominates its neighbourhood and its skyline is particularly important. The external finish is of colour-wash on a cement-rendered façade. There is extremely little ornament, reliance being placed on large, sculptured figures, which are rather uncomfortably placed on heavy projecting pedestals. There is an interesting marquise which, perhaps, strikes too strong a note of frivolity for the rest of the detailing, and, generally speaking, the handling of the smaller elements of the exterior is not as happy as is the case with the details of the interior.

Whatever comments may be made on the building from the architectural standpoint, there is nothing to contravene the claim which is put forward by the creators that the plan is straightforwardly expressed on the façade. But it is a little more difficult to agree with the concluding remark in the descriptive pamphlet that "once more expediency means beauty."

Points from Papers

(*Continued from page 902*)

Next to Edward I., but separated from him by the later altar screen, is the fine altar tomb of his brother, Edmund Crouchback, titular King of Sicily, and Earl of Lancaster (*d.* 1296). The tomb, with its triple canopy, was made by Alexander of Abingdon, "le Imagour," and represents in stone the temporary hearse which was always erected in front of the altar at great mediæval funerals. It was originally painted all over, and recent cleaning has brought to light much of its former colour. Next to it is the somewhat similar tomb of his cousin Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (*d.* 1324). In front of them is the great mosaic pavement brought by Abbot Ware from Rome in 1268. Underneath it are buried three queens—Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor; Maud, wife of Henry I; and Anne, the daughter of the Kingmaker and wife of Richard III. Opposite is yet another queen, Anne of Cleves.

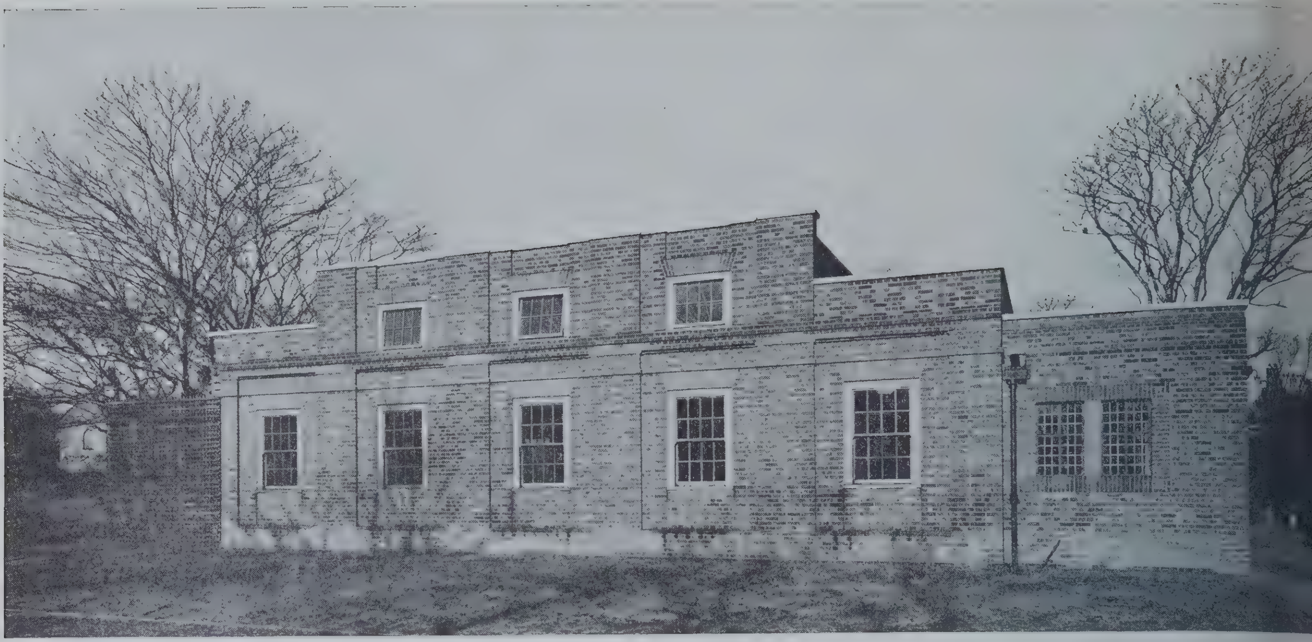
On the south side of the Confessor's Chapel stands the black and white marble tomb made in 1369 by Hawkin of Liège to commemorate Queen Philippa of Hainault, the wife of Edward III. The face of the effigy is evidently a portrait. The tomb has been much mutilated, and of the figures with which it was once enriched two alone survive.

(*To be concluded.*)

Books Received

Modern Plasterwork Design. By GEORGE P. BANKART and G. EDWARD BANKART. (The Architectural Press.) £2 15s. net.

Scultura Italiana. By ALFREDO MELANI. 4th Edition. (Milan: Ulrico Hoepli.)



CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS SUNDAY SCHOOL, SOUTHPORT.
W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This building is designed to accord with the larger structure of the church itself and so has a certain severity of treat
ment which in so small a façade savours of baldness. Moreover, there seems to be a slight conflict between the horizonta
and vertical lines of the building and the string course crosses the piers in a hesitating manner as if the designer wer
not quite sure which of these elements should dominate over the other. The windows, however, are well proportioned an
the attic is properly subordinated to the ground floor storey.

London Building Notes

Archer Street.—A new wine store is to be erected. The builders are Messrs. Thomas & Edge, Cross Street, Woolwich. The architect is Mr. W. H. Winder, 228 London Road, Croydon.

Barnes.—Messrs. A. Pascall & Son, Albion Works, Down Place, Hammersmith, are the contractors for the conversion of premises in Lowther Parade for Messrs. Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Barnes.—Surrey E.C. have obtained a site on the L.C.C. Castlenau Estate for an elementary school.

Bermondsey.—A new factory is to be erected at 124 Grange Street to the plans of Messrs. George Elkington & Sons, 7 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4. The builders are Messrs. E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd., 7 Urswick Road, E.9.

Bermondsey.—The B.C. are considering the erection of new municipal buildings, costing £20,000, in Spa Road. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Tansley, L.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Spa Road, and the quantities by Messrs. George Corderay & Co., 21 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Bloomsbury.—The governors of the Royal School of Dramatic Art, Gower Street, W.C.1., propose to rebuild their premises. The architects are Messrs. Swan & Norman, FF.R.I.B.A., 8 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Borough High Street.—Alterations and additions are to be effected to "Layton's Buildings." Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. W. Currey, F.S.I., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. The builders are Messrs. E. B. Holmes & Co., Ltd., 155 Mare Street, Hackney, E.8.

Brixton.—The City of London Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. Cropley Bros., Ltd., £180,281, for dwellings for the police on the Freeman's School site.

Carnaby Street.—Premises at the junction of Carnaby Street and Canton Street, W.1., are to be rebuilt. The builders are Messrs. E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd., 7 Urswick Street.

Cavendish Square. — Extensive alterations and additions are being made to No. 1 Cavendish Square for Messrs. Westminster Bank, Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney. Plans by Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall.

Crouch End. — The "Maynard Arms" public-house, Park Road, N., is to be extensively reconstructed. Plans by the architects' department, Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd., Horselydown, S.E.1.

Croydon.—For the cinema in High Street for Messrs. Davis' Theatres, Ltd., the following contracts have been placed:—Main contractors, Messrs. Grace & Marsh, New Bridge Works, Waddon Street; steelwork, London and Wales Steel Construction Co., Ltd., 4 Greville Street, E.C.; Portland stone, Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., 132 Grosvenor Road, S.W.; imitation stone, Patent Impervious Stone and Construction Co., Ltd., 97 Lea Bridge Road, E. The architect is Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73 Edgware Road, W.

Downham.—Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd., Park Street, Southwark, are to build a public-house, costing £30,000, in Downham Way. Plans by the brewery company's surveyors' department.

Dulwich.—Nos. 257-259 Lordship Lane, are to be reconstructed as shops and showrooms. Plans by the Architects' Department, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., Powis Stre
Woolwich.

Eltham.—A block of flats is to
erected in Park View Road. Plans
Mr. Joseph Gill, 144 Southwold Roa

Eltham.—Plans are being prepar
by Mr. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.
architect to the L.C.C., for two e
mentary schools.

Enfield.—The contract for t
alterations and improvements to "O
Ford House" has been placed wi
Messrs. E. B. Holmes & Co., Lt
Mare Street, Hackney. The archite
is Mr. J. H. Somerset, 75 Seymo
Street, Marble Arch, W.2.

Exhibition Road.—Messrs. F.
Minter, Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney, a
the contractors for a block of re
dential flats. Plans by Messrs. T.
Bennett & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., 41 Be
ford Row.

Finsbury. — The "Wilmingt
Arms" public-house, Rosebery Aven
is to be rebuilt. The contractors a
Messrs. E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd.,
Urswick Street, E.9. The architect
Mr. E. J. McFarlane.

Gray's Inn Road.—Messrs. G.
Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Broadme
Works, Maidstone, are the contract
for the new premises for the Natio
Provincial Bank, Ltd. Plans by
F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., ba
surveyor, and Mr. W. F. C. Hold
F.R.I.B.A., assistant surveyor.

Great Windmill Street.—Mess
John Willmott & Sons (Hornsey), Lt
40 Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, are
contractors for shops and offices. Pla
by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshi
43 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Greenwich.—Extensive additio
including building work, costi
£70,000 are proposed at the po

on. The consulting engineer is Mr.
H. Rider, M.Inst.C.E. (Messrs.
ce, Cardew & Rider), Queen
e's Gate, Westminster.

AMMERSMITH.—A new clinic, esti-
ed to cost £13,000,
be built at the rear
the West London
pital in Hammer-
h Road. Plans by
A. Alban H. Scott,
I.B.A., 13 Old
are, Lincoln's Inn,
.2.

AMPSTEAD. — Plans
the adaptation of
Hampstead Obser-
ry by the Dalcroze
ety have been pre-
d by Mr. Edward
fe, F.R.I.B.A., 3
mond Buildings,
'S Inn, W.C.2.

ANOVER SQUARE. —
Bank of Liverpool
artins, Ltd., are to
blish a new branch
Hanover Square.
architect is Mr. S.
don Jeeves, 16 Han-
Square, W.1.

ARROW. — Messrs.
ry Neal, Ltd.,
thwood, are the con-
tors for the exten-
of the Sorting
e. Plans by H.M.
e of Works, Storey's
t e, Westminster,
er Sir R. J. Allison.

ENDON.—Mr. A. O.
ght, A.M.Inst.C.E.,
n Hall, The Bur-
hs, N.W., has pre-
d sketch plans for
nsions to the Town

AMBETH.—It is pro-
d to reconstruct and
rge the "Elephant
Castle" Theatre,
Kent Road, pro-
ng accommodation
1,200 persons. The
itects are Messrs.
ague & Barton, 60
market, S.W.1.

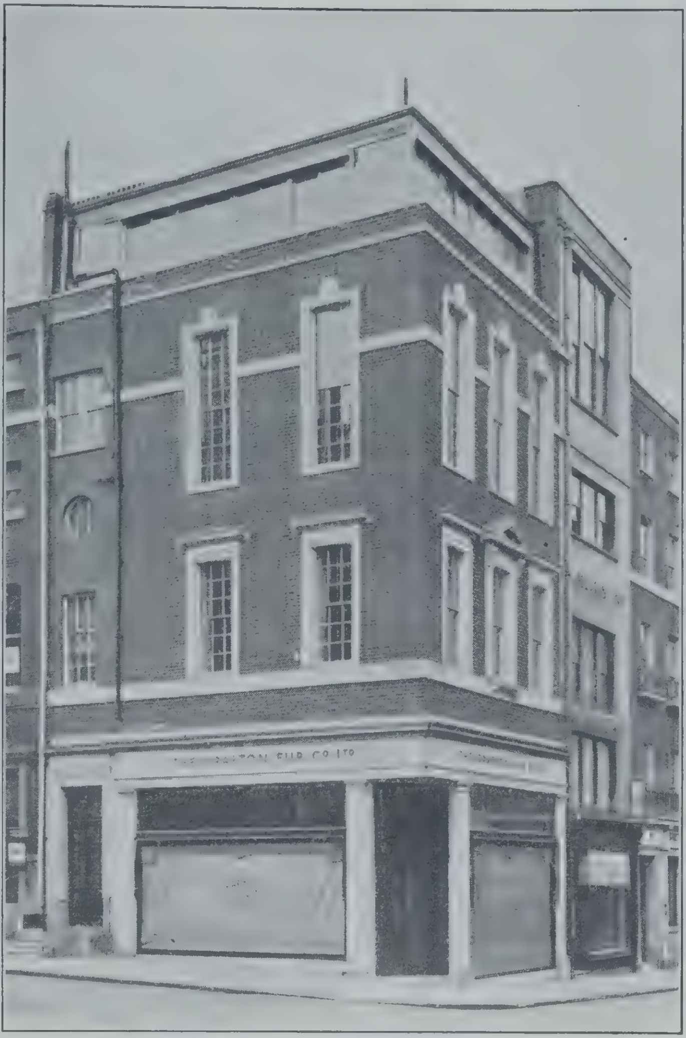
ADDOX STREET. —
ps, showrooms and
es are to be erected
Maddox Street and
on's Arms Yard.
builders are Messrs. Hammond &
r, Ltd., 52 Beauchamp Place,
lsea.

ARGARET STREET.—The business
nises at No. 78 are to be exten-
ly reconstructed to the designs of
srs. Elgood & Hastie, 10 Henrietta
et, Covent Garden. The contrac-
are Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper
keley Street, W.1.

OMFORD.—Messrs. Boulton & Paul,
, Riverside Works, Norwich, are
contractors for a factory and
es for Messrs. Ner-Sag, Ltd.

MITHFIELD. — For the surgical
k, the pathological laboratories and
y department, and the operation
k at St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
tender of Dove Brothers, Ltd., at
7,225 has been accepted. Plans by
Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, FF.R.I.B.A.

Soho.—The "Coach and Horses" public-house in Carnaby and Canton Streets is to be rebuilt. Plans by Mr. William Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., 4 Aldgate, E.C.1. The builders are Messrs. Turnbull & Sons, 9 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3.



NEW PREMISES, GRAFTON STREET, W.

Here the principal æsthetic problem encountered was that of harmonising the larger scale of the design with that of the eighteenth century houses on either side of it. A string course which lies between the two upper storeys of the latter cuts across the tall windows of the refaced building, and the architect has rejected the obvious solution of giving to these windows semicircular heads with the imposts of the arches coinciding with the level of the string. He has, however, maintained the general style of the existing street façades.

St. Pancras.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Eedle & Myers, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.1., for the rebuilding of the "Somers Town Coffee House," Phoenix Street.

St. Pancras.—For shops and showrooms at Nos. 40-42 Osnaburgh Street. The builders are Messrs. J. Cannon & Son, Allen Works, Church Street, N.W.1. The architects are Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon-Spain, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Hanover Square, W.1.

St. Paul's Churchyard.—Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, are the contractors for the rebuilding of the showrooms and warehouses of Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams & Co., Ltd. Messrs. Searle & Searle, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4., are the architects.

Surbiton.—For the extension of the U.D.C. Offices in Ewell Road, the tender of Messrs. Thorogood & Sons, £5,605, has been accepted. Plans by Messrs. Forsyth Maule, FF.R.I.B.A., 12 Stratford Place, W.1.

Sutton.—A row of 10 shops with flats above, and garages adjoining is to be built in Sutton High Street. The builders are Messrs. Hammond & Barr, Ltd., 53 Beauchamp Place, Chelsea, S.W. The architect is Mr. A. C. Geen, 38 Beauchamp Place, Chelsea, S.W.

Wandsworth. — New buildings are to be erected at West Hill for the Whitelands Training College, estimated to cost £100,000. Plans by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

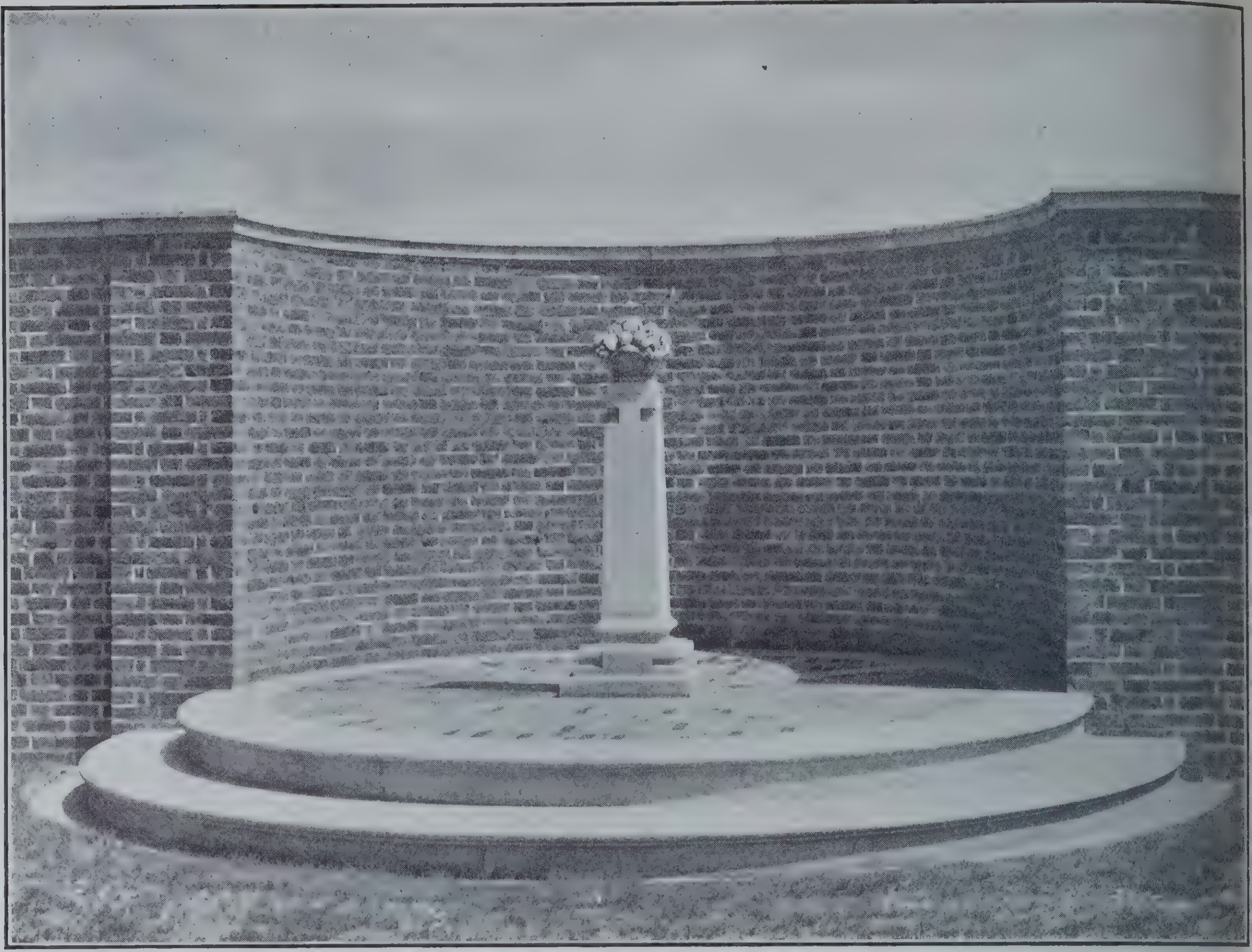
West Ham. — Contracts for flats in Manor Road have been placed by the West Ham B.C. as follows:—Mr. R. J. Rowley, Belmont Works, Tottenham, 100 flats; Messrs. Wallis Jones & Son, Ltd., 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1., 52 flats; and Corporation Works Department, 40 flats. Plans by Mr. W. Lionel Jenkins, M.A., borough surveyor.

Woolwich. — The L.C.C. E.C. recommend the tender of Messrs. Hill & Gurr, Bromley, £1,560, for a domestic economy centre at Haimo Road School.

Upper Thames Street.—A large warehouse of five floors is to be erected in Upper Thames Street and Three Cranes Lane, E.C.4., for Messrs. Major & Field, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The contractors are Messrs. Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Pall Mall.

Stretford (Manchester). — Mr. W. H. Snow, builder, 119 King Street, has acquired a site on Manchester Road, Partington, which he proposes to develop on garden city lines. The lay-out and plans have been prepared under his supervision, and provide for six shops with dwelling apartments and 44 houses to be erected in pairs.

Whitehaven. — The Corporation have acquired a new housing site adjoining the recreation ground.



DETAIL AT END OF TERRACE, FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.

This decorative terminal to one of the terraces in the gardens at the Foord Almshouses shows a circular podium of two steps, with a background of wall recessed to receive it. The finial itself, which takes the form of a small stone obelisk surmounted by a basket of fruit carved in the same material, is elegantly designed, but envisaged in relation to the wide brick bay behind it, such a slender vertical member tends to divide rather than to unify the composition as a whole. The craftsmanship is of the best quality, great care having been taken in all the details of the design.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ACCRINGTON.—A scheme involving alterations and extensions to the town hall is to be prepared by the borough surveyor. The scheme would provide for a police station, fire station, central municipal offices, and assembly room.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. — Extensions are being considered for the Infirmary out-patients' department. Messrs. Thomas Worthington & Sons, A. & F.R.I.B.A., architects, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester, have prepared a scheme estimated to cost £3,500.

BIRMINGHAM.—A large cinema is to be built in New Street. Plans by Mr. E. A. Stone, F.S.I., 20 Berkeley Street, London.

BIRMINGHAM.—A telephone exchange is to be erected in Stuarts Road, Stretchford. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., Storey's Gate, Westminster.

BLACKPOOL.—A memorial hall at South Shore is proposed. The architect is Mr. A. A. C. Moore, of 19 Abingdon Street, Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL. — Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., architect, 8 Clifton Street, has prepared plans for a new Ford Motor Depot, showrooms and repair-shop, at Marton, and for an auction mart and shops, Lytham Road, South Shore.

BLACKPOOL.—Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., Clifton Street, is preparing plans for the New First Church of Christ, Scientist, Whitegate Drive.

BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK. — The Council have approved plans by Mr. E. Willis for extensions to the Brentford Baths, estimated at £2,345, and extensions including the addition of 24 slipper baths at Chiswick Baths, estimated at £3,150.

CATLIFFE.—Mr. James Tosty, Moorgate Street, Rotherham, has prepared plans for 18 houses.

CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation have asked Messrs. Chatters, Smithson & Rainger, AA.R.I.B.A., to submit plans for non-parlour houses in Spencer Road and for a new road.

CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation have passed plans submitted by Mr. E. Garfield for a cinema and assembly ha
at St. George's Road.

CHORLEY.—Messrs. John Merce
Ltd., have prepared plans for the r
construction of the "Joiners Arms
Market Street.

COULSDON.—The Council's survey
is to prepare plans for 20 houses
be built in Farleigh Road, Sande
stead.

COULSDON.—A telephone exchange
to be built in Brighton Road. Pla
by H.M. Office of Works, under t
direction of Sir R. J. Alliso
F.R.I.B.A., architect.

DERBY.—A new church is propose
for the parish of St. Mary. T
scheme is to cost about £6,000, and h
been prepared by Messrs. Naylor, Sa
& Woore, Architects, of Smiths Bar
Chambers, Market Place.

DONCASTER.—New Sunday schoo
are to be provided for St. Mary
Church. Plans by Mr. J. Blyt
Richardson, L.R.I.B.A., 26 Printin
Office Street.

DUNDEE.—A Roman Catholic chur
is to be erected in Byron Street. Pla

Mr. Reginald Fairlie, 7 Ainslie ace, Edinburgh.

Eastbourne.—All Saints Church is be reconstructed. Plans by Mr. R. G. Fenning.

Ecclesfield.—The plans are being epared by Mr. T. Henson Robinson, R.I.B.A., Mazda Buildings, Campo ne, Sheffield, for improvements to Infants' School.

Edgbaston (Birmingham). — Plans ve been prepared by Mr. H. H. mphries, M.Inst.C.E., city surveyor, Birmingham, for alterations and ditions to the Police Station in eedwell Road, estimated at £2,708; d to the Lozells Police Station, estited at £4,500.

Egham.—Another 200 houses are to erected in the district. The Council's veyor is Mr. H. Hartwill.

Eton.—Mr. Herbert Stribling, archit, is to prepare rough plans for ensions to the Infirmary, and to estite the cost.

Glasgow.—Mr. James T. Thomson, hitect, Bath Street, has prepared ns for a new church in Beaconsfield ad, Kelvinside.

Hampshire E.C. have approved exnditure of £23,000 for the provision secondary school accommodation at dover, and the proposal for the ction of an elementary school at nfield for 160 children at an estited cost of £6,000. The same thority are to borrow £14,500 adapting premises in Andover ad, Winchester, for school purposes, 000 for alterations and additions to council school at Fawley, and 500 for alterations and extensions at ntley School, Fareham. At Eastgh a site is being acquired on the amberlayne Estate for an elementary iool. The architect to the Hampre E.C. is Mr. A. L. Roberts, The stle, Winchester.

Hull.—The city architect is to prere plans for a second block of flats the New George Street area.

Hull.—The E.C. have sanctioned ns by the city architect for temrary school buildings on the East ll site.

Hull.—The corporation have apoved the lay-out plan of the city hitect for an additional 400 nonrlour type houses on the Western using Estate.

Hull.—Mr. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., y architect, has prepared plans for linic, East Hull, at a cost of £10,000.

Ironbridge.—The West Midland int Electricity Authority are conering the erection of a large generatg station. The consulting engineer to authority is Mr. S. T. Allen, œnix Buildings, Dudley Road, olverhampton.

Leicester.—Colonel J. C. Baines, R.I.B.A., is the architect for new lice buildings in Charles Street at estimated cost of £36,000.

Manchester.—Mr. Albert Winnley, L.R.I.B.A., Imperial Chames, The Crescent, St. Annes-on-Sea, preparing plans for a new cinema, nce hall and 5 shops on Bury New ad, to cost £40,000.

Manchester.—Mr. G. W. Boardn, builder, 72 Church Street, Newton ath, Manchester, is to erect 44 semiached houses at the Moorland Estate. Plans by Mr. G. C. Robert, 35 Huntley Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.

Newbury.—The Corporation have passed plans for a commercial garage, Newtown Road, for Messrs. Murry & Whitaker. Plans by the firm's architect in conjunction with a local builder.

Newcastle.—The Corporation have selected the site in Great North Road for the proposed municipal buildings, and given instructions for the preparation of a preliminary scheme.

Newcastle.—The Corporation have approved the lay-out of the new housing estate at Lonnen, providing for 820 houses, and have decided to proceed with the scheme in three sections.

Newcastle.—Messrs. Newcombe & Newcombe, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 23 Eldon Square, are the architects for a dispensary in New Bridge Street.

Newport (Mon.).—A cinema is to be erected at the Maindee Park Estate. Plans by Mr. R. J. P. Hodge, architect, Prudential Buildings.

Ormskirk.—Mr. E. Ware, architect and surveyor, Imperial Buildings, Exchange Street East, Liverpool, is preparing plans for a new children's ward and domestic accommodation, estimated to cost £5,000, at the hospital.

Plymouth.—A new assembly hall is to be built at Mutley Plain. Mr. L. F. Vanstone, 15 Old Town Street, is the architect.

Portsmouth.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Thomas & Wilkins, 50 North Street, Havant, for extensions to Messrs. Haig's Motors, Ltd., garage in Granada Road.

Preston.—Mr. B. Widdows, architect, St. James Chambers, Derby, is preparing plans for a new school in Great Shaw Street, estimated to cost £27,000.

Rhiwbina.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A., Andrew Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff, for a church hall.

Sanderstead.—A telephone exchange is to be erected in Briton Hill Road. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

Sheffield.—Mr. J. Amory Teather, L.R.I.B.A., Mazda Buildings, Campo Lane, is preparing plans for a new Primitive Methodist Chapel at the corner of Psalter Lane and Cherry Tree Road, estimated to cost £20,000.

Slough.—Plans have been prepared by the Architects' Department, Great Western Railway Co., Paddington Station, London, for extensions at the goods depot, estimated to cost £20,000.

Southend.—The borough architect is to prepare bills of quantities and specifications for the new open-air school at Fairfax Drive. The final plans have been approved.

South Shields.—Messrs. T. A. Page & Sons, L. & A.R.I.B.A., 67 King Street, are to prepare plans for the rebuilding of the girls' and infants' schools, for the Rev. Father J. P. Bryne, of St. Bede's.

Thurmaston.—A new central school for 440 is to be erected. Plans by the county architect, Mr. E. G. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A., Grey Friars, Leicester.

Tynemouth.—Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have prepared plans for a power station at Albert Edward Dock.

Wellington (Salop).—Plans have been passed for Mr. R. Gwynne, architect, for new licensed premises, the Bucks Head Hotel.

Welwyn.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Louis de Soissons and Arthur W. Kenyon, FF.R.I.B.A., Estate Offices, for a branch Midland Bank, a branch Barclay's Bank, and 76 houses.

West Bromwich.—A school is to be erected at Charlesmont. Plans by Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

Weston-super-Mare. — Bank premises in High Street are to be reconstructed as a restaurant, for Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd. Plans by the company's architect, Cadby Hall, Kensington, W.

Whitehaven.—Mr. A. Wilson, the borough engineer, has prepared plans for 54 two-bedroomed houses on the Kells Estate.

Whitton.—Shop premises and flats are to be erected at the corner of Whitton Road and Chudleigh Road by Messrs. Brandon's Putney Brewery, Ltd. Plans by Mr. William Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., Newlyn House, 4-5 Aldgate.

Wigan. — Improvements to club premises at Poolstock. Plans by Mr. Thomas Leigh, architect, Halliwell Street, Chorley.

Wigan.—Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, L.R.I.B.A., architects, Leaders Buildings, 31a King Street, have prepared the plans for a new school at Pemberton, Wigan.

Withington.—Messrs. Sparkes & Stephens, builders, Cotton Lane, propose to erect twenty houses on Heathside Road, Stephens Road and Green Lane. Plans by Mr. J. Dalby, architect, 9 Gainsborough Avenue.

Woking.—The U.D.C. Baths Committee recommend the appointment of Messrs. A. W. S. & K. M. B. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., of 46 New Bond Street, to prepare plans for the proposed swimming baths, to cost about £20,000.

Woking.—A new wing is to be added to the Victoria Hospital. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Pite, Son & Fairweather, 12 Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

Wolverhampton. — Messrs. W. Butler & Co., Ltd., propose to build a public-house at Showell's Circus. The company's architect is Mr. M. A. Hutchings.

Worcester.—The City Council and the County Council are to join in a scheme for the provision of small-pox hospital accommodation on land adjoining the Worcester Isolation Hospital. Mr. A. Vernon Rowe, 38 Foregate Street, Worcester, is the county architect.

Worksop.—Mr. P. A. Hinchcliffe, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Regent Street, Barnsley, is preparing a scheme for a super cinema, dance hall and shops, Newcastle Avenue.

Worthing.—Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., 41 Russell Square, London, are to prepare plans and an estimate of cost for a Wesleyan Church at Broadwater.

York.—The B.E. have approved the proposals of the E.C. for remodelling the Bilton Street Elementary School. Mr. F. W. Spurr, city engineer.

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BIRKENHEAD.—December 16.—For 12 non-parlour houses in Fox Street. Particulars, Mr. R. W. Johnston, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

BOOTLE.—December 20.—All trades, or each trade separately, for 119 houses in terraces in Monga Road, Fernhill Road and Ainsdale Road. Particulars, the borough engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

BONNYRIGG.—December 10.—All trades for (1) the extension of Bonnyrigg School, and (2) the extension of West Calder High School. Particulars, the Executive Officer, County Education Office, 9 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

CLYTON (YORKS.).—For a house for the medical superintendent at the North Riding Mental Hospital. Particulars, Mr. G. R. White, architect, County Hall Annexe, Northallerton.

HONITON.—December 15.—For 10 non-parlour type houses, Dowell Street. Particulars, borough surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

KEIGHLEY.—December 17.—All trades for 108 scullery houses in blocks of two, three, and four; and seven blocks of four flats, on the Guard House Housing Estate, for the T.C. Particulars, Mr. E. G. Felgate, borough architect, Gas Office, Cooke Lane.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—December 19.—For 50 non-parlour type and 12 parlour type cottages to be built in pairs, to be tendered for separately or together. Particulars, borough engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

LEIGH.—December 14.—For 168 non-parlour houses in Cow Lane, for the B.C. Particulars, Mr. T. A. Clare, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

MANCHESTER.—December 20.—For a motor-bus garage at the Queen's Road Tram Depot, for the Corporation Tramways Committee. Particulars, the city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

NORTH SHIELDS.—For customs house and offices at the Dock. The contractors are Messrs. Binns & Co., Randon Buildings, City Road, Newcastle. Plans by Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SHEFFIELD.—December 20.—For 95 houses on the Longley Estate, for the City Council (Scheme No. 9). Particulars, Mr. W. G. Davies, city architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2.

SPENBOROUGH.—December 19.—All trades, for 70 parlour and scullery type houses, for the U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. A. Rothera, council surveyor, Town Hall, Cleckheaton. No deposit.

STRETFORD.—December 15.—For (1) building, and (2) reinforced concrete work, for the proposed public baths. Particulars, Mr. Percy Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

AYR.—For extensions to the premises of Messrs. W. G. Galbraith & Sons, High Street, the following contracts have been placed:—Brickwork, Messrs. Wm. Paton & Sons, 17 Kyle Street; concrete, Mr. W. Miller, 40 Mill Street; steelwork, Messrs. W. Paton, 17 Kyle Street. Plans by Messrs. J. and H. V. Eaglesham, Cathcart Street.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. Walter E. Hughes, of Birkenhead, £8,140, for 19 houses in Hoylake Road.

BIRMINGHAM.—For public-house at the corner of Stockfield Road and Amington Road. The contractors are Messrs. John Dalton & Sons, builders, Blackheath. Plans by Messrs. Bateman, Bennetts Hill.

BIRMINGHAM.—New buildings for the Transport and General Workers' Union in Broad Street. Plans by Messrs. Culpin & Bowers, 3 Portsmouth Street. The contractor is Mr. Chas. Twigg, Thedore Street.

BRADFORD.—For additions to the nurses' home, Clayton Institution, the following tenders have been accepted: Masons, Messrs. Ephraim Balmforth & Sons, Ltd., Queensbury; carpenters and joiners, Messrs. Thompson & Co., Great Horton; plasterers and concreters, Messrs. Crabtree & Berry, Great Horton; slaters' work, Mr. Ernest Hillam, Bradford. Plans by Messrs. Ross & Briggs, Eldon Chambers, 75a Manningham Lane.

BURY.—The Bury District Co-operative Society, Ltd., are erecting new branches in Bridge Street, Freetown; three shops in Parkhills Road, Fishpool; and extensions at Houghton Street. Plans by the architect's department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester. The contractors for the new shops in Bridge Street, Freetown, and new shop and extension in Houghton Street are Messrs. J. Greenwood, Ltd., Huntley Saw Mills. The contractors for the shops in Parkhills Road, Fishpool, are Messrs. Thompson & Brierley, Ltd., Union Saw Mills.

BURY.—Messrs. Thomas Kenny & Sons, James Street, are the contractors for a new gymnasium adjoining the secondary school. Plans by the borough surveyor, Mr. J. A. Settle, Town Hall.

CAVERSHAM.—Messrs. Wheeler Brothers, Caversham Road, Reading, are the contractors for a garage for the Reading and Caversham Laundry Co., Ltd. Plans by Mr. W. R. Howell, F.R.I.B.A., Belgrave Street, Reading.

COVENTRY.—For a new school at Earlsdon, for All Souls R.C. Church. Plans by Mr. George Cave, L.R.I.B.A., City Chambers, High Street. Contractors, Messrs. J. U. Jones, Ltd., Holmesdale Road, Foleshill.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. J. Bodle, Ltd., £8,974, for a branch library at Seaside.

EDINBURGH.—For the new department of Zoology at the University. The contracts have been let as follows:—Mason, Messrs. Neil, M'Leod & Sons, Ltd., 81 Harrison Road; plastering and cement, Messrs. David Fisher & Sons, 80 Dundee Street; Terrazzo, Messrs. Toffolo Jackson & Co., Annadale Street. Plans by Messrs. Lorimer & Matthew, 17 Great Stuart Street.

FOLESHILL.—A new church institute is to be built in Park Gate Road, for the Holbrook Free Church. The builders are Messrs. Dobbs & Pegg, Alderman's Green, Coventry. The architect is Mr. C. Redgrove, Barbican Chambers, Earl Street, Coventry.

HIMLEY (WOLVERHAMPTON).—For extension to The Limes, for the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton & Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis, the contract of Messrs. H. Gough & Son, Wolverhampton, £6,946, has been accepted. Plans by Mr. A. Eaton Painter, Berry Street, Wolverhampton.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Gas Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. S. Butler & Co., Ltd., £6,652, for steelwork for a depot in New York Road; and the tender of Messrs. J. H. Wood & Co., Ltd., £45,675, for the superstructure.

LIVERPOOL.—The tender of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, Ltd., Christian Street, £630,000, is recommended for a meat market and abattoirs.

QUEENSBOROUGH.—For new club premises in North Road, for the Social Club, the tender of Mr. S. Hancock, Waltham Terrace, £2,975, has been accepted. Plans by Mr. S. A. Dunn, architect, 33 Gordon Avenue.

READING.—Messrs. Wheeler Bros. (Reading), Ltd., Caversham Road, are the contractors for garage buildings in George Street. Architect, Mr. W. R. Howell, F.R.I.B.A., 17 Blagrave Street.

REDHILL.—A block of business premises and flats is to be erected at Halvergate. The builders are Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., Mill Hill, N.W.7.

SHEFFIELD.—For houses on the Longley Estate, the following tenders have been accepted:—Messrs. R. T. Hinchliffe & Son, 64 houses, £21,158 1s. 9d.; Messrs. Maxwell Brothers, 11 houses, £4,055; and Messrs. B. Hawley & Co., 31 houses, £11,137. Plans by Mr. W. G. Davies, city architect, Town Hall.

SUNDERLAND.—The Primitive Methodist Church in Bright Street is to be rebuilt. The contractors are Messrs. D. & J. Rankin, Ltd., Stockton Road. Plans by Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Fawcett Street.

TORQUAY.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. A. Harris & Son, St. Mary Church, for a new cinema at Hompton, St. Mary Church. The architect is Mr. W. B. Moxhay, St. Mary Church.

YORK.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., £3,738, for a children's block at Fairfield sanatorium.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
hames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
an Breeze	5/6	Ditto
hames Sand	12/6	Ditto
it Sand	11/6	Ditto
ashed Sand	12/9	Ditto
ortland Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
apid Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
ranite chippings	29/-	Ditto
rey Stone Lime	**50/9**	Ditto
round Blue Lias Lime	**53/6**	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
lettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
lotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
ull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
t Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
d Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
icked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
lue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
lue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
lue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
ed multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
ed Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
hite Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
hite glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
dd for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
dd for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
ourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
reeze Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
reeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
LAZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
ılt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
ullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto	

	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
ON—			
st-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
dd for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
ast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

ANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
ingle Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

LATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

estmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£12 0 0	Per ton

ld Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24 × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

ILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/-	
Ditto	American	14/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—												
Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0½	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	2*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	1/6½
Stop ends do	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**4½*d.***

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/-	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/-	Ditto
Ditto white	115/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	30/–	30/6	33/6

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	*1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—
		Each				
		1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½*d.*
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.	White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7¾*d.*	10½*d.*

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super						
In plates not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/– ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/– ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/– ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/– ..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/– ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/– ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/– ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/– ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/– ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/– ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/– ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/– ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/– ..	Cwt.

Trade Notes

Messrs. Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., of Bolton, have recently opened an office at Canada House, Baldwin Street, Bristol, for the purpose of giving closer attention to lift and hoist business in the south-west of England. Mr. E. Grayson Holt, who has had several years' experience in lift and hoist work, and is a qualified engineer, has been appointed manager at this office.

Messrs. Osler & Faraday, Ltd., have during the past week held the official opening of their new galleries at Lanthorne House, 89-91 Newman Street, London, W.1. Many difficulties in the effective display of electric-light fittings have been overcome. Examples suitable for the various periods have been arranged in rooms appropriately decorated. The modern note is well represented by many original designs. In the basement a gallery has been allotted to the exhibition of over 200 old models of lamps. These will undoubtedly inspire many architects and craftsmen to incorporate their characteristic simplicity in modern fittings. Many fine Dutch and Jacobean chandeliers with electric candles, and fittings with Waterford Glass pendants, are also to be seen in these showrooms, the architects of which were Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, F. & A.R.I.B.A.

The slide rule has proved invaluable to those engaged in intricate calculations, such as those involved in the design of steel construction, reinforced concrete, electrical work, etc. The "Castell" Precision Calculating Rule is so devised that the slide is held steady in any position, even when almost withdrawn from the body of the rule. To further facilitate its use, the manufacturer, Mr. A. W. Faber, whose London Agency is at 13-14 Camomile Street, E.C., has published a book of instructions for all kinds of calculations. The instructions have been prepared by Mr. H. O. Cooper, and should save much time and trouble to those involved in difficult mathematical calculations for constructional purposes.

The continued popularity of the "Devon" Fires has compelled the manufacturers, Messrs. Candy & Co., Ltd., to move their London showrooms to larger premises at 60 Berners Street, London, W.1., where they will be able to display a more comprehensive range of these fires. The firm gave a "house-warming" in the new premises on Wednesday last.

The "Omega" patent steel buildings, made by the Ripon Steel Co., Ltd., of Ripon, are designed to meet the increasing demand for economical buildings with clear spans of considerable width. In this patent form of construction, all beams, rafters, wind braces and other such framework, are eliminated over an important portion (usually two-thirds) of the covered space. The arched portion of the roof, its supports and their foundations are, consequently, lightened, and there is a corresponding economy in material, labour, weight, also in freight. Through various combinations of this patent form of construction, buildings or roofs can be devised to meet almost every demand and to allow the maximum amount of roof lighting. The "Omega" arched roof can also be applied to rest on walls, columns or pillars, of buildings not constructed on the "Omega" special method. The Ripon Steel Co. are prepared to submit designs to suit the special circumstances of any particular case, with clear spans, if necessary, exceeding 100 feet, and this type of construction proclaims its suitability for such structures as large garages, exhibition halls, cinema theatres, etc.

Edinburgh Building Exhibition

The Third Housing and Building Exhibition at Edinburgh will be held from February 18th to 29th, 1928, in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, and will be under the patronage of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City, the Edinburgh Architectural Association, the Local Chamber of Commerce, Building Trades' Association, etc. Early applications for space are invited, much of the accommodation having already been booked by firms who exhibited last year. Communications should be addressed to the Organiser, Mr. T. Percy Bentley, at the offices of the Exhibition, 7 Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Correction

KENSINGTON.—Plans for the rebuilding of shops and showrooms in the High Street for Messrs. Derry & Toms were prepared by Mr. B. George, A.R.I.B.A., of 36 Kensington Square, W., and not as stated in our issue of November 25th.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

[COPYRIGHT]

These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

low for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
low for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
low for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
low for water, ditto	⅜%
low for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
ld for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
low for supervision of plastering	7/6
low for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
low for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
tto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
ow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
arding complete	4/-
nked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
per gantry complete	40/-
eper roadways	8/-

	Per Foot Cube
edling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
ll down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
d, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
d for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
d if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
d for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

an and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
ck off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
cavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9*d*.
nking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
nking, strutting and shoring	1/- ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
tland cement and ballast .. .. .. icrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
d if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
d if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
ted stoneware drains jointed in ement or standard iron drains ointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
tra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
to, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
llies, including concrete surround nd iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
llt in 1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/-	830/-	1060/-
,, ,, cement mortar ..	635/-	845/-	1075/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
o courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
1. asphalte	9*d*.	1/-

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
ow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
ather joint in cement	2½*d*.
t joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
d if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
ow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	¼*d*. plus 10%
uble-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square Countess	 Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/- ..	93/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/- ..	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/- ..	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/- ..	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	.. ..	115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	.. ..	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	.. ..	87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

		1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each		1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2 ...	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	41/6	50/6	53/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run Gas ¼ in.	⅜ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green. or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz. . ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

Vol. CXVIII—3078

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The London correspondent of *The Manchester* *ardian* has recently drawn attention to the number new buildings in the northern city that are faced h Portland stone; and Manchester, like London, st seemingly be credited with a considerable amount Dorsetshire in its composition. Since 1918 about new buildings, many of considerable size and im- tance, bear witness to the efficacy of the southern estone for weathering pleasantly in the northern 's climate. Our contemporary has long been ed for its attention to, and sound criticism of, v architectural works, and the devotion of correspondent in question, Mr. James Bone, to cause of good building has recently been fittingly ognised by his election as an hon. associate of the .B.A. Mr. Bone, who has also been a member of Council of the Architecture Club since its in- tion, will be known to many readers as the author that excellent book "The London Perambulator."

* * *

ur sympathies must lie with the plea of a St. acras Borough Councillor for soundproof flats. e L.C.C. are committed to the erection of a large ck of flats on the Ossulston Street site in that ough. This, it is stated, will house 3,000 inhabi- ts, of whom, approximately, two-thirds will be ldren. Councillor Stone himself lives in a solid- king block of flats, which provides a fine play- und on the roof. Yet even the few children in block cannot be permitted to play there. "Every nd, every footstep, is heard and felt below. Not ame, however gentle, but gas mantles are broken; people disturbed." One is tempted to think that block of flats is less solid than it looks; but the acity of concrete floors as conductors of sound st sometimes be experienced to be believed. We recall one comparatively new Government office ere every footfall on the concrete floors can be rd below, even though the floors are covered with d blocks. The possibilities of noise in a building sing 3,000 people is rather appalling, and we trust t the L.C.C. have duly considered and provided far as possible against them.

* * *

he C.P.R.E. held their first annual general meet- last week, and one may gather from the remarks Lord Crawford and his co-adjutors that they are atly encouraged for a year of effort by the effect ady produced in the minds of our rural popula- and its local governing bodies. The meeting has n so generally reported in the general press that may limit our review of it to one topic—"ribbon development"—which Professor Patrick Abercrombie introduced in seconding the adoption of the report. "Ribbon development," in the deliberations of the C.P.R.E. and kindred bodies, seems, unhappily, to be becoming something of an obsession; but it does not appear to us to be the worst or even the most pressing of the problems which the countryside preservers have to face. We have many times drawn attention to the evil manner in which it is carried out, but the vital objections to the principle we do not remember to have seen explicitly stated. Presumably, the gradual extention of buildings along the roadside, linking up hamlet to village and village to town, is a potent factor in urbanising the country; in destroying the rural appearance of large stretches of countryside for the sake of a comparatively small amount of house accommodation. The objection can scarcely arise from the fact that the houses shut out the view of the country from people who speed along the roads with no other idea but getting from one point to another in the shortest possible time. Nor need the pedestrian and the country rambler be considered, for they cannot now walk along country roads with safety, let alone comfort; and their only course is to take to the footpaths behind the houses, where the view, at any rate, may be uninterrupted.

"Ribbon development" is no new thing; it is the plan on which all our great urban centres have developed, and the principle has become more or less ingrained in the national mind. It has certain obvious advantages to the builder who wants to erect houses cheaply, for it eliminates the construction of roads on the lavish scale required by local by-laws; it offers some possibility of getting drainage, water, gas and electric current without incurring the extortionate charges which local authorities and public utility companies invariably demand for a few yards of extra main. Nor can one ignore the selfish factor, for the man who elects to live in the country, may, from his roadside dwelling, obtain very fine open views, either back or front (even though his house interrupts the rural solitudes or interferes with some other person's prospect), which he would not enjoy in a closer form of development.

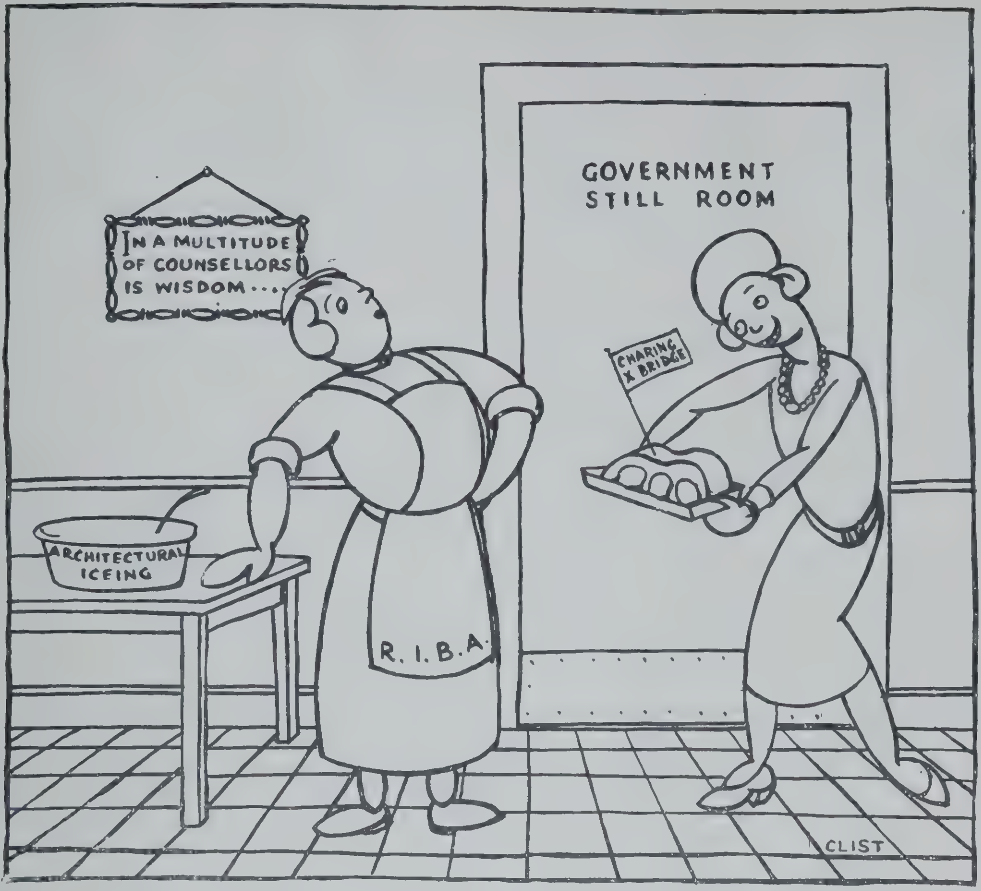
* * *

Still, "ribbon development," if it is an evil, will not be cured by taxing it out of existence, as Professor Abercrombie appeared to suggest. That would merely be to substitute one evil for another, for apart from all the expense of officials and cumbrous machinery required to collect the toll, its imposition would promptly shut down the building of the houses that are so urgently required. It seems to us that, before we get rabid about "ribbon development," we must realise that the whole economic system of the countryside has been radically altered. Its basic industry was deliberately sacrificed, generations ago, to the exigencies of industrial development and growing town populations, since when, until recent years, it has been kept going mainly through the efforts and sacrifices of the great landowners. The herding of the major part of the population in ever-growing towns and cities brought with it a crop of new difficulties and evils with the Legislature has endeavoured to cure with panaceas, involving an ever-increasing drain upon the public purse; and the super-tax and the death duties have now practically brought about the extinction of the old order of landed proprietors. In their place we have the land speculator, anxious to see the return of his capital with interest; or the farmer compelled, in a time of great agricultural depression, to buy his holding, and only averting ruin, in many cases, by selling strips of his road frontage to all and sundry. The old race of landlords are no longer present to exercise control in the interests of seemly building and the amenities of their estates. Thus we find, spreading along the roadside, the ugly bungalows and shacks of the town dweller who, having acquired a motor, desires a healthy country home; of the out-of-work handyman seeking fortune with a garage; of the victim of a depressed industry who thinks he can keep going by small-scale poultry farming or market gardening. One can only hope, in many cases, that the existence preserved in some of these dwellings is less drab and squalid than the surroundings appear to suggest.

It is this aspect of development that the C.P.R.E. has to confront; not the development of the land *per se,* but the ugly and squalid character of the development; and we fail to understand how, what is an æsthetic evil will be cured by force of economic pressure. For the same taxation that would, admittedly, prevent the squalid type of dwelling from coming into existence would operate equally to prevent the more enlightened builder from providing seemlier houses of which these refugees from the towns are in urgent need. Primarily, the main energies of the C.P.R.E. must be expended in education. Education of the rural inhabitants and the rural local authorities to a sense of their responsibilities; education of Parliament to the fact, partly appreciated already, that urban by-laws should not be adopted for rural areas, that open spaces must be provided in all schemes of development, and that kerbed and paved roads are neither necessary nor desirable to give access to houses erected on backlands in rural localities. The new landowners might be helped by gratuitous advice, to the better development of their property; and local utility bodies brought to understand that their interests and those of the community would be better served, very often, by extending a main up an access drive than along a main road. Finally, there is the bringing home to the public generally, *and especially the rising generation in the schools,* the fact that they cannot destroy the beauty of the countryside and still have it; that every member of the public has a duty towards his neighbour as well as to himself; and that even the birds do not foul their nests. The process of such educative action would be slow; less satisfying, perhaps, to the ardent spirit than repressive legislation, but, in our opinion, it is the only course to be adopted which will eventually achieve the objects which the Council have in view.

* * *

The annual prize distribution at the Royal Academy gave the P.R.A. another opportunity of laying a verbal cudgel about him for the chastisement of sinister tendencies in modern art; but as his remarks were impersonal, the protagonists of all the modernist groups and coteries have taken his strictures as applying to "the other fellow," and, anyway, the R.A. is a back number. One can well understand the dismay of the older school at the appearance of these new schools and groups, some of which appear, to the average man, to regard an ability to draw and a perception of colour as entirely unnecessary qualifications for the pursuit of their profession. Sir Frank Dicksee is appalled at the abandonment of the old standards of beauty, and at the ugly and barbaric types which have usurped their place. We fear, however, tha little is to be gained by denunciation, for the modernist school seems to thrive upon it, and not a few believe that it is deliberately sought as an effective means of advertisement. Certainly the attention o the British public seems to be more easily and effectively attracted by a shock to its feelings than by experiencing a sensation of pleasure or interest. The older type of artist essayed to establish some common ground of understanding between himself and hi public; and, if successful in that endeavour, reckoned that he had fulfilled his purpose. The modernist is not interested in other people's mental processes, bu only in his own. To establish contact is not his business, but ours, and if we omit to try or fail in the attempt, what scorn and contumely fall to the lot o the hapless philistine. Life is becoming very difficult Many of us do try to keep up with the times, to honestly understand the newer manifestations, to correctly interpret the message which we are assured lie behind them. It is so perplexing to find grass blue trees red and houses all out of perspective. True, the perspective of the primitives was often a little weird but we attributed it to their limitations. Perhaps after all, there was some hidden meaning in it. Even the unflinching *realism* of the present day is a littl mystifying. Some of us have seen in the flesh a mother and child, very comely specimens of their race who sat as models for a bronze group now disclosed with much eclât to the newer world. One did no expect a portrait, but somehow the comeliness seem to have escaped the sculptor's eye, the mothe in his vision has become an aged and faded grandmother. We are led to wonder what "realism" conveys to the modernist mind; whether to him ther is no half-way house between the "pretty-pretty" and the doubly ugly. Is it essential in order to ge "guts" into his work that the artist must make u spectators of his metaphorical disembowelment Modern art is terribly difficult to understand. W have our little difficulties with modernist architecture yet they are nothing compared to those presented by modern music. A distinguished musical critic ha been reassuring listeners-in that neither they nor modernist composer, some of whose work has recently been broadcast, are mad. The listening audience had not understood the music because the human ear i very conservative, and because the composer was expressing himself in a new idiom which they must learn in order to appreciate his work. He proceeds t explain what learning a new musical idiom entails Having been mystified by the work of anothe modernist musician, he bought this composer's published pianoforte works, arranged them in the order o composition, and engaged a talented pianist, acquainte with the works, to play them over to him. The playing was continued for several hours on two days o the week; playing the entire set of works extende over three weeks; while a second and third performance of the cycle prolonged the process over months at the end of which time this critic, with a traine and understanding musical mind, thought he coul appreciate what the composer was driving at. Th prospect seems somewhat dismal for the unhappy ma who has had no musical training. As we said before life is becoming very difficult.



"NOW, COOK, MAKE IT LOOK PRETTY."
"YES, MUM—BUT WHAT ON EARTH MADE YOU REFUSE HELP EARLIER?"

THE PROPOSED CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

Ve print on another page the correspondence that passed between the R.I.B.A. and the Ministry of nsport in regard to the consideration of the scheme a double-decked bridge at Charing Cross. In brief, position stands as follows: After the report of Royal Commission in favour of this scheme, the vernment proposed that it should be reviewed in ail by a committee of three engineers, one to be ninated by the Ministry of Transport, one by the .C., and one by the Southern Railway. The first selections were duly made, but the railway, for sons not fully disclosed, but which may be guessed preferred not to make any appointment.

t might be imagined that the two engineers now aged on framing a report on the scheme, having h of them previously advocated the rebuilding of terloo Bridge, would necessarily be unsympathetic ards it, but such an assumption ought not to be le, as we have no reason to suppose that they will approach the question with minds unbiassed by it has gone before, and therefore do their best to ive at the most economical and practical solution he problem presenting itself.

et us suppose that they succeed. How far does t carry us towards the goal aimed at? Surely we st not content ourselves with a merely "economical practical" interpretation of a proposal that ld have such a far-reaching effect on the charer of London as must a bridge and its accessories, the scale demanded, placed in this central and inating position.

his is the point clearly visualised by the R.I.B.A. problem is undoubtedly more an æsthetic than a ctical one; indeed its practicability was demonted in the report of the Royal Commission, only in ch form, it is true, and with merely approximate mates, but granted that something more definite required, such definition was bound to implicate architectural considerations quite as much as economic ones. What is the use of having a bridge we can afford if it is to be æsthetically a disaster when completed? We need not only a useful bridge but also a fine one, and the method hitherto adopted, and apparently still approved, of obtaining a design from an engineer and then inviting an architect to titivate it up, never has and never will secure a satisfactory result. The R.I.B.A. recognises this, and very reasonably suggests the collaboration should take effect from the start. The Government does not, and replies that when the scheme is worked out, then and then only may the architect be invited to put a few frills on. Possibly the Ministry of Transport may not be aware that the scheme, more or less in its present form, was submitted to the Royal Commission by an architect and adopted with no fundamental variation; possibly it is aware and the scheme is the more suspect on that account; in either case this is not the important point, the main issue being to find some way of influencing our Government towards giving just a little attention to the artistic aspects of the matters within its control.

How is it that the State contrives to get so badly served? Look at the recent coinage issue and note the poverty of the designs, so far below the current standard of the sculptor's art both in this and other countries. If the negotiations between the Royal Mint and some of our leading sculptors were disclosed, what a delightful farce could be built up around them; and there is but little difference in the attitude of other Government departments towards the artists with whom they happen to come in contact. Possibly as a matter of conscience, or, possibly, to save their face before the public, the Royal Commission of Fine Art was appointed, but it does not seem to get the opportunity of dealing with any matter of major importance. The worst feature is that the example set by this apathetic attitude on the part of the State induces a like apathy in nearly all our controlling bodies, municipal and the like, where the last consideration is almost invariably the artistic implications of any course of action proposed.

Attempts have been made to remedy this by the formation of voluntary bodies recruited from those who possess a wider and more cultured outlook than our rulers, but the difficulties these are confronted with and the snubs they receive form a melancholy story. Even when they have done their best, our general standard of art in public undertakings ranks far below that of other European countries with much fewer opportunities and smaller resources. This is not due to our inferior capacity for the practice of the arts, but to the lack of recognition by the State of its duty towards their encouragement.

But to return to the specific instance now under discussion, what result may be anticipated from the refusal of the Ministry of Transport to bring an architect into consultation over the problem of Charing Cross Bridge? If the engineers report that the scheme is in their opinion a practicable one, they are bound to accompany this report with at least a sketch design for the bridge they have in mind. Now it is a regrettable fact that, owing to the unfortunate divorce between architecture and engineering in our day, engineers have been left to solve practical problems without considering the factors of proportion and scale, while architects who understand the latter have lost the faculty for dealing with structural conceptions of a comprehensive character. Therefore if, as may be expected, the design produced represents a practical solution, it is more than likely that it will none the less be æsthetically inappropriate, and in a form that no architect could possibly render suitable, without entirely recasting it, a process that would involve the same collaboration in the end that might have been secured at the beginning. Besides, it will be much more difficult to get this done by reason of the fact that while it is not difficult for experts in two branches to collaborate, it is a different matter when one of them has prepared a design which the other wishes to remodel. The first is inclined to resent changes, and the second will inevitably have his imagination hampered by what has already been done.

It will, after what we have said, be fairly clear that the R.I.B.A. took the right view in making the claim that they did; the only point on which the wisdom of their action may be doubted is as to the body they approached. Ought it not to have been the Government as a whole rather than the Ministry of Transport? The Ministry of Transport is a body with specific functions, unrelated, in the popular mind, to any of the arts; it was deputed by the Government to appoint an engineer: it did so, and may have rightly assumed that there its functions ended. This might have been its reply but for the fact that it would perhaps have led to an undesired result. Thus the R.I.B.A. has been side-tracked, and will find it difficult to make a fresh start.

That it ought to make a fresh start we feel little doubt; the matter is too important to be left in its present position, as if it is the future of London may be seriously prejudiced. Considering the possible alternatives—we have, first, unqualified condemnation which can hardly be imagined as probable; secondly, a condemnation on economic grounds which would certainly not be accepted as conclusive; and, thirdly, an acceptance as practicable structurally and economically which would yet be open to the objections previously recited. No other result seems likely, and in any case no finality can be anticipated, as neither the opponents nor the supporters of the scheme will rest satisfied with a verdict framed on such an inadequate reference if it goes contrary to their own views.

Professional Societies

The Royal Academy Prize List

The Royal Academy annual prizes were awarded a the distribution on Saturday last as follows:

An Architectural Design—Landseer Prize, £20, an Silver Medal: C. S. W. Strange.

An Architectural Design (1) £10 and Silver Medal J. A. Schofield; (2) £5 and Bronze Medal: H. C Farmer.

Design for Public Building Decoration—(1) Landseer Prize, £30, and Silver Medal: Edith A. Saunders (2) Landseer Prize, £10, and Bronze Medal: Lilian D Saunders.

Composition in Sculpture—R.A. Gold Medal an Edward Stott Travelling Studentship of £200: Lilia E. Birch.

Model to a Design—(1) Landseer Prize, £30, an Silver Medal: Alice B. Tippin; (2) Landseer Prize £10, and Bronze Medal: Ethelwyn Baker (ineligible having received same prize before).

Two Models of Busts from Life—£5 and Silve Medal: A. J. Marshall.

Model from the Antique—£5 and Silver Medal A. J. Marshall.

Design in Relief, containing Figure and Ornamen —£10 and Silver Medal: A. J. Marshall.

Set of Three Models of a Figure from Life—(1 Landseer Prize, £30, and Silver Medal: Alice Tippin; (2) Landseer Prize, £20, and Bronze Medal A. J. Marshall.

Landseer Scholarships in Painting and Sculpture— £40 a year, each tenable for two years—In Painting Dorothy M. Barber, E. C. M. Hall and Edith A Saunders; in Sculpture: Alice B. Tippin.

Historical Painting—R.A. Gold Medal and Edwar Stott Travelling Studentship of £200: Marjori Brooks.

Landscape Painting—Turner Gold Medal an Scholarship, £50: Lilian D. Sawyers.

Landscape Painting—Creswick Prize, £25, an Silver Medal: Violet P. Gould.

Composition in Colour—£5 and Silver Medal: L. Wells.

Two paintings of a Figure from Life—(1) £10 an Silver Medal: Violet P. Gould; (2) Bronze Medal Marjorie Brooks.

Portrait Study of a Lady in Evening dress, showin Arms and Hands—Arthur Hacker Prize, £30, an Silver Medal: Elsie D. Hewland.

Painting of a Head from Life, life size—Arthu Hacker Prize, £20, and Silver Medal: Lilian Sawyers.

Set of Four Drawings of a Figure from Life (be finished drawing of a head in any set)—(1) n awarded; (2) £5 and Bronze Medal: R. D. Greenham (3) £5: L. H. Wells.

Drawing from the Antique—£5 and Silver Medal R. D. Greenham.

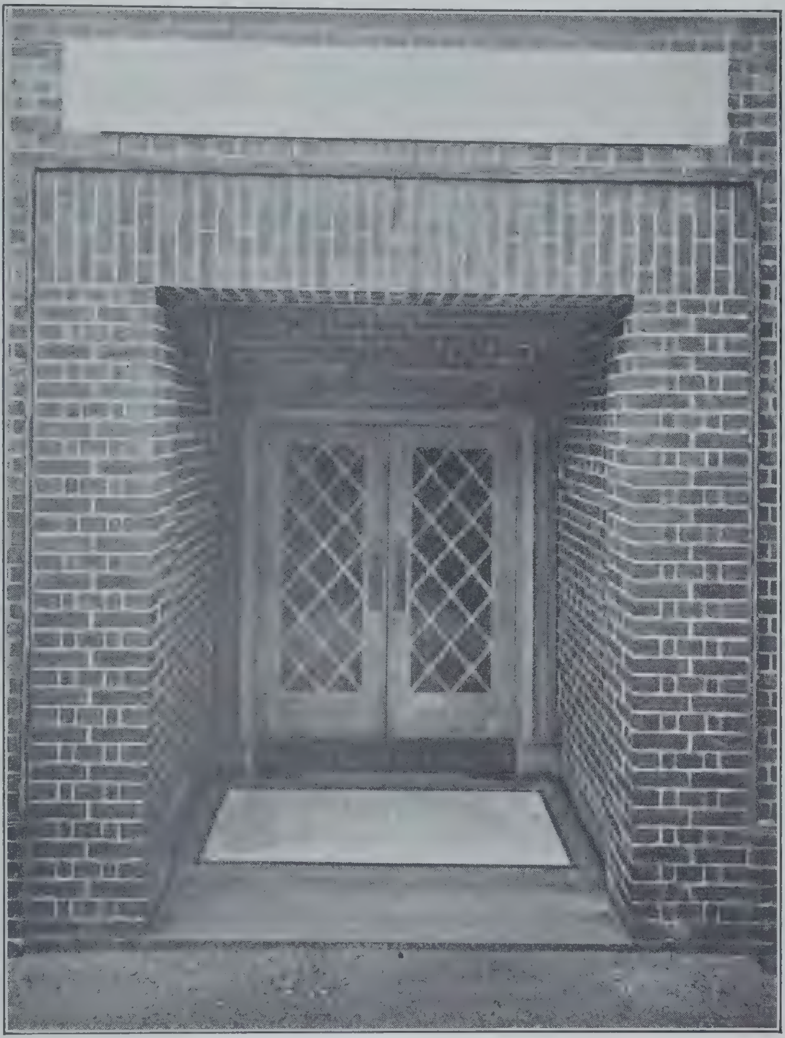
Lecturing at the Royal Society of Arts last Monda on "The Old Adelphi," Mr. A. R. Powys said he ha little hope for the future of the famous Terrace. Th site was extremely valuable—so valuable that th buildings standing there had little financial relatio to it. Unless it was bought and maintained by som millionaire who was not asking for a big return, unless the present owners of the leases formed them selves into a company and purchased the property, was likely that in a few years Londoners would s a great change on the river front. The threat Waterloo Bridge and the threat to the Adelphi, whic two places, with Somerset House, formed the mo beautiful scene in London, was one which must ma nervous every Londoner who loved his City.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, SOUTHPORT

Sunday School Building

The first part of this building to be completed is e Sunday school, the designs of which are shown the accompanying photographs. Before examining se in detail it may be well to refer to the plan the main building to which it is attached, for erwise we should not be able to appreciate the nner in which e relationship be- een the church d school have nd architectural pression. As ual we find the ll or auditorium nmetrically dis- sed in front of e platform.

Other elements the plan are ually logical and ll arranged. A ge entrance por- o contains two orways into the urch and corri- rs from either le of the vesti- le circle round e main hall, giv- g access to lava- ies and cloak- oms for men and omen respec- ely. On the left nd the corridor ters a loggia pro- ling a secondary cess to the urch, and then ds to the two ders' rooms that e in direct com- nication with e platform; on e right the other ridor merges o a large foyer, m which we ter the lobby to e Sunday school. This is a hall of ample dimen- ns, and has a second entrance with separate cloak- oms and lavatories for boys and girls. Four small ssrooms lead out of the school room, and are eened from the latter by glazed partitions. All rts of the building are very well lit and ventilated.

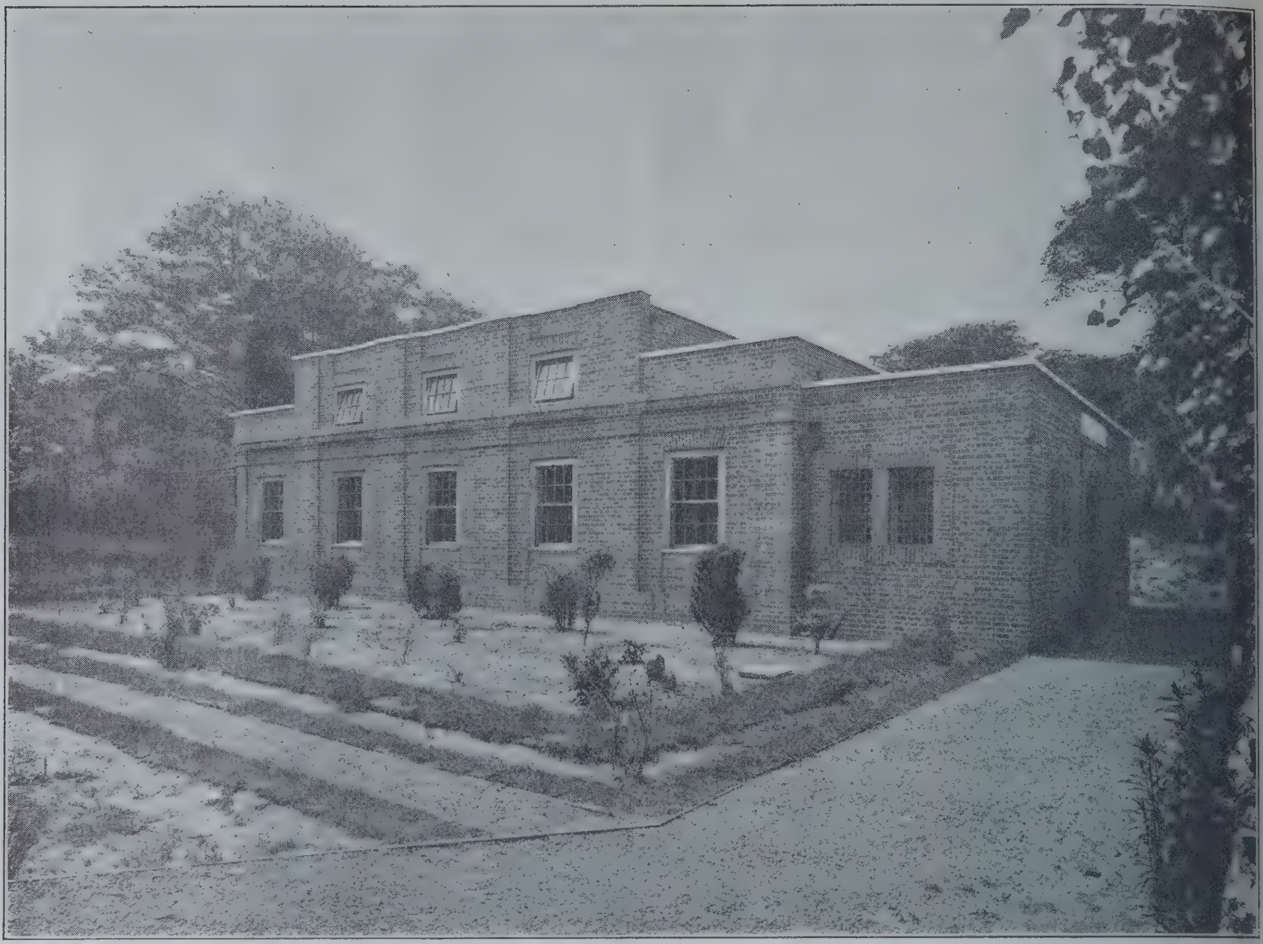


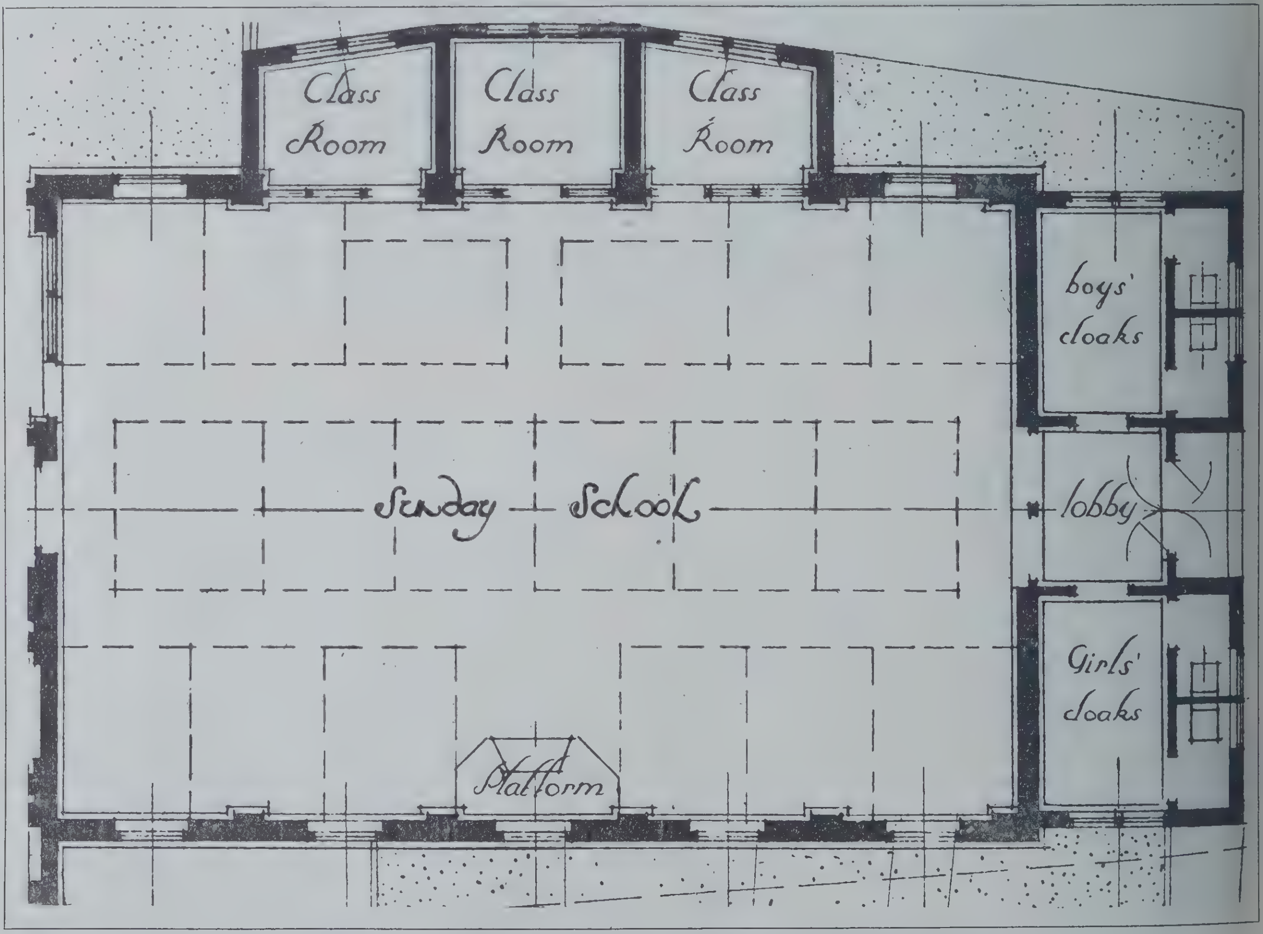
ENTRANCE DETAIL.
W. BRAXTON SINCLAIR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The last-mentioned entrance doorway, very deeply essed, is here illustrated. This porch takes the m of a plain rectangular aperture. The jambs of e brickwork are in bond composed of alternate layers two stretchers, and layers of half and third brick, ile the "bressamer" which spans the opening is o 18 inches in its narrower dimension, and is in rtical courses alternating between two stretchers d one stretcher with half bricks each side. Obviously e arrangement has been very carefully studied with e object of obtaining a definite æsthetic result. Yet ile the bond of the vertical and of the horizontal mbers is to a certain extent differentiated, there is ack of expressiveness in their equality of girth, the nbs being 18 inches wide and the "bressamer" inches deep, while, granted that there is a concrete tel behind the brickwork of the latter, and every architect knows this lintel exists, it seems a little unhappy that a bond originally devised for horizontal courses should have been placed vertically, as if the designer were incapable of recognising the constructional impropriety of this arrangement. The doors themselves are of interest inasmuch as they are formed of single panels with glazing bars set diagonally. No attempt has here been made to effect a formal differentiation between the upper and lower portions of the door except by the broader lower rail which provides a base to the composition; otherwise the large panels are capable of being turned upside down indiscriminately, and thus seem to lack a consciousness of their position. The architect, however, was probably anxious to depart from the somewhat hackneyed convention according to which a door is divided horizontally into two or more panels of unequal vertical dimension, the lower panel being generally the shorter and surmounted by a middle rail in alignment with the handle of the door, which is thus incorporated.

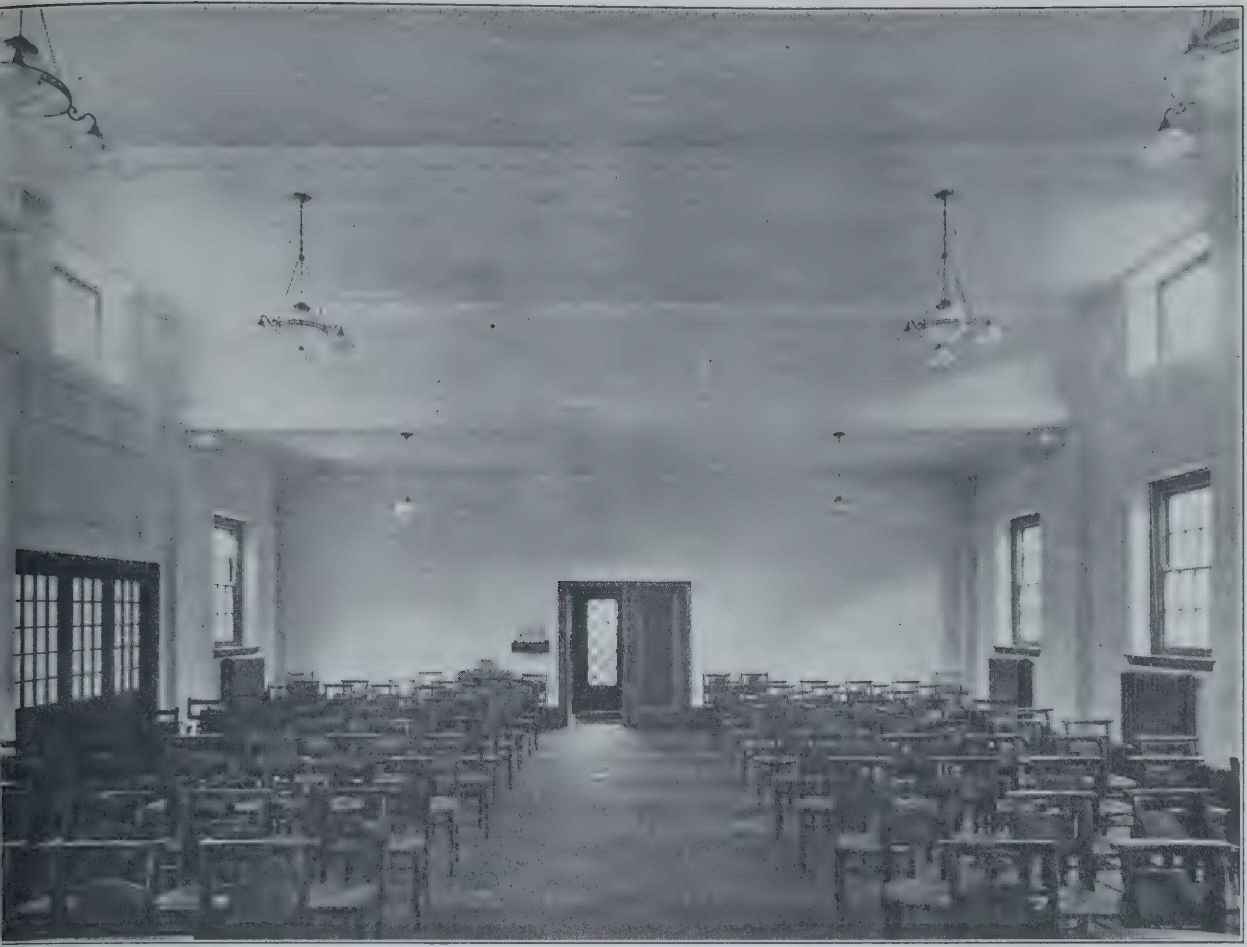
Internally the Sunday school hall presents the appearance of spaciousness, and its white ceiling and walls are luminous and cleanly. It is noticeable that the heads of the lower windows are on different level from the tops of the doors to the entrance lobby and classrooms, and in consequence the formal patterns of the walls of the school room seem lacking in homogeneity. Whether it could have been possible to bring these features into æsthetic relationship by means of panels or "ventilators" over the doors, or whether a scheme of decoration by means of framed pictures would help to establish the desirable accord between the various wall openings, is an interesting problem. The walls above the level of the two lower portions of the room at either end are harmoniously enclosed within a moulded string which takes up the cills of the three "attic" windows and relates these to the vertical dimension of the bressamers stretching across the hall. The electric-light fittings are of elegant design, yet are treated as "incidentals" in the compositions, the ceiling being in no way prepared for their reception. The general impression of the

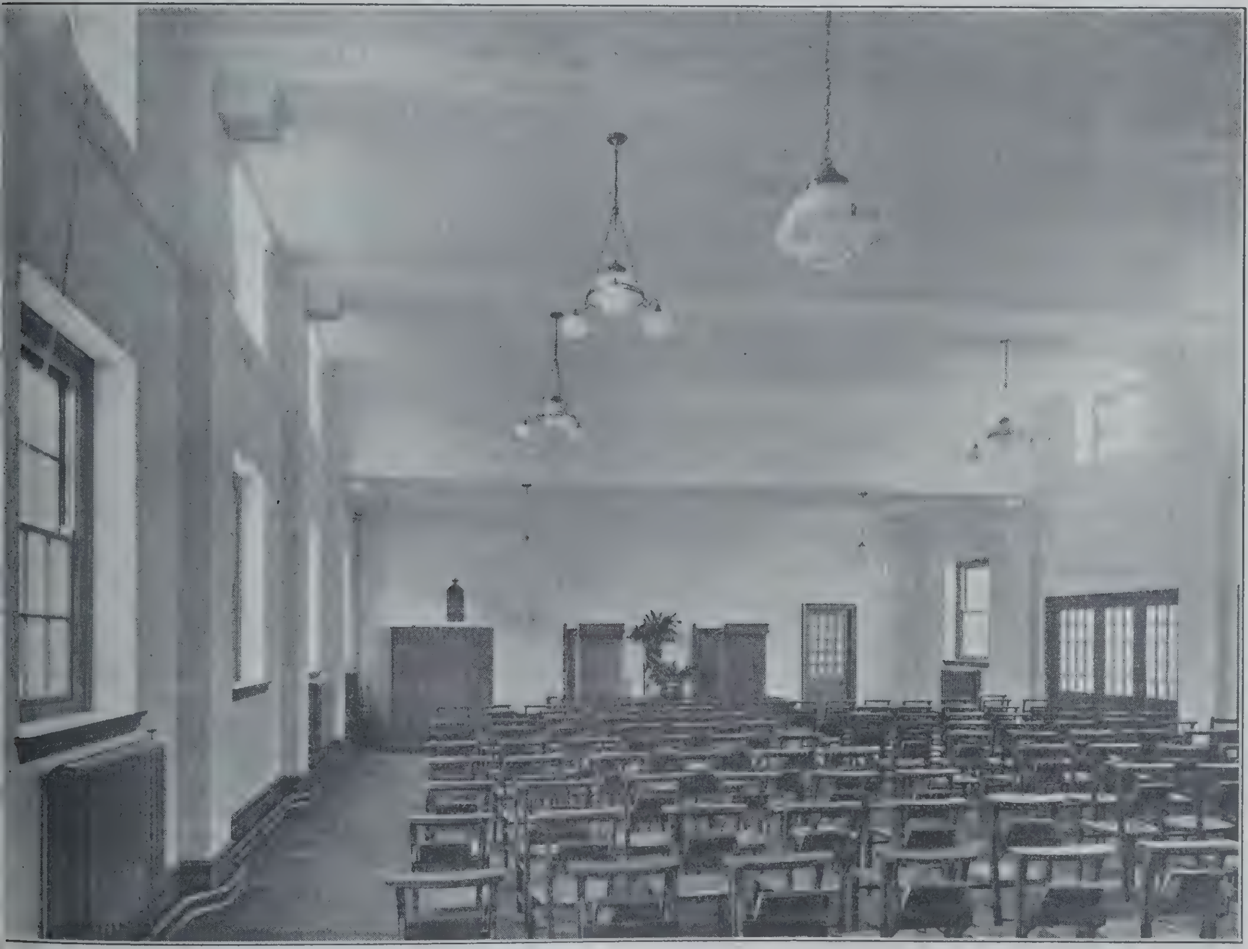
(*Continued on page* 926.)





CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, SOUTHPORT, SUNDAY SCHOOL.
W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, SOUTHPORT, SUNDAY SCHOOL.
W. BRAXTON SINCLAIR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

CORRESPONDENCE

Concrete and Reinforced Concrete

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—There are one or two points in the paper read by Mr. T. H. Bryce, and reported in your issue of December 9, that deserve more emphasis. The first is, that if uniformity in the quality of the finished concrete is to be obtained, the amount of water added in gauging must be varied according to the initial water content of the sand and aggregate. Within certain limits, the strength of the resultant concrete is decreased as much by the addition of too much water in gauging as if an equal quantity of cement had been omitted. This shows the need for an intelligent variation in the quantity of water used for gauging the concrete, according to the condition of the aggregate—which may vary in the course of a few hours in consequence of changes in the weather.

Mr. Bryce recommends that concrete buildings should be left from the shuttering, owing to a supposed tendency for cement renderings to peel off. The very great cost of preparing shuttering that will leave the concrete with a face suitable as an exterior finish is prohibitive to all but a few clients. There are many examples of concrete buildings finished externally with cement renderings which fully establish the suitability of this treatmenet when proper care is taken in the execution of the work, and particularly in obtaining a good bond between the first coat and the surface of the concrete.

Many architects are disappointed with the results obtained by the colouring of concrete and cement mixtures with added pigments, and the trend of practice is to obtain colour effects by the use of naturally coloured sands and aggregates which form the major part of the exposed surfaces and therefore dominate their colours. In the lighter colours the use of white Portland cement is of great value, and, of course, is an absolute necessity when a white effect is to be obtained.

A question which concerns many architects is, what will the appearance of these cement-faced buildings be a few years hence? The weather-scoured whiteness and soot-stained shadows give an added beauty to Portland stone, but it does not seem evident that cement facings will acquire these mellow tones. The bleached high lights of Portland stone masonry seem to result from a disintegration of the surface, which is not likely to occur with Portland cement.

As ordinary cement surfaces are porous, to an appreciable degree, it is obvious that their pristine brightness will be toned down by the absorption of rain and dirt, but it seems likely that this will only result in a uniform dinginess rather than the acquisition of bright high lights, half tones and sombre blacks, which, in our stone-faced city buildings, have been the inspiration of so many artists.

A conclusion that seems obvious is that cement surfaces should be made impervious, so that although dirt may be deposited upon them it is not carried inwards by the absorption of water, and the building may, therefore, acquire some high lights when the surfaces of the more exposed portions are cleaned by the scour of the weather of the superficial deposit of dirt.—

Yours faithfully, L. EDMUND WALKER.

3 Mount Street, King's Lynn.

A City of Towers

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—With further reference to Mr. Edward Unwin's criticism on Mr. Hood's proposal for a City of Towers, I have received a letter from Mr. Hood, who feels that he is too far away to enter into a controversy. He makes some remarks, however, which may be of interest in this connection.

" Mr. Unwin apparently has never heard of the latest developments in elevators. The possibility of running one or more elevators in the same shaft, like several trains on the same railroad tracks, is not a speculation, for one of the largest elevator companies in the world is ready to start to-morrow on such an installation, provided a building high enough to warrant it is projected.

" His comments on traffic do not go much further than his comments on elevators. Certainly increasing the amount of available street area would not make conditions any worse. Mr. Unwin is a very brave man to define so concisely the limitations of traffic under such new conditions. For my own part, I am inclined to believe that someone will have the intelligence to find a practical use for the extra space.

" There is a suggestion in Mr. Unwin's last sentence that should not be overlooked. Why not take up my scheme with Mr. Heath Robinson and see what he can get out of it as a Town planner? And, in the meantime, Mr. Unwin might take up some of the humorous works of Mr. Heath Robinson! "

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD ROBERTSON.

36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Competition News

Loughborough College Scholarships

The governors invite applications for the award of five open scholarships in the Faculty of Engineering —each of the value of £75—open to British subjects, not less than 16 years of age on October 1 next, in any part of the Empire, and tenable at the college for the Diploma Course. An entrance examination for the session 1928-29 will take place on April 24, 25 and 26, 1928. Particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Dr. Schofield, of the College, Leicestershire, England.

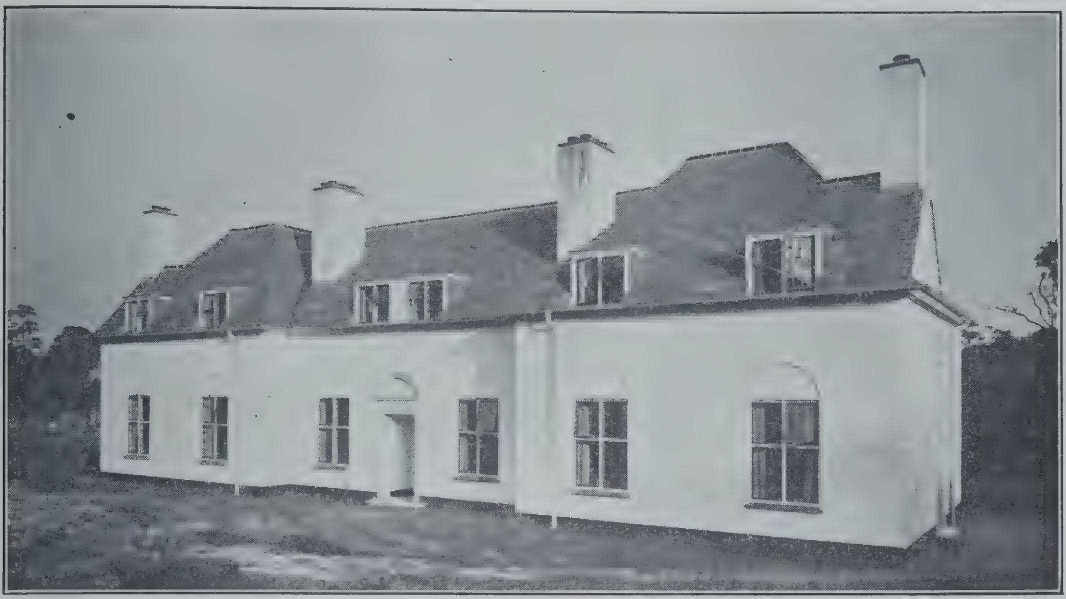
Personal Notes

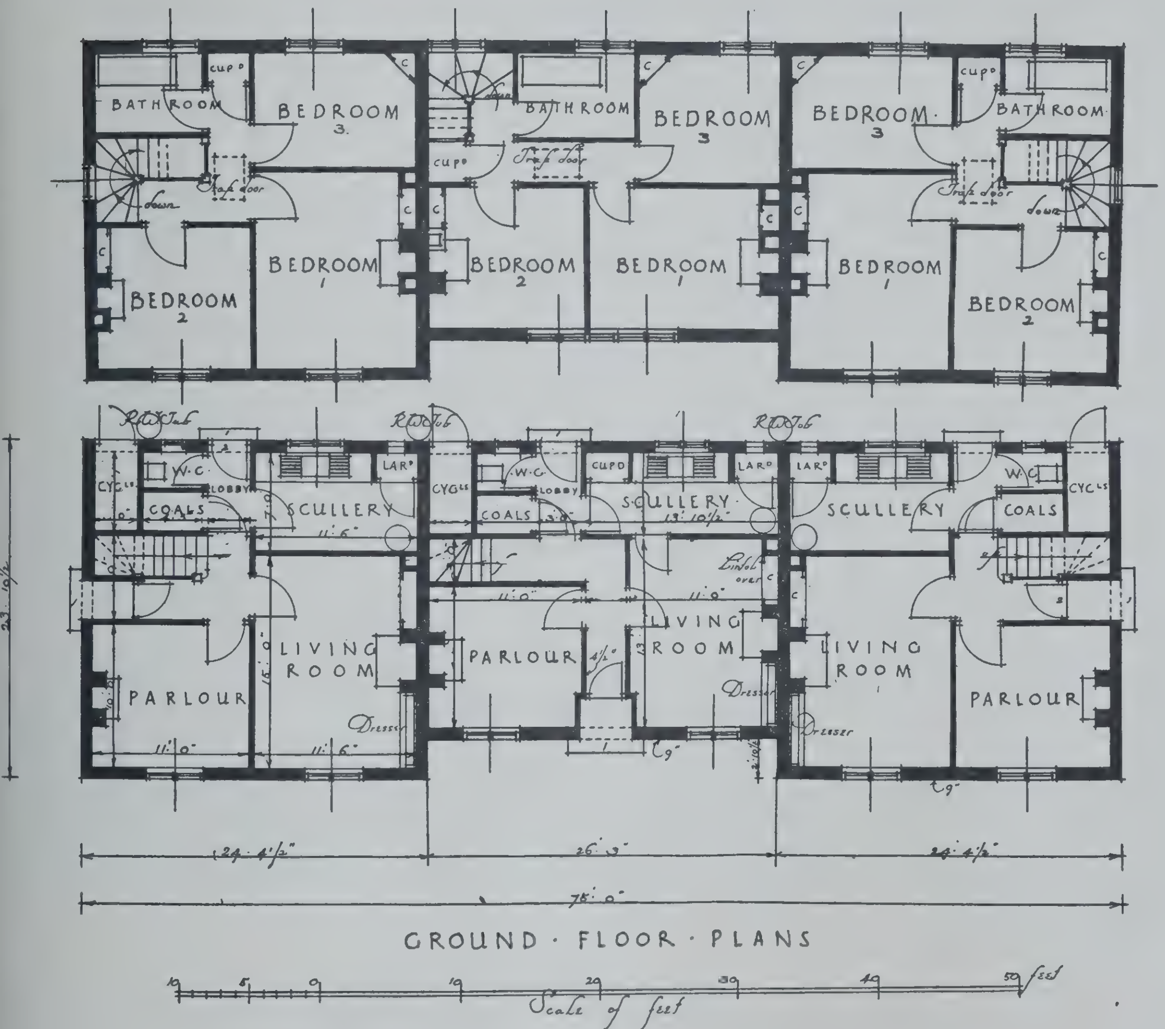
Mr. A. C. Carter, Mrs. E. M. Gabriel, Mrs. M. R Mitchell, Mr. G. H. Paulin, A.R.S.A., and Mr. H Tyson Smith have been elected associates of the Roya Society of British Sculptors.

Mr. William Hunter, Mr. Alexander Jamieson an Mr. William T. Wood, R.W.S., have been electe members of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters.

An enquiry has been held, on behalf of the Counci of the British Archælogical Association, by Miss Rose Graham, M.A., F.S.A., and Mr. P. M. Johnston F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., into the merits of a claim that small chapel or cell at Luton Parish Church, abou 8 feet long and 3 feet wide, was a " Pyx " chapel or connected with a receptacle for the reservation o the Sacrament The referees find the claim to b unfounded, the term " Pyx " having nothing to d with the Sacrament, but with the current coinage o the realm, as at Westminster Abbey, being, moreover unknown before the Reformation. The carvings whic were supposed to confirm the sacramental idea ar also found to be a punning allusion to part of th name of Vicar Barnard, a former incumbent.

Penryn is to have an all-concrete road, the loca authority having decided to adopt this form of con struction in Commercial Street, to withstand th damage caused by the spring tides which, normally flood the main roads each year. The cost will b £2,800.





COTTAGES, GANWICK CORNER, BARNET, HERTFORDSHIRE

C. Wontner Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

The following are copies of correspondence between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Ministry of Transport.

To Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid W. Ashley, P.C. M.P.,
Minister of Transport.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to suggest to H.M. Government that, as architectural problems are likely to arise during the investigation of the problem of a new Charing Cross Bridge, an architect should be added to the Committee of Engineers now charged with the enquiry.

My Council would be very glad if you will be good enough to give this suggestion your careful consideration and, if possible, to act upon it.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.
August 9, 1927.

To The Secretary,
The Royal Institute of British Architects.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Transport to refer to your letter of August 9, and to inform you that engineers have been appointed for the purposes of investigating the practicability, alignment and cost of the suggested bridge at Charing Cross, and that it is not considered that any architectural problems are likely to arise at this stage, and accordingly the Minister is of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of an architect to collaborate with the engineers at the present time.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
((Sgd.) J. S. POOL GODSELL.
Ministry of Transport Roads Department.
August 23, 1927.

To J. S. Pool Godsell, Esq.

SIR,—I have now brought your letter of August 23 before the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects and in reply I am asked to call attention to the statement made by the Prime Minister on March 16, 1926, to the effect that the Government "will be prepared to contribute to the scheme if, after examination of its engineering, financial and æsthetic aspects, it appears satisfactory." Unless this means that an architectural enquiry is to follow the engineering one, which can hardly be the case, it would appear to be essential for the architectural standpoint to be represented on the present Committee of Enquiry, and especially so because the leading architectural considerations are the question of the level of the bridge in relation to the Strand, the alignment of it as affecting the matter of sites for important buildings, and, most important of all, the question of whether the bridge should carry both roadway and railway, or the railway be taken under the river at some convenient point.

The design of the bridge itself as an architectural composition is, of course, very important, but these other considerations and possibly many more are fundamental and should certainly not be dealt with by engineers alone.

I am directed to express the hope that the matter may have further and very serious consideration, and that steps may be taken to ensure that the architural aspects of the problem may be dealt with on broad lines at the outset.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.
November 4, 1927.

To J. S. Pool Godsell, Esq.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of August 9, 1927 your reply of August 23, 1927, and my last letter of November 4, 1927, to which I have not yet received a reply, I am desired to point out to the Minister of Transport that the subject of this correspondence is one of very great interest to the architectural profession, and that it is desirable that the attitude taken by my Council in the matter should be made known without delay. My Council therefore desire me to send at once to the public press copies of the correspondence that has passed between us. Before this action is taken I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know whether the Minister of Transport has any objection to such publication.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.
November 28, 1927.

To the Secretary, Royal Institute of British
Architects.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Transpor to refer to your letters of November 4 and 28 on the subject of the investigation which is now proceeding into the question of the construction of a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross.

I am to enclose a copy of a Parliamentary question which was addressed to the Minister on November 29 and of the Minister's reply.

As stated in this reply, the examination of the scheme of the Royal Commission is for the present directed primarily to its engineering and financia aspects. Your Institute may rest assured that the Minister recognises the importance of architectura considerations which must arise in connection with a project of this kind and that they will not be overlooked, but he does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by an examination of the architectural and æsthetic aspects of the scheme until its general features, which must depend on engineering and financial considerations, have been investigated.

I am to add that the Minister has no objection to the publication of this correspondence in the Press should the Royal Institute of British Architects so desire.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. H. PIGGOTT, Assist. Sec.
Ministry of Transport, Roads Department.
December 1, 1927.

Parliamentary Debate in the House of Commons on November 29.

SIR WILLIAM DAVISON asked the Minister of Transport whether he can inform the House as to the progress which has been made by the Committee of Engineers who were appointed in March last to examine the scheme of the Royal Commission for a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross, having regard to its engineering, financial and æsthetic aspects; and when it is likely that their Report will be submitted to Government and to Parliament.

COLONEL ASHLEY: The examination of the scheme of the Royal Commission for a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross is for the present directed primarily to its engineering and financia aspects. The problem is one of great difficulty and complexity, and although all possible progress is being made, I do not anticipate that the engineers charged with the investigation will be in a position to report before next spring. I should add that the engineers received their instructions on May 14 last, and not in March, as stated in the question.

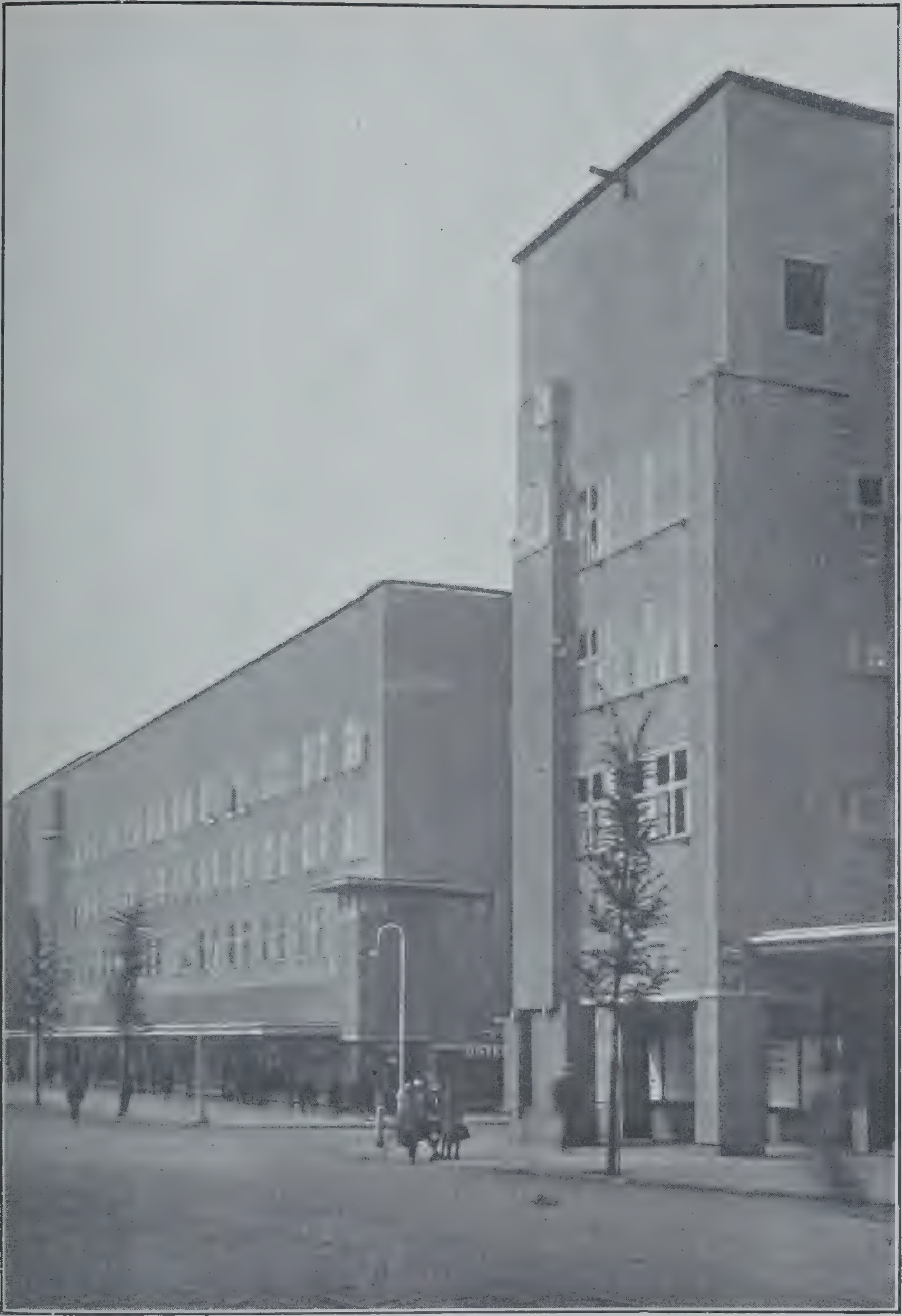


Fig. 5.—IN THE NEW QUARTER OF AMSTERDAM. THE FOOTWAY IS SHELTERED BY A CONTINUOUS MARQUISE.

THE COVERED SHOPPING CENTRE

A New Development in Amsterdam Architecture

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and F. R. Yerbury.

Whether it was under the black and white façades Chester, the stately arcading of the Rue de Rivoli, vaulted passages of Prague, or the porticoes which such a charming feature of the eighteenth century ades of Berne, the shopper of all ages must have been grateful for the architectural forethought which enabled him to window-gaze under shelter and in comfort.

In London, however, the one city in Europe where a daily shower of rain is almost as assured as a

November fog, the covered pavement is a rarity. Occasionally the attempt is made, as in the Ritz Hotel —which is almost a Parisian importation—to obtain a grudging permission of the authorities which indirectly exert such a restraining influence on architectural invention. But as a general rule the practice of covering the footway is officially discouraged, and even the continuous glass marquise is a device for which permission can be obtained only by converting one's façade into a series of doorways; and these doorways must lead to interiors of a certain well-defined and restricted category, such as those of theatre, restaurant, shop, or station. There are certain valid objections to the marquise method of sidewalk protection. In the first place there is, particularly in narrow thoroughfares, an obstruction to street vistas. The upper parts of façades are largely cut off, and this is no doubt one reason why, in the districts under L.C.C. control, the overall height of shelters is restricted to a maximum of two feet. Another point is that the shop front below is considerably darkened, but this is a drawback which is susceptible of being largely overcome, and the solution of the problem may sometimes give rise, as is the case in some of the new business blocks in Amsterdam, to some exceedingly interesting architectural solutions.

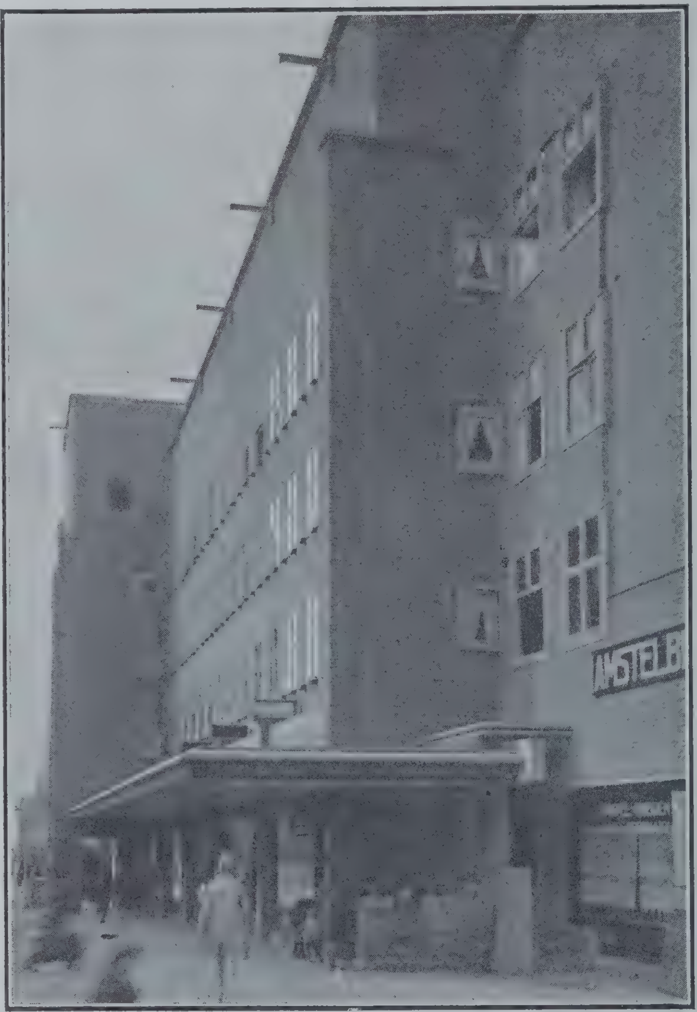


Fig. 6.—IN THE NEW SUBURB OF AMSTERDAM. A DETAIL OF THE MARQUISE: THE CLERESTORY LIGHTS TO THE SHOPS ARE VISIBLE ABOVE THE SHELTER.

Under the conditions of climate which obtain in Holland, where there is a good proportion of rainy weather, it seems illogical that in shopping centres, where a great deal of time is necessarily spent every day in the purchase of household supplies, the shopper should be subjected to avoidable discomfort. The modern idea is all towards the provision of amenities and there is no reason why these should stop short within the dwelling. The shop and the home are closely linked, the one being after all only the external supply cupboard of the other. It should be feasible for the housewife to go about the daily business of supply replenishment with a minimum of exposure to the elements, for the energy spent in protection against the elements is so much energy wasted. The aim of modern appliances is to conserve energy, so that it may be directed towards productive ends, and the aim of architects of the modern school is largely one of designing to create in architecture the means for attaining this end. This is a point which is very largely missed by critics of the modern architectural expression; they do not seem to realise that the new and seemingly bizarre forms of the ultra-modern school arise much more from a close intellectual study of certain practical problems than from a desire to arouse æsthetic reactions.

In some of the latest housing developments in Amsterdam a very definite attempt has been made to turn the street pavements, or the footpaths of public courtyards, into sheltered areas. This has given rise to some very interesting architectural effects, largely due to the fact that the modern Dutch manner is free and elastic, enabling the designer to use wide cantilevered overhangs and great sheets of glass or uninterrupted lengths of window without fear of disturbing some period-dictated system of proportions.

On the outskirts of Amsterdam has arisen during the last few years a new suburb which is a city in itself, with a population of 40,000, its own shopping and civic centres, and streets which present unbroken frontages of the new architecture. And in the creation of the streets the idea of the protected footpath has largely been incorporated, so that they are given a fresh and novel aspect marking a great difference even with the quarter of Municipal housing which was created immediately after the war, with its long blocks of flats by Kramer and De Klerk which have become fairly familiar to English students of modern work. In addition arcaded blocks are being created in the more central part of the city, and if the experiment is successful it is quite likely that within the next few years the street architecture of Amsterdam will be even more strikingly conspicuous than it is at present.

In the case of the street arcade, there is obvious advantage in space gained for the upper floors, but the problem of lighting becomes a difficult one Either the openings are very tall, in which case the element of protection is largely lost, or the arcading is reduced in height and the lighting of entrances and shop-fronts suffer.

To solve the problem, the Dutch architects are having recourse to glass, a material having capacities for architectural treatment which in the last few years have been increasingly realised. The French have developed texture and decoration in glass to a degree surpassing anything practised in this country and they have also progressed in the scientific direction of light values. The Dutch are doing the same thing in their own way; their treatment is different in effect, and quite characteristic, in harmony with the markedly cubist and prismatic forms which are predominant in the masses of their buildings.

The block of shops and apartments which we illustrate in Figs. 1-3 is one of the latest schemes in Amsterdam, in fact, it is only just on the point of

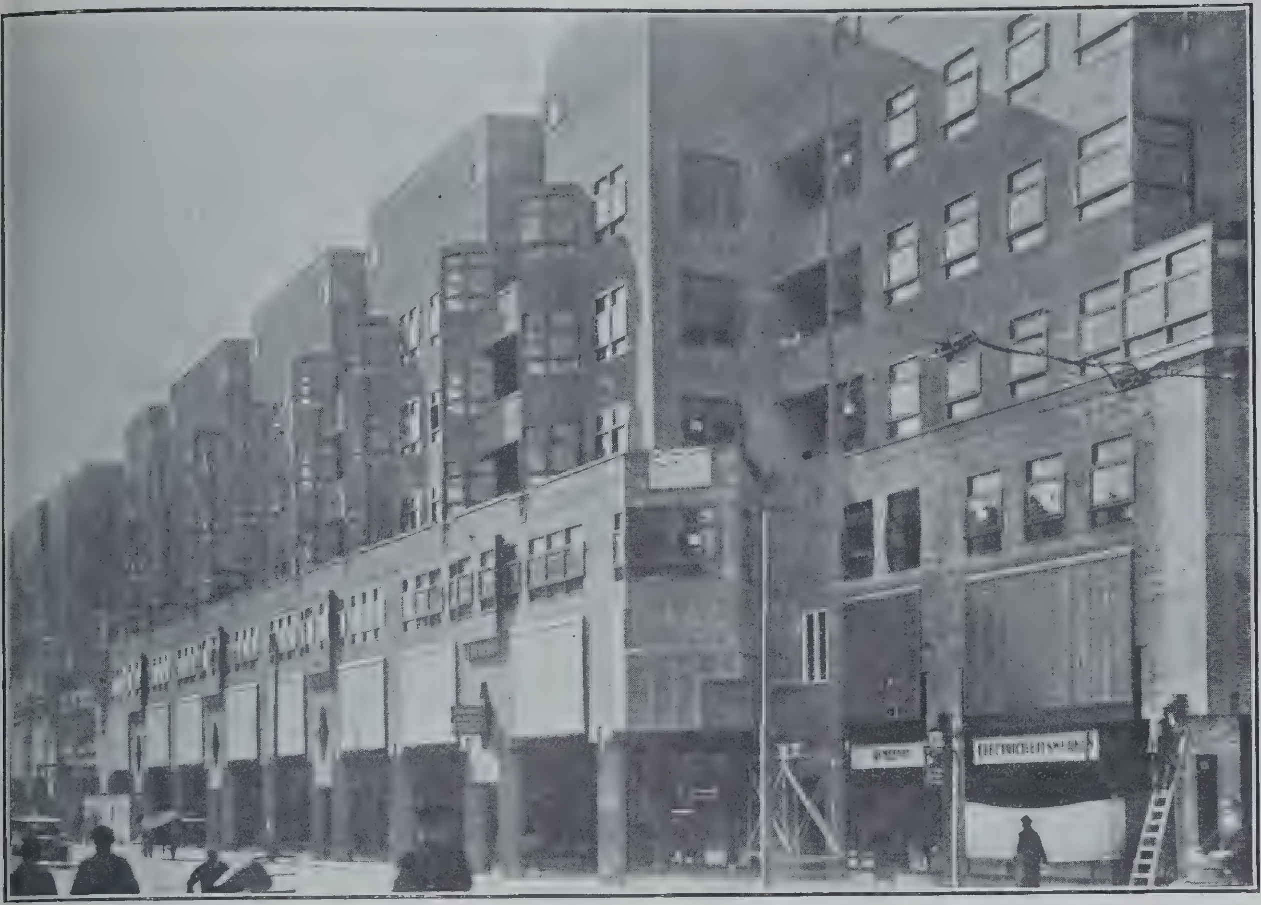


Fig. 1.—ONE OF THE LATEST STREET FRONTAGES IN AMSTERDAM, PROVIDING A COVERED SHOPPING CENTRE.

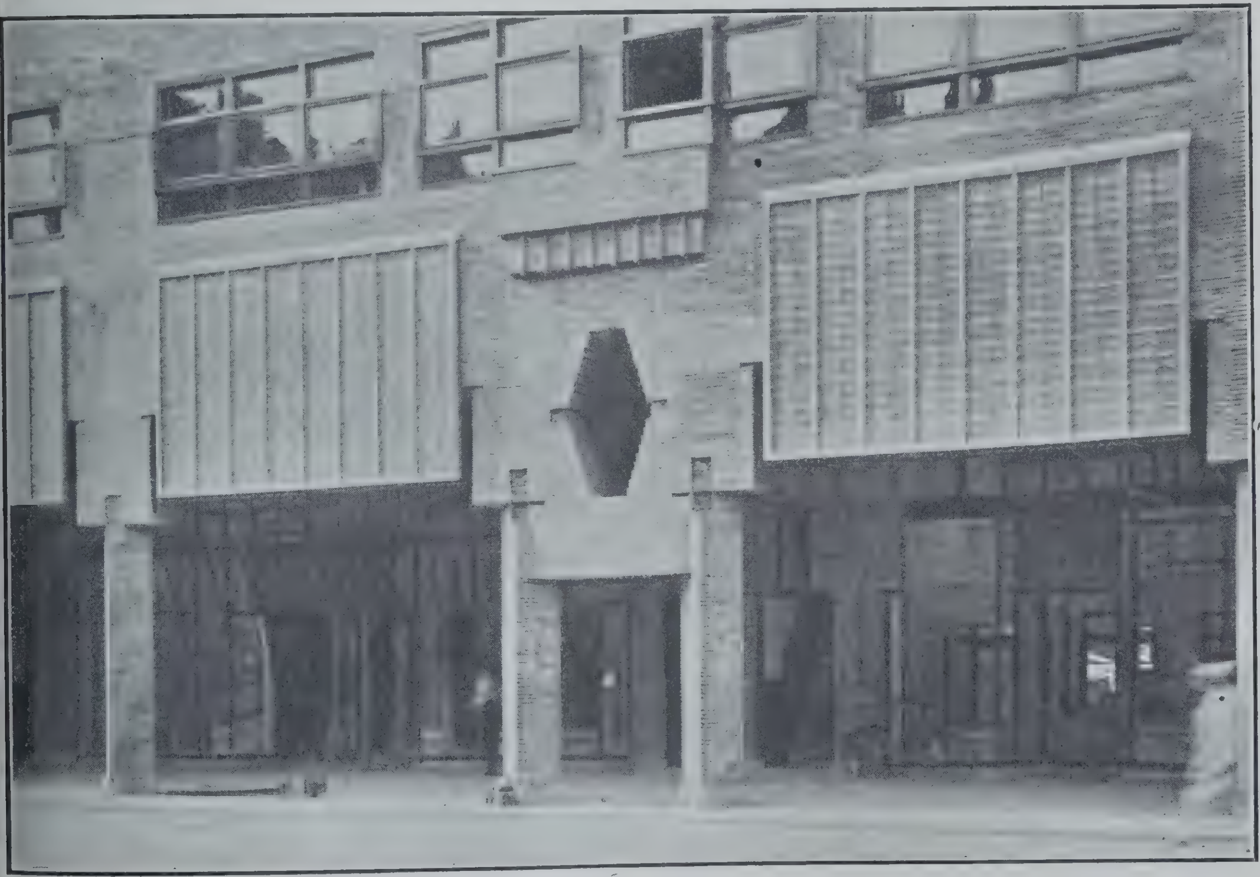


Fig. 2.—THE COVERED SHOPPING CENTRE, SHOWING THE PROTECTING GLASS VALANCES.

being completed; and in it the arcaded treatment has received a novel and stimulating solution.

The pavement runs along a lofty covered passage, the roof of which is formed of hollow tiles between steel joists. The supporting brick piers are set anglewise, which tends to reduce the objection of obstruction to passage, and gives an effect of greater openness. At a height of about 12 feet they become rectangular, and receive what is the most interesting feature of the design, the deep valances of glass which protect the pavement from the weather, but which are so constructed, on prismatic lines, that they project an astonishing amount of light on to the ground storey and mezzanine of the shops behind. The idea is not a new one, but it remained to adapt it in this novel way, and treat it with a bold frankness which is convincing and stimulating as regards the future possibilities of glass. For both from the street and within the arcade the architectural effect of these small dense lights, with their slightly greenish tinge and their cleverly obtained verticality of pattern, is very fine, and the possibilities of the all-glass façade are brought a step closer, particularly in respect of overcoming the problem of a satisfactory æsthetic treatment.

Above the arcade the front is treated in the characteristic manner of modern Holland. The surfaces are strongly modelled, the composition consisting of a repetition of powerful rectangles relieved by a secondary theme of polygonal bays linked by the deep recessing and horizontal banding of the balconies. Rhythm is strongly marked, almost excessive, but as is the case in so much of the Dutch work, the massive effect of the large unbroken surfaces of brickwork screening the upper storey creates a feeling of homogeneity and repose.

Adjoining this remarkable building is one which repeats the motive of the street arcade, but which is not nearly so originally or pleasingly handled (Fig. 4). Here there is no special provision for backlighting, and the architectural treatment of the block above is restless and agressive. There is here a hint of wilderness which, in spite of general impressions to the contrary, is not a characteristic of the bulk of the new Dutch work. One feels a suggestion of a very capable speculative builder having put up this building and having overridden the restraining influences of his architectural adviser.

The lower storey is built of concrete, with the board marks showing, but there is evidence of the surface having been worked while the surface was still green. Above, the walls are of the usual red-brown brick; the pointed windows of the first storey are in stone, the remainder being in wood.

Out in the new housing suburb the arcade gives way to the solid roofed marquise or continuous shelter, and here are some very fine effects obtained by the strong horizontal lines of the overhangs and the continuous lights (Figs. 5 and 6), which permit a clerestory illumination of the shops below. In some cases these lights are set out from the wall face, and the solid plaster soffit of the marquise is interrupted to give an almost continuous lighted well, so that not only is the shop well lit, but the area of pavement in front of the shop window receives a direct and strong sky light. This latter arrangement is as ingenious as it is simple, but it has remained for the Dutch architects to discover it.

The new blocks in which the shelter motive has been incorporated rank amongst the best in Amsterdam. They are simple and unaffected, of beautiful material handled in a straightforward way, without the disturbing bravura of some of the earlier brickwork craftsmanship. They are full also of fresh and stimulating ideas, ideas which have obviously arisen more from taking thought over the nature of the modern problem than from a courteous assumption of the inhibitions of our ancestors.

The Manchester Library

From his speech at the annual dinner of the Ma chester Society of Architects last week, the Lo Mayor of Manchester made it clear that he has sympathy with the attitude of that section of the Ci Council which would postpone indefinitely the buil ing of the City Hall extension and the City Referen Library, for which the designs of Mr. E. Vince Harris were awarded the first place in the recent co petition. Said his lordship: "We plan a great buil ing, and when we have the plans we have finish with it. We were quite good clients of the architec for the Art Gallery. We got to work to get pla and gave substantial prizes. We got the plans, a there we finished. I am exceedingly sorry for tha but notwithstanding all this pessimism, we shall g our library. Whether the Town Hall would be e tended or not, the city would get the library. In n so very long—in a month or two—we meet agai and I am not the Lord Mayor if the resolution not carried." One may hope that that threat, whi *The Manchester Guardian* interprets as one of resign tion, will move some of the more hesitant membe of the civic Council to a definite decision to procee The Council appears to have developed a policy, an a very bad policy, of sacrificing the architectural pr fession on the altar of political expediency. If t mind of the Council is to be correctly inferred fro recent events, it would seem that a considerable se tion, opposed to new building schemes, allow resol tions authorising them to pass merely to placate keep quiet another considerable section who are pres ing them forward; but with the fixed intention effectively stopping the schemes before any actu building work is commenced. It is surprising to fin a great civic body resorting to such undignifie procedure.

Church of Christ, Scientist, Southport

(*Continued from page* 917.)

interior, however, is one of neatness and efficienc and there can be no doubt that the Sunday school ha is admirably adapted for its purpose.

The elevation may also be described as a "busines like" solution of the problem presented. The arch tect has obtained his effects by bringing out the qual ties of the bricks, which material he manipulates wit skill. The windows are of pleasing proportion, an it is of interest to observe how the hall is made t appear smaller than it actually is by the device o introducing two storeys of windows to light a singl chamber.

This treatment, by which the apparent scale of th Sunday school is reduced, was probably adopted wit the object of keeping this apartment in proper su ordination to the church adjacent to it.

Competition News

Whitby U.D.C. Layout Competition

The following notice has been issued by the Roya Institute of British Architects: "The Competition Committee desire to call the attention of members t the fact that the conditions of the above competitio are not in accordance with the regulations of th R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotia tion with the promoters in the hope of securing a amendment. In the meantime members are advise to take no part in the competition."

League of Nations Competition

The authors of the design illustrated on p. 884 o our issue of December 9 were Messrs. S. Woods Hil and C. H. Hignett, A. & F.R.I.B.A., architects, an not as inadvertantly stated.

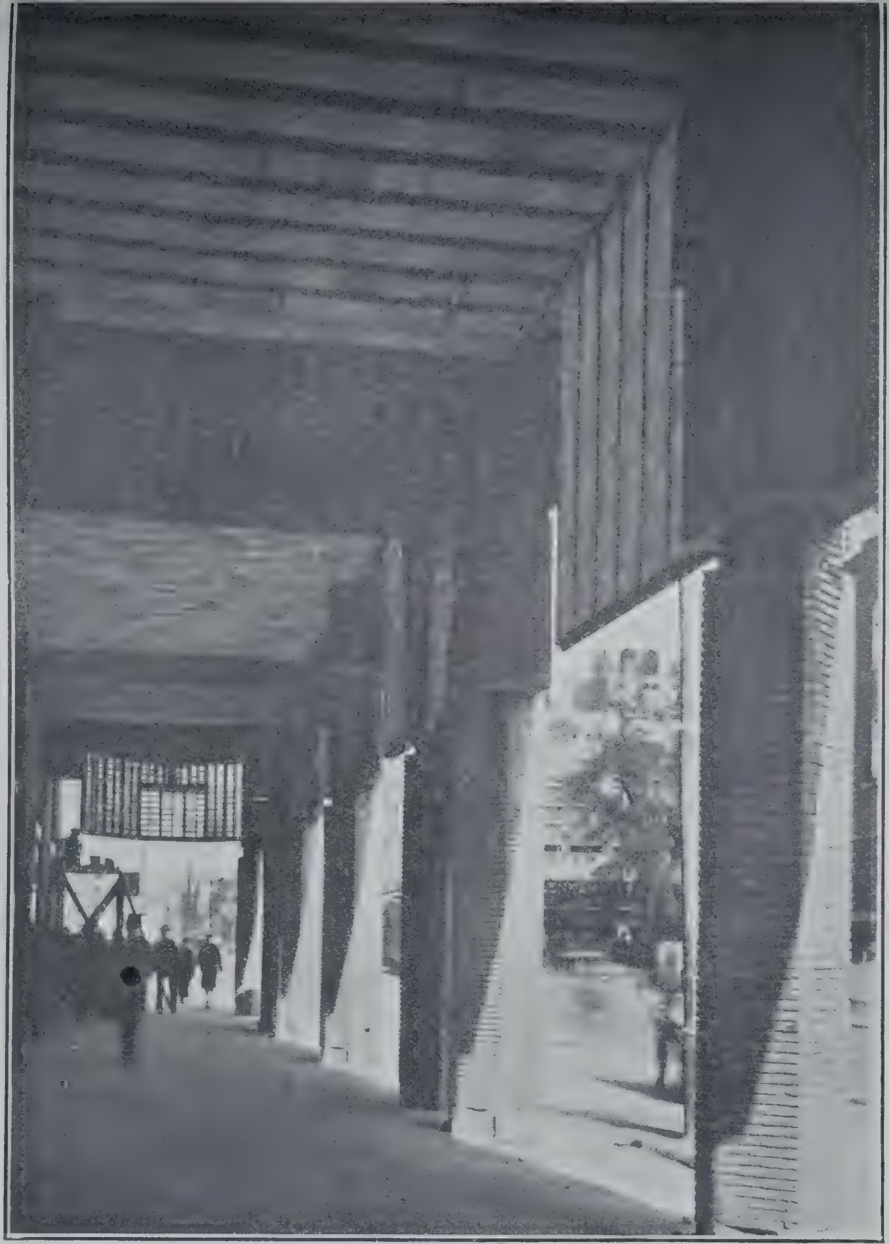


Fig. 3.—WITHIN THE COVERED WAY, SHOWING THE STEEL AND TILE ROOF AND THE HANGING VALANCES OF GLASS.

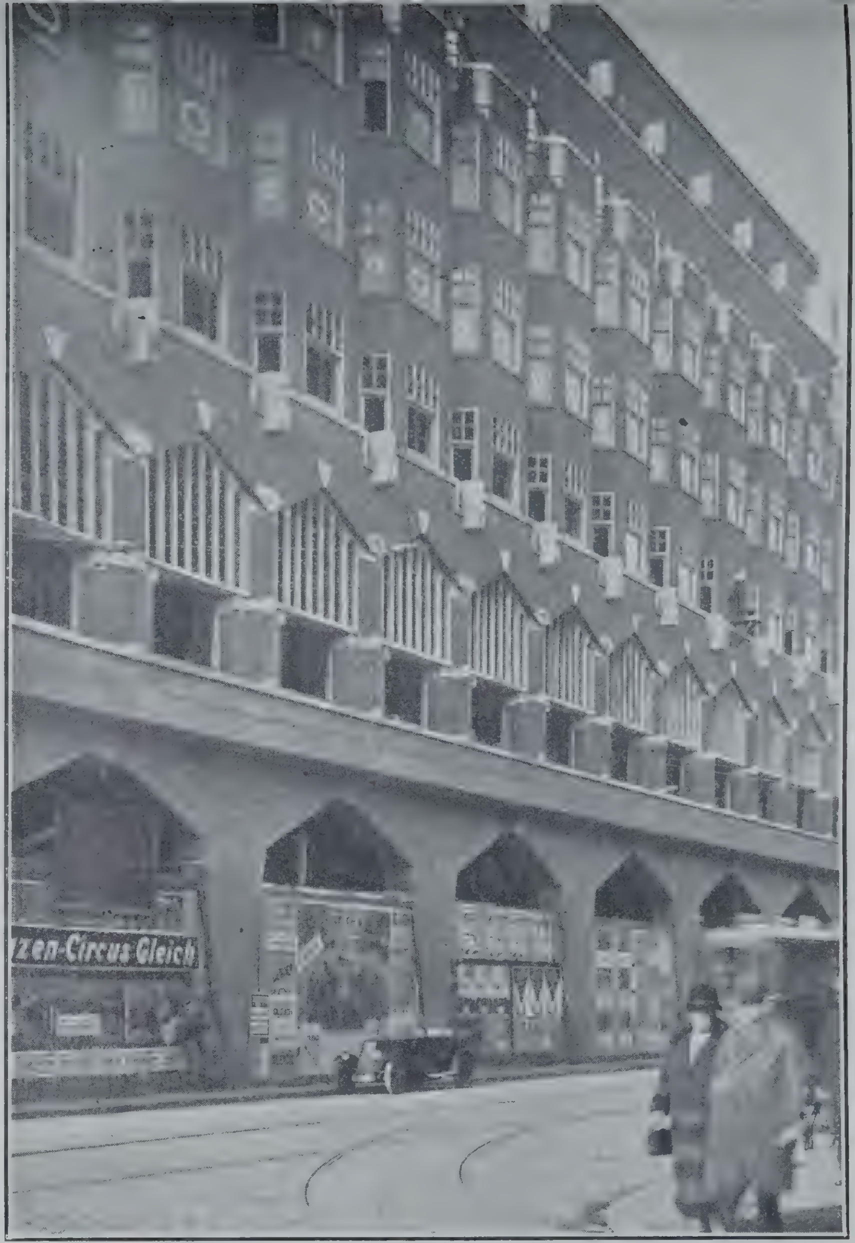


Fig. 4.—A BLOCK OF SHOPS AND APARTMENTS IN AMSTERDAM, WITH THE PROVISION OF A STREET ARCADE.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Royal Tombs at Westminster Abbey

(Concluded from last week)

Being excerpts from a paper by Mr. A. Lawrence E. Tanner, M.A., F.S.A., read at a meeting of the Surveyors' Institution on December 5.

Between Edward III and the altar screen is the large tomb of Richard II and Ann of Bohemia. She died in 1394, and the tomb, which was designed by Henry Yevele, was made shortly afterwards under the King's personal direction. The gilt-bronzed effigies made by Nicholas and Godfrey de Wodestreet may therefore be taken as authentic likenesses. The King is depicted in his coronation robes, on which may be seen the letters A and R, the Broom Pods, the Rising Sun, White Hart, and other badges of his House. He has a small forked beard, but the whole expression of the face is curiously weak and far less pleasing than that in the portrait of him as a younger man—the earliest known portrait of an English king—which hangs by the high altar. The Queen had been the one restraining influence in his life, and after her death he became practically uncontrollable. When Dean Stanley opened the tomb in 1871 he found the bones had been greatly disturbed, but he could find no mark of a blow on the skull, and there seems, therefore, no reason to doubt the story that the unfortunate king was really starved to death at Pontefract. The King's jawbone was missing, and the story of its recovery is a remarkable one. In the 18th century the stonework of the tomb was much broken. In 1766 a Westminster boy, Gerrard Andrews, afterwards Dean of Canterbury, saw another Westminster boy "poke his hand into the tomb . . . and fish out the lower jaw-bone of the King." According to a family tradition he thrashed the boy but kept the bone himself, and it descended in the family from father to son. On a card attached to the bone was written in Gerrard Andrews' handwriting "The jawbone of King Richard the Second taken out of his coffin by a Westminster scholar, 1766." In 1906 the then representative of the family restored the jawbone to the Dean, and by permission of King Edward a hole was made in the tomb into which the bone was inserted, together with a written statement of the facts.

Henry V from the first years of his reign took the deepest interest in the Abbey, which he enriched with many gifts. At the east end of the Confessor's Chapel he himself planned a chantry chapel, which by an ingenious design was made to extend as a kind of bridge over the ambulatory beyond. In order to obtain room for it, it was necessary to encroach on the tombs of both Queen Eleanor and Queen Philippa, but this fact was not one which disturbed the mediæval mind. Henry died in France in 1422, and his funeral was one of the most magnificent which has ever taken place in the Abbey. The body was interred in the spot which he had himself chosen. Ten years later the greatest master mason of the time, Thirske, began the chantry chapel. All that remains of the effigy on Henry's tomb is now a headless wooden trunk. In 1545-6 the plates of silver gilt which covered it and the solid silver head were stolen; and although the thieves were caught, the damage was never repaired.

But the chantry is but little injured. It is reached by a double stair from the Confessor's Chapel, and was formerly used both as a chapel and as a relic chamber. On a beam above can be seen the shield, saddle and helmet which were carried at Henry's funeral. The sides of the chantry are covered with sculptured figures of saints. On each side are depicted the scene at the coronation of the King, and there is also a representation of Henry himself in full armour on horseback. These are probably the most authentic portraits of Henry in existence. Above the altar are full-sized figures of St. George and St. Denis, repre senting Henry's claim to the throne of France, whic was acknowledged at the Treaty of Troyes.

Underneath the altar is buried Katherine de Valois Henry's queen. She had been buried in the old Lad Chapel, but on its demolition her body was wrappe in a sheet of lead and placed by the side of he husband's tomb. There it was exposed to publi view, and was seen by Pepys, who "by particula favour" was allowed to have "the upper part of he body in my hands, and I did kiss her mouth, reflectin upon it that I did kiss a queen, and that this was m birthday, thirty-six years old, that I did first kiss queen." After having been temporarily buried else where in the Abbey, she was finally buried in th chantry by Dean Stanley in 1878.

The chapel which Henry VII planned in Henr VI's honour, and to which he purposed to transfe his remains, was eventually turned into a place o sepulchre for Henry VII himself. The wide nav of that chapel shows that it was Henry's origina intention to place in the centre of it two great tomb one for Henry and one for himself. The chapel wa built from 1503 to 1519, but before it was complet it was to receive the remains of the King's mothe Margaret Countess of Richmond (*d.* 1511). The Abbe has few more beautiful tombs. It is by Pietro Torr giani, and he has contrived to put into the bronz effigy all the serene dignity of a great and graciou personality. Within the last few years the iron ra which surrounded her tomb was discovered an restored to the Abbey by the National Arts Collectio Fund.

The tomb of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York from the same hand, is no less remarkable as a wor of art, but its great bronze screen prevents it fro being properly seen by the ordinary visitor. It is wonderful Renaissance tomb, worthy in every wa to rank with similar tombs in Italy. It formerl had an altar at its east end, and was finished by To rigiani in 1518. The contract for the tomb is sti preserved amongst the Abbey Muniments. In th same vault Dean Stanley found the coffin of Kin James I; the reason for its interment in this plac remains a mystery. At the west end, under an alta made up of fragments of the original altar, rest Edward VI. The altar was destroyed in 1643, an as Stanley points out, it is a strange paradox tha "the only royal memorial destroyed by the Puritan should have been that of the only Puritan Prince wh ever sat on the English throne." Queen Elizabet and Mary Queen of Scots are both buried in the sid aisles of Henry VII's Chapel. These monuments wer erected by James I, who made the one stipulatio that the monument to his own mother should be rathe more magnificent than that to the queen who ha signed her death warrant. Dean Stanley has recorde how in his search for the body of James I he opene the tomb of Elizabeth, and found "in that contracte sepulchre, admitting of none other but those two, th stately coffin of Elizabeth resting on the coffin o Mary (Tudor)."

The tomb to Elizabeth, with the exception of th one designed to hold the bones of Edward V and hi brother, which were found in the Tower in 1674, wa the last memorial to a sovereign erected a Westminster.

Architecture of To-day

Address, by Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A S.A.D.G., given before the Leeds and West York shire Architectural Society on December 7.

Architecture to-day is slowly emerging from a stat where the function of building for a purpose has bee

scured by sentiment and false values. The aim of
ilding is not to show the cultural outlook of the
signer, but to solve a problem efficiently and agree-
ly. The wants and requirements of an age which
kes incessant demands on human energy have not
n met in architecture with any degree of under-
nding.

In this country too often the designer of buildings
acting as a brake on progress. He thinks in terms
the past, a display of culture and a smattering of
torical knowledge are his baggage, he is averse to
plying ways and means for meeting requirements
ich his client often formulates, but which he is
able to translate into terms of practicability with-
t his architect's support. For this reason the archi-
t in this country takes a secondary place. Instead
becoming, as in America, the planner who can place
knowledge of design at the service of manufac-
ers for the organisation of their industry, of muni-
alities for the solution of their civic problems, of
tel keepers for the better service of their guests, the
hitect remains the executant of the layman's ideas;
creative ability too often is limited to the solution
given requirements; to the nature of the problem he
ntributes little. In the United States the architect
lds the unique position of adviser to the community.
this country he is merely the interpreter of the
ent.

In every country in Europe, and even in England,
has been discovered that architecture has for many
ars ceased to be a living art. And to-day the
ction has set in, and we find ourselves on the
ge of an epoch of emancipation. It is an epoch
which we find ready to our service a vast
umulation of knowledge and data; books, pic-
res, industry, and scientific skill are all available.
e may to-day stand on our own legs, and feel that,
th the immense progress of science to assist us,
can cease to solve our problems of designing build-
gs in the old-fashioned way which suited the simple
eds of our forefathers.

Architecture evolves, that much is true, but the
olution takes place under the creative impulse. The
w architecture which is being evolved to-day is crude
d disturbing, but we must remember that it is only
hase in a long-term forward movement. It is some-
nes said that these movements die, that the "Art
uveau" is dead, that the "Arts and Crafts" is
ad. This is not true; the spirit and the effect of
se movements live to-day in a modified form. To-
y the plastic quality of Art Nouveau is revived in
bism, the Arts and Crafts movement is translated
o the slogan of the D.I.A., "fitness for purpose."
veritable movement dies, it is merely translated
o other terms.

That is what has happened abroad, where in
lland the Dutch Renaissance has its own modern
naissance in the finely modelled brick fronts of the
w housing and commercial buildings. The small-
ned windows have yielded to plate glass, the crow-
p gables are replaced by the cubist forms which are
tural to steel and concrete, the narrow vertical
nts of the individual houses are replaced by the
g horizontal façades of the mass dwelling.

In France the cramped and stuffy rooms, with their
aped windows, their bad boiseries, their pretentious
oing of the glories of Mansart or Gabriel, are giving
y to a saner conception of the home for a 20th-
tury being, heated, spacious, light and airy, and
nomical of upkeep. The solution is yet to find, but
ere is satisfaction in knowing that at least the archi-
t is aware of the problem, and that he is groping
vards a solution.

Sweden is tackling the problem with skill and grace,
ile the designer in Denmark is first a gentleman
d then an architect. In Germany they are fertile in invention, bold and skilful. They are not afraid to make mistakes; they realise that prettiness is a very minor virtue. In England we have not realised that ugliness and grandeur are very often close cousins. Our sham half timber, our period trimmings, our wreaths and swags and urns and cupids and crockets still obsess us. And, worst of all, we are parsimonious in art, though we realise in other matters that the dearest is generally the best.

Fortunately the public interest is growing; but while architects do not sign their buildings, and seem to be either ashamed to acknowledge their work, or that they live by their work, they can never expect to hold the public interest. Publicity for works of art is not degrading; on the contrary, it tends to suppress the bad artist who revels in anonymity, it provides the human interest. And without the human interest no art will long command attention or retain vitality.

Acoustic Design of Churches

Being extracts from an address given in Chicago recently by Dr. F. R. Watson, of the University of Illinois, at a meeting of the Church Bureaux of Architecture and the Committee on Church Building of the Homes Missions Council.

Nearly everyone at some time has had the discomfort of not understanding a speaker. And under this circumstance, one promptly inquires why wires were not stretched or a sounding board used to remedy the trouble. But these devices, according to modern science, are practically of no use, in spite of the fact that they are generally regarded as the means of correction.

What is desired for ideal acoustics is that the sound reaching an auditor in any part of a room shall be of suitable loudness and distinctness for comfortable hearing, with an elimination or control of echoes, reverberation, "dead spots" and other faults. To a great extent, it is possible to secure such ideal conditions; and it is the purpose of this paper to explain some of the fundamental actions of sound and to show how auditoria may be adjusted so as to have good acoustic properties.

In the open air, the utterances of a speaker progress with practically no distortion, and perfect acoustics are obtained. But only a few people standing on the level ground around the speaker can hear him, because a large part of the sound proceeds upward and is lost, and the sound proceeding sideways is rapidly absorbed by the auditors' clothing. An auditorium improves this condition. A raised platform for the speaker allows all the auditors to see him and hear him. By means of a balcony the auditors at the outside edge can be brought nearer. The enclosing surfaces serve to reflect the sound going upward and thus increase the loudness for auditors in all parts of the room. While the auditorium thus produces some advantages, it also creates defects. For instance, the reflected sound, which is the chief difference between open air acoustics and auditorium acoustics, may produce serious trouble; so that a study of its action is the most important consideration in obtaining good acoustics in a room.

The most serious defect of reflection is the prolongation of sound in a room, called *reverberation.* When sound arrives at a wall or ceiling, it is reflected, absorbed and transmitted in varying amounts depending on the nature of the reflecting surface. A hard plaster wall, for instance, reflects 95 per cent. or more of the incident sound, and, therefore, absorbs but little; whereas a layer of hairfelt, one-inch thick, may absorb 55 per cent. with a correspondingly smaller reflection. If a room is bounded by plaster, glass and wooden surfaces, very little absorption takes place and the sound may be reflected 200 to 300 times before it becomes inaudible. This means that the utterances of a speaker will overlap and produce confusion for listeners. What is desired is to have each utterance rise to a suitable intensity and produce its effect on the listener and then die out so as to leave the field free for the succeeding utterance.

The use of materials, highly sound-absorptive, provide a positive means for controlling reverberation and, therefore, an all-important question arises as to the amount of sound-absorbing material that should be installed for good effect, and this has been answered by obtaining the opinions of auditors regarding auditoriums already possessing good acoustics. It is found for best effect that a standard sound should die out in two seconds or less depending on the size of the auditorium. Calculations can then be made to determine how much material will be needed for the auditorium to secure the required time of reverberation.

Optimum Time of Reverberation and Optimum Absorption.

Volume of Room.	Optimum Time.	Optimum Absorption Units.
3,300 cu. ft.	1.0 seconds.	165 units.
12,900 ,,	1.1 ,,	585 ,,
33,000 ,,	1.2 ,,	1,380 ,,
63,000 ,,	1.3 ,,	2,400 ,,
117,500 ,,	1.4 ,,	4,200 ,,
186,000 ,,	1.5 ,,	6,200 ,,
276,000 ,,	1.6 ,,	8,600 ,,
407,000 ,,	1.7 ,,	12,000 ,,
550,000 ,,	1.8 ,,	15,300 ,,
750,000 ,,	1.9 ,,	19,700 ,,
1,000,000 ,,	2.0 ,,	24,800 ,,

The shape of an auditorium is also a matter of consideration. Generally speaking, a rectangular shape is preferred. Curved walls produce eccentric actions on sounds and may set up bad echoes. Balconies are usually advantageous acoustically, since they tend to break up sound in the otherwise large space. Gothic ceilings are beneficial to acoustics, because they reduce possibility of echoes, and because sound-absorbing material is more effective on such surfaces than on a flat ceiling.

The important requirements for good acoustics in a room may be enumerated as follows:—

1. The reverberation, or prolongation of sound, should be controlled by installing an amount of sound-absorbing material in proportion to the volume of the room.
2. The sound in a room should have sufficient loudness; a condition that is brought about by reflection from the various surfaces of the room which reinforces the direct sound. If the speaker or musical instrument produces only a weak sound, no arrangement of the room will increase the loudness, except by the use of an electric loud speaker.
3. Speaking should be distinct. For this purpose, it is desirable to arrange the reflecting surfaces near the speaker, and to apply absorbing material to selected walls.

Air Treatment as applied to Ventilation

At a recent sessional meeting of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Mr. W. H. Dupen read a paper on "The Comparative Value of Air Treatment as applied to Ventilation."

He said the medical profession had contributed several treatises on the various phases arising from atmospheric pollution and vitiated air, and had educated public opinion, with resultant legislation dealing with causes affecting the public health. In addition, however, to the need for avoiding and remedying polluted atmospheric conditions, especially in congested town areas, it was also necessary to consider the effects of climatic changes on our health, and the desirability of mitigating same as far as may be possible. Apart from extremes of heat and cold to which our bodies to a certain extent make adjustment, there also arises the question of variations in temperature and humidity which appear to affect our digestive track while the sultry atmosphere present before thunderstorms is a well-known experience, also the purified and freshened atmosphere which follows has a marked effect upon our energy and nervous system. Damp atmosphere, so called from its property of having absorbed water-vapour, and fogs arising from a surplus of water-vapour, all produce more or less ill-effects upon our health, and it becomes necessary for heating and ventilating engineers to meet these fluctuating conditions in the course of their business to procure for their clients some relief from the inconvenience and even ill-effects Nature sometimes inflicts upon them. The lecturer then dealt with the various methods of air treatment or conditioning now in general use, including cleaning, comprising dust and fume removal equipment; washing, including cooling either with or without the aid of refrigerating machinery; humidification and dehumidification warming and ozonisation for dealing with bacteria and offensive odours.

Valuations under the New Rating Act

Being an abstract of a recent lecture at the College of Estate Management by Mr. C. Gerald Eve, F.S.I., who dealt with some points of practice in valuing under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925.

Mr. Eve said that the points to be urged in making an objection to an assessment might be set out as follows: That the values—gross, net, and rating—were excessive and incorrect, that they were unfair by comparison with other properties of the same class and of other classes, that the deductions from gross and from net were insufficient, that the values had not been ascertained by an independent valuation, that too much machinery and plant had been rated, and, finally, that the assessment was otherwise incorrect. It was the duty of the surveyor on behalf of his client to see that his counsel at sessions was left with a wide field from which to select. In making comparisons he should not suggest that the other property was rated too low, but that it was correctly rated, whereas his own property was rated too high.

With regard to woodlands, the lecturer claimed that these came under the Second Schedule of the Act, Part 1, paragraph 7, as "land (other than agriculture land) without buildings," on which the amount of deduction was equal to 5 per cent. of the gross value. The gross value was that which was known as "prairie value," and from this 5 per cent. was to be deducted.

As for sporting rights, it was clear that if the landlord reserved the shooting and did not let, the rateable value of the land was increased by the value of the sporting. Obviously the valuation of the buildings could not be increased, because nobody sported over the buildings, yet it had been laid down that until the courts decided otherwise the sporting should be put on the buildings. This was wrong, in his opinion.

With regard to machinery and plant, he pointed out that the Third Schedule of the Act went by the board; reference must be made to what was irreverently termed the "washing bill" in the shape of the detailed list issued under authority as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927, No. 480.

BUILDING NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, Wednesday, December 14.

Although certain repairs to the fabric of the Houses Parliament have been in regular progress for a nsiderable time, a beginning has not yet been made th those major works which involve the replace- nt of defective stonework. Several months ago, it s announced by the Office of Works that Stancliffe ne had been selected for this purpose as being the st suitable and the most durable; but the choice, appears, will lie in the end with the Fine Arts mmission. They have had the question under con- eration for a considerable time, but they have not communicated their decision to the Government.

The position was explained to the House of Com- ns this week by Sir Vivian Henderson, the new der-Secretary to the Home Office, who answers for Office of Works. That Department selected Stan- ffe stone as being the most suitable and the most ely to offer effective resistance to the corrosive nosphere of Westminster; but the question was erred to the Fine Arts Commission to ascertain ether they had any objection to offer to its use ng with the stone now in the building. If the mmission eventually raise objections, the spokes- n of the Government indicated that these would ve to be accepted and another kind of stone found. t, further than that, the Government had thought necessary to refer the question to the Department Scientific and Industrial Research, "to find out ether they considered that the mating of the two nes would have any unfortunate effects," and, when eir reply as well as that of the Fine Arts Com- ssion has been received, "it will be possible for the fice of Works to make further progress."

The suggestion was made by Mr. Hardie, a Labour mber, that the experiment might be tried of re- iring the stonework of the Houses with synthetic terial, if for no other reason than to discover ether it might offer more resistance to the London nosphere than stone taken from a quarry. Sir vian Henderson promised that he would have the ggestion considered. Sir William Davison urged at the work of repairing the Central Tower, which now without a top, should be proceeded with at ce and apart from the larger scheme of repairs; t this question was disallowed by the Speaker under at rule of the House which requires that supple- ntary questions directed to Ministers must be kept ictly within the scope of the original question. This tter, however, can, and no doubt will, be raised ain in a separate question. It is not altogether probable that the leisurely manner in which the rk of repairing the Houses of Parliament is being proached reflects that severe economy which the easury are enjoining upon all Departments during specially stringent financial year.

Visitors to St. Stephen's Hall at Westminster may puzzled by the space which is now left vacant rough the removal, from among the other large and iking mural paintings adorning this part of the uses of Parliament, of the picture representing the remonial consummation of the union between Eng- d and Scotland. It has not been taken away, how- er, in deference to the protests that were made by Scottish Labour member last session who professed find in it something humiliating to his native land. e picture has been removed simply to enable the tist to complete certain parts of it which were left finished. In due time it is to be restored to its ace among the wonderful and striking group of intings which lend a greater dignity to a stately ll.

It has been the fate of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, to stir the animosity of certain sections of the Labour Opposition in the Commons, who lose no opportunity of criticising him. During the last few days, they have not allowed him to forget the statement he made in the summer that reduction of the housing subsidy would, in his opinion, lead to increased and cheaper building. They ask whether any proof is yet forthcoming of the truth of his forecast, seeing that the subsidy reduction occurred in October. Mr. Chamberlain, who is rather more than a match for any of his critics, contents himself for the present with the reply that there is no evidence yet as to how many houses will be built next year. The saving to the Treasury on the subsidy reduction will, of course, depend upon the number of houses erected.

Notes in Brief

The Prince of Wales has expressed his sympathy with the objects of the Oxford Preservation Trust and made a contribution to the funds.

* * *

The Whitby Corporation is proposing to construct a bathing-pool on the beach below the Hotel Metropole, and has decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for a loan of £25,000 to carry out the work.

* * *

Some oak panelling, and a brass inscription plate, which have been placed in the sanctuary of the Church of St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green, as a memorial to the late J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, for many years vicar of the parish and afterwards the first Bishop of Chelmsford, were dedicated by the Bishop of Chelmsford on Friday last.

* * *

The two pairs of gates and the seven lamps to the forecourt screen at Grosvenor House, the former town mansion of the Dukes of Westminster, recently demolished, have been purchased by the Phyllis Court Club, Henley, and are to be erected there, with a stone screen, as the Club's War Memorial.

* * *

The British Museum has purchased a marble relief panel, dating from the latter part of the second century A.D., and representing Æneas at Latium being led to the lair of the white sow, indicating the site upon which he would found a city. The Museum has also acquired the celebrated Tudor Mazer, made about the first quarter of the 16th century, and formerly belonging to Epworth Church, Lincolnshire.

* * *

The new Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew, Aldershot, which forms a war memorial to soldiers of that Creed who fell in the War, was dedicated on Saturday last, when Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles unveiled a memorial tablet in the building. The new church, of which the architect is Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., stands on the site of a former corrugated iron structure.

* * *

The memorial to the late Sir Ross Smith, one of the first Australian aviators to fly from England to Australia, was unveiled at Adelaide, on Saturday last, by the Lieut.-Governor of South Australia, Sir George Murray. The statue—a full-length in bronze—with its granite pedestal, stands 26 feet high, and large symbolical figures of Flight and Intrepidity flank the pedestal. The sculptor was Mr. F. B. Hitch, A.R.B.S., of London.

London Building Notes

BARKING.—The T.C. have decided to proceed with their Parson's Row improvement scheme and to build 26 houses on the cleared area. Plans by Mr. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House Chambers, Barking.

BEAK STREET.—Nos. 39-47 are to be reconstructed. Plans by Messrs. Holcombe & Betts, 21 Portman Street, W.1. The contractors are Messrs. Townsend (Builders), 24 Dean Street, W.1.

BISHOPSGATE. — A block of offices, Portland stone faced, is to be built in St. Helen's Place, for the Leathersellers' Company. The builders are Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley Place, Islington. The architect is Mr. Henry A. Saul, F.R.I.B.A., 10 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

CAMBERWELL. — Plans have been prepared by Sir Aston Webb & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, for a chapel at the Camberwell Cemetery.

CHEAPSIDE.—A stone-fronted office building is to be built at the corner of Cheapside and Gutter Lane. Plans by Messrs. Taperall & Haase, 5 Stratford Place.

CRICKLEWOOD.—A lay-out for 300 houses in Clitterhouse Lane has been prepared by Mr. A. O. Knight, surveyor, The Burroughs, N.W.4.

EAST HAM.—Mr. R. C. Turner Gordon, L.R.I.B.A., Bank Buildings, Romford Road, Forest Gate, is the architect for buildings comprising 90 lock-up garages in Hampton Road.

EAST HAM.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. Martin & Pearce, £12,799, for 12 double tenement houses at Flanders Road.

EDMONTON.—A housing scheme of over 40 residences is to be carried out in Montague Road and Bounces Road. The builder is Mr. A. W. Jones, Friern Barnet. The architects are Messrs. Howis & Belcham, 77 Chancery Lane.

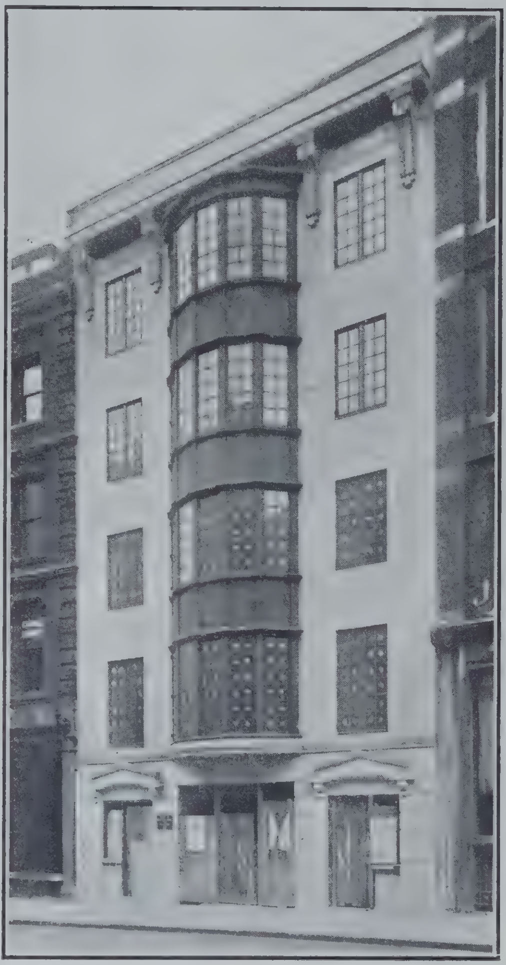
FINSBURY. — The Seckford Estate propose to let on building lease the site at the corner of St. John's Street and Aylesbury Street, E.C.1. The architects are Messrs. W. H. Woodroffe & Son, 5 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

GRAY'S INN ROAD.—Sir John Burnet & Partners, architects, 1 Montague Place, are to prepare plans for the new Dental, Tonsil, and Adenoid Clinic at the Royal Free Hospital.

HORNSEY.—The E.C. are considering the erection of an open-air school in conjunction with an adjacent authority. The E.C. architect is Mr. J. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament Street, Westminster.

LUDGATE HILL.—Extensive alterations and improvements are to be made at No. 71. The contract has been placed with Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., St. John's Street, E.C.1.

NEASDEN.—The Service Petroleum Co., Ltd., are to build a large petrol service depot. Plans by Messrs. Heron, Rogers & Pettitt, consulting engineers, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.



POLICE STATION, SNOW HILL, E.C.
SYDNEY PERKS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This building represents a new development in the design of police-stations and seems to indicate that the authorities responsible for the erection of this class of building desire to repudiate the convention that the headquarters of the police should be marked by a façade brutal and forbidding in appearance. Here the entrance to the station itself is marked by two doorways surmounted by pediments of refined detail while the storeys above, presumably containing offices and club rooms for members of the Force, have an attractively designed central bay window. The cornice with decorative brackets forms a suitable crowning feature to the façade.

PLUMSTEAD.—It is proposed to develop the Thornhills Estate. Plans for a lay-out have been prepared by Mr. Ernest H. Wright, architect, 1 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.

POULTRY.—The corner premises in Poultry and Jewry Street are to be altered as a branch Boots Cash Chemists. Structural work and new shop fronts are to be carried out by the firm's building department, under Mr. Percy J. Bartlett, A.R.I.B.A.

PURLEY.—Messrs. F. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., 4 Hanlin Place, Westminster, S.W.1, are carrying out alterations and improvements to the Purley Telepho Exchange. Plans by H.M. Office Works, Storey's Gate, Westminst S.W.1, under the chief architect, S R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

ROMFORD.—Plans have be prepared by Mr. J. W. Ha mond, 40 High Street, for a n public-house, in place of t "Bull," in Market Place.

ST. PANCRAS.—The Salvati Army are to build a new wa house in Judd Street. T builder is Mr. F. J. Coxhea 45 Bulmer Road, Wanstea The architect is Mr. Oswa Archer, 101 Queen Victor Street.

TWICKENHAM.—New premis are to be built in place of t "Kings Head" public-hous King Street. Plans by Mr. G. Macfarlane, architect to Mess Watney, Combe, Reid & C Ltd., Westminster.

WALWORTH. — The Wesley Methodist Church in Camberw Road is to be rebuilt on a larg scale, and an institute erecte The architect is Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Raymo Buildings, Gray's Inn.

WEST HAM.—Plans have be prepared by Messrs. Leathart Granger, AA.R.I.B.A., 7 Jo Street, Adelphi, for the reco struction and enlargement of t Queen's Cinema, Romford Roa

WESTMINSTER. — Foundatio are being constructed for t Ninth Church of Christ, Scienti at the corner of Tufton Stre and Marsham Street. The co tractors are Messrs. Hollow Bros. (London), Ltd., Brid Wharf, Grosvenor Road, Wes minster. The architect is S Herbert Baker, A.R.A F.R.I.B.A., 14 Barton Stre Westminster.

WHITTON PARK. — Mr. Langford Moyle, archite London Road, Twickenham, h prepared plans for two sho and houses on the east side Runnymede Road.

WIMBLEDON. — An estate Copse Hill is to be developed accordance with plans by M Alexander M. L. McKay, Raven wood, Staines; and the boroug engineer is to prepare a schem for the completion of t Wimbledon Park Estate.

WIMBLEDON.—Plans have be prepared by Messrs. Elcock Sutcliffe for a greyhound race-track Plough Lane, Wimbledon.

WOOLWICH.—A large estate in Ave Hill Road, Woolwich, S.E., is to extensively developed for residenti purposes by Mr. W. Childs, Bexle Road, Eltham. It is propose eventually to build several hundre houses.

LUTON.—For new wards at t Bute Hospital. The architects a Messrs. Brown & Parrott, LL.R.I.B.A 9 George Street. Contractors, T Luton Building Co., Church Street.

H.M. RADIO STATION, HILLMORTON, RUGBY: ENGINE ROOM AND GENERATING STATION.
F. A. LLEWELLYN, Architect (H.M. Office of Works, London).

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

SHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—A new fac- is to be erected for Messrs. John uson, Ltd. No architect has yet appointed.

R.—Plans have been prepared by William Reid for a clinic in King et.

RMINGHAM.—A large cinema is osed at Westley Road, Acocks n. Plans are to be prepared by G. Bradley, Temple Row.

RMINGHAM.—The Watch Com- e are to convert premises in dwell Lane, Edgbaston, into a e station at a cost of £3,000, and d the Loxells Road police station cost of about £4,500. Plans by ity engineers' department, under H. H. Humphries.

RMINGHAM.—The Corporation are nvert premises in Alcrester Road, ley, into a branch municipal bank. s by the city engineer and sur- , Mr. H. H. Humphries, Council e.

LTON.—For improvements and ad- s to the "Lever Arms" Hotel, n Square. The architect is Mr. udson, 15 Nelson Square.

LTON.—The Bolton E.C. are pro- g to erect a new elementary school astle Hill, Tonge Moor. The tect has not yet been appointed.

LTON.—Plans have been prepared r. John Baxendale, Fola Street, for a new R.C. school to accommodate 250 children.

Bournemouth.—New schools are to be built in Malvern Road. Plans by Messrs. W. T. Mountain, Hawker & Partners, architects, St. Peter's Chambers.

Burnley.—The plans have been prepared by the borough engineer, Mr. A. Race, Town Hall, for a new council elementary school at Rosehill, estimated to cost £10,000.

Bury.—Plans have been prepared by the diocesan architect, Mr. R. Martin, Deansgate, Manchester, for a Church of St. James at Woolford, estimated to cost £7,000.

Coventry.—Plans for the rebuilding of the Opera House have been prepared by Messrs. Percy L. Brown & Son, architects, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Crompton.—Plans have been prepared by the district surveyor, Council Offices, Shaw, near Oldham, for a further 50 houses at Smallbrook and Summer Street.

Derby.—Extensions to the nurses' home of the Derby Royal Infirmary are being considered. Plans by Messrs. Young & Hall, FF.R.I.B.A., 17 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

Dewsbury.—Messrs. Kirk, Sons & Ridgway, F.R.I.B.A., Market Place, are the architects for new premises in Church Street for the Dewsbury and West Riding Permanent Building Society.

Exeter.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. C. H. Goater, Wiltshire Limes Chambers, Silver Street, Trowbridge, for a bungalow at Birchley Barton.

Filey.—Thirty-six houses are to be built near the Scarborough Road. Plans by the surveyor.

Glasgow.—Plans are being prepared by Mr. W. Mercer, 119 Paisley Road, for a dairy for the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

Goole.—The Urban Council have instructed the surveyor to prepare a scheme for 50 houses of the non-parlour type.

Guildford. — For an elementary school, estimated to cost £11,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. P. Stainsby, A.R.I.B.A., High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

Halliwell (Bolton).—A local syndicate has a scheme on hand for a new picture house. Plans by Mr. W. Thornley, L.R.I.B.A., 46 Wallgate, Wigan.

Hastings.—Plans passed by Corporation:—Additions Royal East Sussex Hospital, Cambridge Road, and a workshop and petrol station, London Road, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect; two houses, All Saints Street, for Mr.

H. M. Jeffery, architect; shop, Sturdee Place, for Messrs. H. Ward & Son, architects; additions, Quarry House, Quarry Hill, for Mr. S. Towse, architect; two houses, St. Helens Park Road, for Mr. J. S. D. Hicks, architect; shop, Norman Road, for Mr. L. Towner, architect; two houses, Canute Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect.

LEEDS.—Mr. H. Pemberton has prepared plans for the conversion of a billiard room at Low Road, Hunslet, into a dance hall.

LEEDS.—The city engineer, Mr. W. T. Lancashire, has prepared alternative plans for the layout of the Henconner Lane Housing Estate, and plans for the alteration and extension of the fire brigade premises.

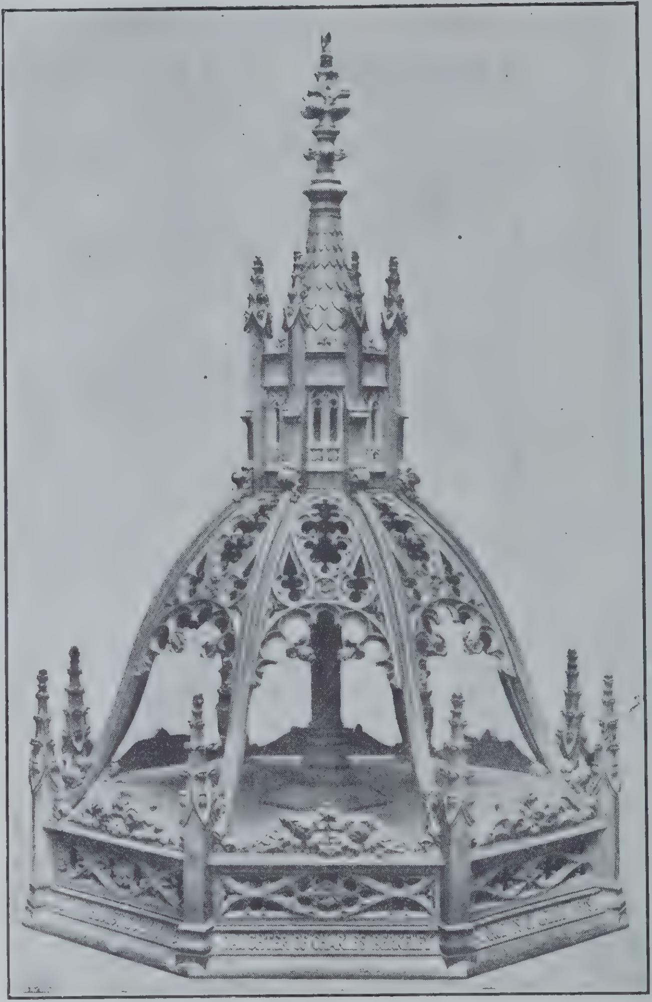
LLANDILO.—Plans are to be prepared by Mr. T. G. Price, architect, Market Street, for a laundry and casual wards at the institution.

LUTON. — The R.D.C. are to build 12 houses at Kensworth. Plans by Mr. H. Pickering, 73 West Parade, Dunstable.

MANCHESTER.—Further extensions are to be made to the premises of Messrs. Lewis's, Ltd., in Moseley Street. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., 24 Brazenose Street.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. James & Edwards, Ltd., 52 College Road, Whalley Range, propose to extend their factory. Plans by Messrs. Cruickshank & Seward, A.R.I.B.A., 18 Booth Street.

MANCHESTER. — The Corporation Markets Committee have asked the superintendent to prepare a scheme for the improvement of the abattoir and wholesale meat market.



THE FONT COVER IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HUNTINGDON.
C. WONTNER-SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This Font Cover is intended to harmonise with a church in the "Decorated" style of Gothic. The design is ingenious inasmuch as it translates into wood ornamental *motifs* originally belonging to the medium of stone. The little lantern with its ring of pinnacles seems to present in replica part of an actual stone building, the miniature windows completing the illusion. But it is questionable whether such a treatment is logically justifiable, although it is fully in accordance with the tradition of mediæval architecture in its later stages. The work, however, is exquisitely finished and shows a high standard of modern craftsmanship.

MEXBOROUGH.—Mr. P. A. Hinchliffe, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Regent Street, Barnsley, is the architect for a large restaurant and shop premises in Bank Street.

MUSSELBURGH. — Plans have been passed for a building to cost £10,000, embracing a sports pavilion, two entertainment halls, a billiard room, caretaker's house, etc. The architect is Mr. W. F. Dawson, A.R.I.B.A., 129 Albion Street, Leeds.

NETHER STOWEY.—Messrs. Stone & Francis, architects, Fore Street, Taunton, have prepared plans for a village hall.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Corporation are to erect 28 houses in Baring Road. Plans by the borough engineer, Guildhall.

NORTH SHIELDS.—Alterations and additions are to be carried out at the "White Hart" Hotel, Bedford Street. Plans by Messrs. Haswell & Son, architects, Tyne Street.

PORTSMOUTH.—A block of offices is to be erected in Commercial Road. Plans by Mr. W. E. Trent, New Gallery House, Regent Street, W.

RADFORD.—Messrs. T. R. J. Meakin & Sons, Warwick Row, are the architects for a new Church Institute.

RHYL.—New baths estimated to cost £21,000 are proposed. Plans by the council's surveyor, Mr. A. A. Goodall, M.I.M.C.E.

ROCHDALE.—Plans by the borough surveyor, Mr. S. H. Morgan, Town Hall, have been provisionally approved by the E.C. for the extension of the Open-air School.

ROCHDALE.—The Rochdale Board of Guardians are proposing to make sanitary improvements at their Institution at Birch Hill, Littleborough, near Rochdale. The architect is Mr. H. H. Clough, Newgate Chambers

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Robert Mar L.R.I.B.A., Diocesan Church Hou Deansgate, Manchester, is prepar plans for a church and rectory Bury Road.

ROCHDALE.—The "C tle Inn" is to be rec structed. Plans by H. H. Clough, L.R.I.B Newgate Chambers.

SCARBOROUGH.—A construction scheme proposed at Ch Church. The consult architects are Mes Moore, Temple Mo FF.R.I.B.A., 3 R monds Buildings, Gr Inn Road, London.

STONE. — Plans h been prepared by Mes G. Baines & Son, W minster, S.W.1., for new church and schoo Harefield Road.

WORKSOP.—The R.I have approved plans s mitted by Messrs. Bar Walker & Co., proprie of the Harworth Colli for the erection of cinema at Harwo near Worksop. drawings have been pared by Mr. P. Brundell, the archi at Harworth Colliery

School Buildin News

BIRMINGHAM. — E.C. are to adapt mises in Northfield R King's Norton, for poses of a second school at a cost of £9, and are to reconstruct elementary school in ton Street. They h obtained a site on Tyseley Farm Estate an elementary school

BRADFORD.—The are obtaining sites on Eccleshill Housing Es and in Hanworth St for two element schools. They are seek a site for further acc modation for the Col of Arts and Crafts, are considering the sibility of adapting premises in G Horton Road for technical col purposes.

BRIGHTON.—The E.C. have obta a site in Hodsgrove Road for elementary school.

CATHERINGTON. — The Hamps E.C. are to erect an elementary sc for 360 children. Plans by Mr. A Roberts, county architect.

GLASGOW.—The E.C. have obta three sites, at High Carntyne, Ba nock, and Balmore, for the erectio elementary schools. Plans by Committee's architect.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Hou Committee are asking the E.C. erect an elementary school on the Y Road Housing Estate. Plans by Committee's architect.

Building Contracts Open

** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

IGGLESWADE.—December 20.—
60 houses—20 in each of the
ishes of Potton, Arlesey, and Stot-
l. Particulars, the clerk to the
ncil, Mr. H. Chaundler, 2 London
d. The architect is Mr. F. C.
itt, Market Square, Biggleswade.
osit £2 2s.

HERTSEY.—December 24.—For
cottages, in pairs, on the Pyrcroft
d Housing Estate. Particulars,
Ernest J. Castle, clerk, Council
ces. Deposit £1 1s.

UNKINFIELD.—December 19.—
two, or any multiple of two, semi-
ched four-room houses on the
snap Lane housing site for the B.C.
ticulars, the borough surveyor,
n Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

AST HAM.—For 12 double tene-
t houses in Flanders Road and
Avenue for the T.C., the tender
Messrs. Martin & Pearce,
798 13s. 6d., has been accepted.

ANWORTH (MIDDLESEX).—
ember 19.—For 18 houses, for the
nes R.D.C. Particulars, Mr. D. C.
er, surveyor, London Road, Ash-
. Deposit £2 2s.

EAMINGTON.—December 19.—
(*a*) 50 non-parlour cottages and
12 parlour cottages. Particulars,
J. J. Kennan, M.I.M.&C.E.,
ugh engineer, Town Hall. Deposit
s.

UDLOW. — January 14. — For
ations and additions to the C. of
Schools. Particulars, Mr. J. H.
hart, 22 Broad Street. Deposit
s.

ANCHESTER.—December 30.—
a steward's house at the Bagaley
torium. Particulars, the city
itect, Town Hall, Rochdale. De-
£1 1s.

ANCHESTER.—December 22.—
stables, messroom, and store at
Fields. Particulars, the city
itect, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

AIRN.—December 21.—All trades
0 semi-detached villas (five blocks),
four semi-detached bungalows
blocks), and three single bunga-
off Seabank Road. Particulars,
J. H. G. Peter, borough surveyor,
n Street.

EWQUAY.—December 19.—For
r less, houses for the U.D.C. Par-
ars, Mr. C. W. Walters, deputy
eyor, Beach Road. Deposit £5.

RESTON.—December 19.—For a
sional Police Station, Water Lane.
iculars, the borough engineer and
eyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2.

OCHDALE.—December 20.—For
ouses on the Victoria Place area
for the B.C. Particulars, the borough surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

WIMBLEDON. — December 21. — For five terrace houses in Birkbeck Road for the B.C. Particulars, the borough engineer, Town Hall.

Building Tenders

BARNSLEY.—For a new hotel in Huddersfield Road for Messrs. John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Plans have been prepared by the brewery's architects' department, High Street, Tadcaster. The contractors are Messrs. William Birch & Sons, Ltd., Span Lane, York; steelwork, Messrs. N. Barr, Ltd., Wellington Road, Leeds; asphalt, The Northern Asphalt and Roofing Works, Co., Ltd., Standard House, Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds; slaters, Messrs. J. Hardgrave & Son, Skeltergate, York.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—For additions to the Collington Road School, to plans prepared by Mr. Marshall Wood, F.R.I.B.A., Endwell Road. The contractor is Mr. T. L. McCormick, 40 St. Leonards Road.

BLACK NOTLEY.—Messrs. Welwyn Builders, Ltd., are the contractors, £80,000, for the sanatorium. Plans by Mr. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford.

BOLTON.—For the Palais de Danse at the corner of Bridge Street and St. George's Road. The contractors are Messrs. R. J. Tyson's, builders and contractors, Wellington Mills. The architect is Mr. Albert Winstanley, F.R.I.B.A., Great Ducie Street, Manchester.

BRIGG.—For the erection of an elementary school. Architects, Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln. Main contractors, Messrs. Swift Bros., & Haslam, Ltd., 18 South Parade, Doncaster, £13,587.

BURSLEM.—New premises are to be erected for the Burslem and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., Hanley Road. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Watkin & Maddox, L. & A.R.I.B.A., National Provincial Bank Chambers. The builder is Mr. J. Cooke, May Bank, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

CHELMSFORD. — For the new secondary high school. Architect, Mr. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Springfield, Old Court. Contractor, Mr. F. R. Hippersers, Broad Street, £49,919.

CHESTERFIELD.—For 20 A2 type houses at the junction of Racecourse Road and Dunston Road, Whittington Moor. The contract of Messrs. Drabble Bros., 58 High Street, Mosborough, has been accepted. The architects are Messrs. Jackson & Fryer, Stephenson Place.

COVENTRY. — The tender of Mr. F. G. Robinson, 42 Raleigh Road, Stoke, £6,960, has been accepted for a motor omnibus garage for the Corporation.

DEAL.—For a band shelter, to plans prepared by the borough surveyor, Mr. T. C. Golder, M.I.M.C.E. The following contracts have been placed:—Steelwork, Messrs. Walter Macfarlane & Co., Saracen Foundry, Glasgow, £5,571; foundations, offices, and flooring, Messrs. G. H. Denne & Son, Queen Street, Deal, £1,563.

DERBY.—For new premises in Sinfin Lane. The architect is Mr. A. W. Farnsworth, Post Office Chambers. The contractors are Messrs. Gee Walker & Slater, Ltd.

DEVONPORT.—For a new chapel for the U.D.C., to plans prepared by Mr. F. Johns, surveyor to the council, East Cornwall House. The contractor is Mr. G. Gleeman, 41 Clarence Road, £1,500.

DEWSBURY. — For an open-air school at Moorlands. The following contracts have been placed:—Builders, Messrs. Briggs & Roberts, Dark Lane, Batley, £1,560; carpenters, Messrs. Baileys & Sons, Watergate; plumbers and glaziers, Messrs. W. Scott & Son, Leeds Road; slaterers, Messrs. Pickles Bros., Sharp Street. Plans by Mr. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Town Hall.

DUMFERMLINE.—For alterations to the Bandrum House, to plans by Mr. C. Douglas, F.F.S., East Port Street. Main contractors, Messrs. J. Baxter & Sons, Woodmill Road; plasterers, Messrs. J. Paris & Son, 50 Inglis Street; slaters, Messrs. J. Robertson & Sons, 15 Campbell Street; glazier, Mr. A. Low, Bruce Street.

EASTBOURNE.—Messrs. W. J. Simms, Son & Cooke, Ltd., Weekday Cross, Nottingham, are the contractors for 48 houses on the Martello site.

FRAMFIELD.—The tender of the Ringmer Building Works has been accepted for a bungalow for Captain A. V. Baxendale.

GILLINGHAM.—For a memorial hall in Gillingham Avenue. The architect is Mr. E. J. Hammond, Balmoral Road. Contractors, Messrs. Norman Smith & Sons, Brunswick Street, East Maidstone, Kent, £2,246.

GLASGOW. — The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. John M'Donald (Contractors), Ltd., for 426 houses of different types at Knightswood.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. Melville, Dundas, & Whitson, £3,936 15s., for adapting old buildings for various purposes at the Govan destructor works.

HASTINGS.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. Hayhurst & Wright, Ltd., £17,783, for new buildings, 9-10 Verulam Place.

LITTLEBOROUGH.—The trustees of the Greenhill Primitive Methodist Church have accepted the tender of Messrs. Dryland & Preston, Ltd., for a new Sunday school. The architect is Mr. Shepherd, Littleborough.

LUTON.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. & E. Fensom, Leagrave, for six pairs of houses at £700 per pair.

SITTINGBOURNE. — For the Grammar School. The contractor is Mr. G. Browning, St. George's Place, Canterbury. Plans by Mr. W. H. Robinson, county architect, Sessions House, Maidstone.

WINCHFIELD.—For additions and alterations to the Infirmary and Nurses' Home and new mortuary. The contractors are Messrs. Musselwhite & Sons, 7 Cross Street, Basingstoke, £8,374. Plans by Mr. O. A. J. Goddard, Finchampstead, Wokingham.

(*Continued on page* 937)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
½-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
½-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	50/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	53/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
Breeze Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

		Prices.			Unit.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.	
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.	
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto
	4in.				
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto

Conditions.

In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.

IRON—	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£12 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates— Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weld
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£4

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6
Scotch glue	60/–

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cub dry boards thick and wards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—										
Thicknesses	3/16in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvaniz Fitting
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2 10½
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3 0½
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1 8¾
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2.0¾
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2.7¼
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2,6
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3,2¾
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1 3
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1 4½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1,0¼
Stop ends do.	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1,6½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**
Stop ends do.	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bun
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yar
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard s
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard s
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes
ead delivered		31/-		31/6		34/6
N SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0½	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
ends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
vannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
itto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
inctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
ound access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

VANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
n. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
n. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
n. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
ved flanges, rivetted on tra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

MBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
ass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
tto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
ass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
imber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
iler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/-	—	—

	Each				
	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
ps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

MBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
ad P traps with cleansing eye 7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
to S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
bber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
ass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
to thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
imber's solder				1/3	Per lb.
iman's solder				1/6	Do.
pper nails				2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5⅛*d.*	7*d.*	10½*d*
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅜*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.			White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish			7¾*d.*	10½*d.*
	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	⅜ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super						
In places not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/- ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/- ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/- ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/- ..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/- ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/- ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/- ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/- ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/- ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/- ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/- ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/- ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/- ..	Cwt

Trade Notes

The advent of the contractor into ranks of firms issuing booklets is nething new, but under the title of . Centenary of Building," Messrs. lliam Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd., Prospect Saw Mills, Sheaf Street, eds, and 3 Warwick Lane, London, C., have issued a very handsome alogue of some of the principal ldings erected by them during their g establishment. The present head the firm, Mr. William Nicholson, ır., is the grandson of the original nder, who started the business in 2, so that the list is a very long . The brochure is illustrated by nerous views of buildings, testing to the extent and variety of the n's work. We note, with pleasure, t Messrs. Nicholson called them- es "Master Builders," and back up claim by specialising in fine wood- k, the joiners' shop, alas, being all seldom one of the principal fea- es of the modern contractor's yard. e of the firm's latest contracts in direction is for the hardwood panel- and fittings at the new head- rters of the Midland Bank, Lon- , to the designs of Sir Edwin yens, R.A., and Messrs. Gotch & nders, the Associated architects.

. well-produced brochure has come hand describing the Minster Metal ndows, manufactured by the Min- Ironwork Co., Ltd., of Lincoln. se windows are of all types for classes of buildings from the cot- e to the mansion, and from the ory to the shop-front. There are y standardised patterns of cottage dows, as well as of sashes for eral purposes; and composite win- s can be made up with suitable standardised units to provide for special purposes. Various types of windows are illustrated by clear photographic views, the methods of fixing are explained by sections, and full lists of the standard sizes and patterns are included. There are also photographic views of typical buildings in which these windows have been installed, and the catalogue, it will be seen, is fully explanatory.

The "Hurry" Water Heater Co., of 39 Broad Street, Birmingham, specialise in various forms of apparatus for heating water by gas or oil for domestic purposes. There is the "Hurry" Geyser, the "Hurry" Cylinder, the "Hurry" Wash Boiler, and the "Hurry" Furnace and the super "Hurry" Gas-heated Furnace. The last three are intended for domestic laundry work, but they can be fitted for the dual purpose of a copper and also supplying hot water to the bath. Similarly the geysers can be arranged to supply hot water to bath and lavatory basin, and the cylinder to bath, basin and sink. A hot bath for 1d., using gas at 3s. per 1,000 cubic feet, is a motto of the firm. Among these various fitments, one can be found suitable to the requirements of any dwelling, and particularly to houses where the housewife has to carry out all the work of the establishment.

We have received from Messrs. J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., King's Road, Tyseley, Birmingham, particulars of important price reductions in their "B. 100" range of the Tucker Tumbler Switches for electrical lighting. Also a leaflet of the further additions to the range of the Tucker Ironclad Cut-outs.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 935)

HOWDON-ON-TYNE.—The Tyne Improvement Commissioners are to erect new offices, etc., at their docks, estimated to cost £6,000. The contractor is Mr. B. Peel, Tynemouth Station, Tynemouth. Plans by Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LIVERPOOL.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Robert Jones & Co., for an art room at the Holt Secondary School.

MALVERN.—For a concert hall, foyer, pump room, and colonnade, and for the conversion of the existing assembly rooms into an opera house and theatre, the U.D.C. have accepted the contract of Messrs. Brazier, Ltd., Bromsgrove, £16,650. Plans by Mr. A. Vernon Rowe, architect, 38 Foregate Street, Worcester.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation Tramways Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Lambourne & Co., Ltd., for steelwork for the motor 'bus garage in Queen's Road.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation Tramways Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Tinker & Young, Ltd., for extensions at the Hyde Road car depôt.

ROYTON.—For a central school. The architect is Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Contractors: Messrs. James Hartly, Cobden Street, Chadderton. General Contractors: Joiner, Messrs. E. Whittaker, Ltd., Oldham; plumber, Messrs. H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale; mason, Messrs. A. Mackay, Oldham; slater, Messrs. E. Turner & Son, Failsworth; plasterer, Mr. J. Glynn, Oldham; painter, Mr. E. Edge, Ashton-under-Lyne.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

	Per Ft. Super reduced	
DEMOLITION	In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/–	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware		Iron	
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, ,, cement mortar	635/–	845/–	1075/–

	Per Foot Super	
Damp course	Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/–

	Per Foot Super	
Facings	Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super				
	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 i
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	–
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	–
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6,

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Si
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22,
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11,

	To Elevati generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	
ROOFING.	Countess	Ladi
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135,
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70
Add for vertical work	2
Add for circular on face in elevation	25
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66¾

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per squa
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot sup
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot sup
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5
Centering to beams, per yard super	7
Centres to arches, per foot super	2

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Truss
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–	56
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	La
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/

	1½ in.		2 in.	
Doors, per foot super	2 Panel	4 Panel	4 Panel	6 Pan
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as mu exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.

1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	
Housing steps to strings, each	

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
ahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
dd if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
dd if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
eal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
eal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
eal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
eal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
helves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
eal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
eal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
kirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing			

llets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
eal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
eal, wrot, fixed and moulded . ..	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
eal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

llets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

RCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
bour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
rrel lts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
lled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
mpound girders	18/6	20/6	
anchions	20/6	22/6	
st-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
eel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
imney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
lts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
ndrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
eel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

	Per Foot Run		
Rain water Goods.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
es fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
nds or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
nctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
tters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
tlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
p ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
led lead and laying	42/6	51/6	54/6

Per Foot Run Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
d service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
d waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
d soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6

	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
g joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
anch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
iarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
p ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
ds	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
aded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
gle tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
uble tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
s sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
d traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
ler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
p cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
l cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42[illegible]	92/6	—	—
e balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	½ in.	Cast Glass		¼ in. Wired	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar .	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅝	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do. .. .	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¾

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen. with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters. details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters). 1s. 9½d. ; painters, 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST ; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Aberdare	A
Abingdon	B1
Accrington	A
Aldershot	B3
Alton	C1
Altrincham	A
Andover	B3
Anglesey	B2
Arundel	B3
Ascot	B
Ashford (Kent)	B3
Ashstead	A3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Ashton in-Makerfield	A
Aylesbury	B3
Bagshot	B3
Banbury	B3
Bangor	B2
Barnsley	A
Barnstaple	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barry	A
Basingstoke	B3
Bath	B
Beaconsfield	B
Beccles	B3
Bedford	B
Berkhamsted	B3
Berwick	A2
Bettws-y-Coed	B1
Bexhill	B2
Bideford	B1
Birmingham	A
Bishops Auckland	A
Bishops Stortford	B3
Blackburn	A
Blackheath	A
Blackpool	A
Bognor	B3
Bolton	A
Bordon	C1
Boston	A3
Bournemouth	B
Boxford	C1
Bradford	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3
Braintree	B1
Brecon	B
Brentwood	A3
Bridnorth	B2
Bridgwater	B2
Brighton	B
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	B3
Bromsgrove	A2
Buckingham	B3
*Budleigh Salterton	B2
Burgess Hill	B3
Burnley	A
Burslem	A
Burstow	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	B1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	B
Canterbury	B3
Cardiff	A
Carlisle	A
Carmarthen	B
Carnarvon	B2
Caterham	A3
Chalfonts	B
Chatham	B1
*Cheddar	B3
Chelmsford	B1
Cheltenham	B
Chepstow	A2
Chertsey	A3
Chester	A
Chichester	B3
*Chippenham	B3
Chipping Norton	B3
*Cirencester	B2
Cleethorpes	A
Clacton	B1
Coalville	A
Cobham	A3
Cockermouth	B2
Colchester	B1
Colne Valley	A
Colwyn Bay	B1
Conway	B1
Coventry	A
Cranbrook	C1
Crawley	B3
Crewe	A3
Cromer	B3
Crowborough	B2
Darlington	A
*Dartmouth	A2
Daventry	B3
Deal	B3
Denbigh	B1
Derby	A
*Devizes	B3
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	B
Doncaster	A
*Dorchester	B3
Dorking	B1
Dover	B3
Dovercourt	B2
Droitwich	A3
Dudley	A1
Dunstable	B3
Durham	A
Eastbourne	B
East Dereham	C
East Glam and Mon Valley	
East Grinstead	B2
Eastwood	A
Ebbw Vale	A
Eccles	A
Edenbridge	B3
Egremont	A3
Ely	B3
Evesham	B2
*Exeter	A2
Exmouth	B2
Fairford (Glos.)	C
Falmouth	B2
Fareham	B2
Farnborough	C1
Farnham	B3
Faversham	B3
Felixstowe	B
Filey	A3
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A3
Folkestone	B3
Frinton and Walton	B1
Frodsham	A
Frome	B3
Gainsborough	A3
Gateshead	A
Gerrards Cross	B
Gillingham	B1
Glastonbury and Street.	B3
*Gloucester	B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2
Godalming	B2
Goole	A2
Gorleston	B1
Gosport	B
Grantham	A3
Gravesend	A1
Great Yarmouth	B1
Grimsby	A
Guildford	B1
Guilsborough	B2
Hadleigh	C1
Hailsham	B3
Halifax	A
Halton Park	B2
Hanley	A
Harpenden	B1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepools	A
Hartley Wintney	C1
Harwich	B2
Hastings	B3
Hatfield	B1
Havant	C1
Hawkhurst	C1
Hayling Island	C1
Haywards Heath	B3
Heathfield	B3
Hemel Hempstead	A3
Henley	B
*Hereford	B
Herne Bay	B3
Hertford	B1
Heywood	A
Hitchin	B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C
Holyhead	B1
Horley (Kent)	B3
Hornsea	A3
Horsham	B2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	B3
Huntingdon	B2
Hythe (Kent)	B3
Ilfracombe	B2
Ilkeston	A
Ilkley	A
Immingham	A
Ipswich	B
Isle of Wight	C
Ivy Bridge	C
Jarrow	A
Jesmond	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	B2
Kenilworth	A
Keswick	B2
Kettering	B
Kidderminster	A2
Kings Lynn	B2
Kirkby Stephen	B3
Knutsford	A3
Lambourne	B3
Lancaster	A
Langley Park	A
Langport	C
Laverstock	B3
Leamington	A3
Leatherhead	A3
Leeds	A
Leek	A
Leicester	A
Leigh (Lancs)	A
Leigh on-Sea	B1
Leighton Buzzard	B3
Letchworth	B1
Leyland	A
Lewes	B3
Lichfield	A3
Lincoln	A
Lingfield	B3
Liskeard	B3
Liss	C1
Littlehampton	B2
Llandudno	B1
Llanelly	A
Loughborough	A
Louth	A3
Lowestoft	B1
Luton	B
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	B
Maidstone	B1
Malvern	A3
Manchester	A
Mansfield	A
Margate	B3
Market Harborough	A3
*Marlborough	B3
Matlock	A3
Melton Constable	C1
Melton Mowbray	A2
Merionethshire	B2
Merthyr Tydfil	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middlewich	A3
Midhurst	B3
Milford Haven	B
Milton-under-Wychwood	B3
Minehead	C
Monmouth	B2
Morecambe	A1
Morpeth	A
Nantwich	A3
Newark	A3
Newburn-on-Tyne	A
Newbury	B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyne	A
New Forest	B2
Newmarket	B2
Newport (Mon)	A
Newport Pagnell	B3
Newquay	B3
Normanton	A
Northallerton	B3
Northampton	A2
Northfleet	A1
North Shields	A
Northwich	A3
Norwich	B
Nottingham	A
Nuneaton	A
Oakham	B1
Oldbury	A
Oldham	A
Ongar	B
Ormskirk	A
Oswestry	A3
Oundle	B1
Oxford	B
Paignton	A2
Pangbourne	B3
Penrith	B2
Penzance	B3
Peterborough	A3
Petersfield	C1
Petworth	B3
*Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd	A
Poole	B
Porthcawl	A
Portsmouth	B
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Prestwich	A
Princetown	B1
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	B3
Queensferry	A
Ramsgate	B3
Raunds	B1
Rawtenstall	A
Reading	B
Redcar	A
Redditch	A2
Redhill	B1
Redruth and Cambourne	B3
Reigate	B1
Rhondda Valley	A
Rhyl	B1
Rhymney Valley	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	B1
Romney	C1
*Ross-on-Wye	B
Rotherham	A
Ruabon	A1
Rugby	A
Rugeley	A3
Runcorn	A
Rushden	B1
Saffron Walden	C1
St. Albans	A3
St. Anne's	A
St. Helen's	A
St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Salford	A
Saltburn	A
Sandgate	B3
Scarborough	A1
Seaford	C1
Seaham Harbour	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	B1
Sheerness	B3
Sheffield	A
Shepton Mallett	C
Sheringham	B3
Shipley	A
Shrewsbury	A3
Sirhowy Valley	A
Sittingbourne	B3
Skegness	A3
Skipton	A2
Slough	B
Soham	C1
Southampton	B
Southend on Sea	B1
Southport	A
South Shields	A
Southwell	A3
Sowerby Bridge	A
Spalding	B2
Spen Valley	A
Stafford	A2
*Stalbridge	C
Staines	B
Stamford	A3
Stockbridge	C1
Stockport	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke on Trent	A
Stoney Stratford	B3
Stourport	A2
Stowmarket	B3
Stratford-on-Avon	A3
*Stroud	B1
Sunderland	A
Sutton Coldfield	A
*Swanage	B2
Swansea Valley	A
Swanwick	A
Swansea	A
*Swindon	B
Tamworth	A1
Taunton	B1
*Tavistock (Town)	C
Teeside District	B2
Tenterden	B3
Thame	B1
Thetford	B3
Thirsk	B3
Thornton	A
Tonbridge	B1
Torquay	A2
*Totnes	B2
Towcester	B3
Tring	B2
*Trowbridge	B3
Tunbridge Wells	B1
Uckfield	B3
Uttoxeter	B1
Wakefield	A
Wallsend-on-Tyne	A
Walmer	B3
Walsall	A1
Wantage	B3
Ware	B1
Warrington	A
Watton	C1
Warwick	A3
Wednesbury	A1
Wellingborough	B
Wells (Somerset)	C
Welwyn	B1
Welwyn Garden City	A3
Wendover	B3
West Bromwich	A
Westcliffe-on-Sea	B1
Westgate	B3
Westerham	B2
West Hartlepool	A
Weston super-Mare	B
Weybridge	A3
*Weymouth	B2
Whitby	A2
Whitchurch	A3
Whitehaven	A3
Whitstable	B3
Widnes	A
Wigan	A
Wimborne	B
Winchester	B2
Windsor	B
Wisbech	B3
Witney	B3
Woking	B1
Wolverhampton	A
Woodstock	B3
Worcester	A3
Worksop	A3
Worthing	B2
Wycombe	B
Yeadon	A
*Yeovil	B
York	A

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge	1	3½
Westbury	1	3½
Weymouth	1	4
Yeovil	1	4

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A
Abernethy	A2
Annan	A2
Anstruther	B
Arbroath	A2
Ayr	A
Ayton	A2
Ballantrae	A
Balmore	A
Bankhead	A
Banknock	A
Bannockburn	A
Barrhead	A
Berwick	A2
Blairadam	A
Blair Athol	A2
Blantyre	A
Bothwell	A
Brechin	A2
Bridge of Allan	A
Calder	A
Caldwell	A
Carnoustie	A2
Carronbridge	A2
Carstairs	A
Castletown	A2
Clydebank	A
Coatbridge	A
Coldstream	A2
Craithes	A2
Crieff	A2
Culross	A
Dalmuir	A
Dalrymple	A
Douglas	A
Drumclog	A
Dumbarton	A
Dumfries	A2
Dunblane and District	A
Dundee	A
Dunfermline	A
Dunoon and District	A
East Lothian	A
Ecclefechan	A2
Edinburgh and District	A
Falkirk	A
Forfar	A2
Galashiels	A2
Glamis	A2
Glasgow and District	A
Greenlaw	A2
Greenock	A
Hawick	A2
Inverness	B
Jamestown	A
Jedburgh	A2
Kelso	A2
Killiecrankie	A2
Kilmarnock	A
Kilpatrick	A
Kirkcaldy	A
Kirkpatrick	A2
Lanark	A
Leith	A
Lockerbie	A2
Melrose	A2
Midlothian	A
Montrose	A2
Muirkirk	A
Newport	A
Paisley	A
Peebles	A2
Perth and District	A
Peterhead and District	A1
Port Glasgow	A
St Andrews	A
Selkirk	A2
Stirling	A
Strathaven	A
Troon	A
West Lothian	A

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Sir Frank Baines is a breezy lecturer, and possibly the more entertaining part of his paper, at the meeting of the London Society last week, was furnished by the interpolations, both humorous and explanatory, which enlivened his prepared notes. He was, for instance, appreciative of the business ability of Henry VIII, who, having frightened Wolsey into giving him the Palace in 1525, allowed the Chancellor to go on spending his money on the buildings for another four years. The lecturer's remarks on Wren were a little severe, for while one might agree, in the abstract, that the Palace, as Henry completed it, would have been a great national treasure, Wren's additions and his east front are also very perfect things of their kind. Certainly, one can be glad that the buildings on the north side were never superseded, though they are a rather inconsequent jumble; but, as Sir Frank admitted, Wren always appreciated the Great Hall, and his plan for the rebuilding of the Palace on this side provided for a great approach from Bushey Park, with the Hall as a vista point. So far as the unsympathetic "Hollanders" were concerned, the real "Hollander" was never greatly interested in Hampton Court. It was his English Queen who was mainly concerned with the Wren additions, and, as Mr. Arthur Bolton has revealed to us, who impressed the great architect with her wisdom and abilities. Sir Frank reserved his panegyrics for the extraordinary richness, delicacy and spontaneity of the carving of the Hall roof, although he admitted that it was a sign of a decadent period, for, unlike the Westminster Hall roof, the structural members are nowhere allowed to show clear. The roof structure is, in fact, plated with mouldings and ornament, the magnificent carvings in the spandrels under the hammer beams and elsewhere being cut in the round and applied on to boarding. In the main timbers behind all this plating, the death watch beetle and a peculiarly malignant type of dry rot had flourished very successfully together, and their ravages had continued to such an extent that consequent failures and settlements of the trusses cracked the sustaining exterior buttresses and begun to push out the tops of the walls. To Sir Frank's skill and experience in stemming this kind of ruination, we owe the renewed existence of the roof in its original form. The trusses have, as at Westminster Hall, been strengthened with steel; it would, perhaps, be more correct to say that the steel now takes the stresses of the original trusses. The introduction of steel in these roofs has been much criticised, but it is the only practical solution of the problem. The main damage is nearly always in the vicinity of the joints, as it is there that the female of the death watch beetle usually lays her eggs and from there that the grub begins its depredations, tunnelling about in the timber from two to three years before it emerges on the surface as the perfect insect. The idea that you can scarf on new pieces where the timber has been eaten away is out of the question, because the strength of the members lies mainly in their being whole and homogeneous entities. One lantern slide showed how, in some previous repairs, a piece of new wood had been inserted into a cavity large enough to take an infant. The addition, so far from increasing the strength, simply added a deal load to an already badly attenuated member. Sir Frank emphasised the extreme importance of keeping roofs like this up; if you once began to take them down, you could never get them up again. The preservative solution applied to the wood had been proved by test to be fatal to the grub of the death watch beetle, but the lecturer was not prepared to say that the treatment was permanent. He thought that the public should insist upon a periodical examination of these fine roofs in State buildings, with a renewal of the treatment if found necessary. Sir Frank explained the name of the insect as being due to the peculiar tapping noise of its sex-call which could be heard twelve feet away. He kept a specimen in his office at Westminster, and tried for a long time, without avail, to get it to reply to his tapping. It was not, however, until he lit on the correct rhythm of the tapping (which he illustrated on the desk before him) that the creature responded, which it did vigorously. Subsequently he demonstrated the call and response to a lady visitor, upon which she exclaimed: "Oh, how clever of you to have taught it that!"

* * *

The *Manchester Guardian* is usually so appreciative of the architects' efforts that one regrets to find it criticising him on insufficient grounds. The architect may sin through too strong an affection for the trappings of the past; but his misdeeds seldom extend to wilful faults of omission in accommodation. Says our contemporary—"Long after the habit of taking a bath had been established in this country, large houses were built on the assumption that one bath was as good as a feast, and even to-day, with the small motor-car beginning to wear its hundred-pound look, numbers of houses are being put up for potential motorists with neither a garage nor space for a garage." Our critic must understand that the architect can only give his client what he consents to pay for; and the early clients for bath-rooms had not reached the present American (first-class) standard of a bath-room to each bedroom. The once a week regime was prevalent for a long time in even the best-regulated families. But if the client desires to approximate to the American standard, no one is more willing than the architect to fall in with his views. We can assure our contemporary, however, that in a number of the recent housing schemes, it has taken all an architect's persuasive powers to induce some of the housing authorities (and in the North of England, too), to allow him to include even one bath in these dwellings. Similarly, in regard to garages, we should doubt whether any architect has failed to suggest such an addition since motor-cars became common. In fact, the inclusion of a garage within the curtilage of the small house has become almost a formula with architects, and has given them much needed relief in planning the bedroom floor. The bulk of our houses are still designed, however, by speculative builders, and, perhaps in consequence, " space for garage " is a common recommendation in their advertisements. It is in designing theatres, however, that the architect is said to sin most deeply —bad sighting, worse acoustics and inadequate cloakrooms. Alas! too true. We admit some designers of theatres in the past were hardly entitled by training and accomplishment to be called architects. It is on record, we believe, that one of them forgot the gallery staircase in a certain celebrated house. Still, if the client decides to spend his money on rococco box fronts instead of reasonable dressing-rooms, what can the architect do? Our critic may congratulate himself that he has not been called upon to provide a large amount of accommodation with an inadequate sum of money on an inadequate site. Our contemporary must, however, apportion praise as well as blame in the right quarters. We scarcely think that the architect of London's latest theatre would claim the palm of being " practical " because a garage is to be erected next door to house the cars of the theatre's patrons. Surely the " practical " person in this connection is the building owner who is incurring the cost of an expensive site as well as the garage to go on it. If our critic thinks this over a bit, he may find an explanation for some of the other architectural sins.

* * *

The Westminster housing question has been given an unsavoury turn by the recent report of the City Council's Housing Committee. It will be within the recollection of readers that the Westminster Housing Association, which comprises a number of well-known people who are residents and ratepayers of the City, has been carrying on a pertinacious campaign against the Council for its failure to remedy the overcrowding of working-class people by the provision of further housing accommodation. The statistics are not flattering to the Council, for overcrowding in Westminster is rife and basement dwellings are numbered in thousands. So far the Council have completed 40 flats and have 128 more in course of erection, not a very brilliant record in the nine years which have elapsed since the War. In this latest report of the Housing Committee, certain specified and prominent members of the Housing Association are alleged to have contributed to the congestion and overcrowding of which they complain by having built or acquired houses in what was, previously, a working-class area, thus disposing the poorer class of tenants who formerly resided there. It is surprising to find a public body descending to petty personalities of the *tu quoque* order, but this superficial smartness would hardly carry conviction to anyone acquainted with the particular area of Westminster concerned. Much of the property here, which we believe belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, had been pulled down or was empty and derelict before the War; and, probably, but for the operation of the Rent Restrictions Act and the housing shortage, the rest would have gone the same way. Obviously, the ground landlords, in view of its proximity to the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, were planning development for large commercial buildings, blocks of flats, etc., on an improved value scale. Much of the property that still remains is unfit for human habitation, and it is no credit to the City Council that it has not been dealt with. Obviously, if they had exercised their powers and acquired some of this " ripe for development " property as sites for new blocks of working-class flats, the intrusion of " well-to-do " people of which they complain could not have taken place. It is hardly logical, therefore, when they have made no effort to secure the ground themselves, to cavil at those who do, more especially as the better class of buildings erected mean an appreciable addition to the civic income. Indeed, the petulance and pique which the Housing Committee's report discloses is the less understandable because the policy of the City Council, if it has any, on this housing question would seem to be that Westminster must be reserved for well-to-do people and that it is no place for the working-class or poorer members of the community. Opinions expressed by individual members of the Council some time ago gave colour to that opinion; and the civic body has rejected all sites suggested by the Housing Association for rehousing schemes on the ground of expense. One member of the Council said that it would be impossible to house in Westminster all the people who worked there during the day. With that we agree. We do not suppose that more than a small minority of the people who are employed in Westminster desire to live there; but we do not think that that fact absolves the Council from making any effort to meet the wants of those who do so desire, or the nature of whose occupation makes it imperative that they should reside near their work. The inaction of the Council rather suggests indifference; if the poorer section of the community insists on living in Westminster, where it is not wanted, it must put up with the present conditions. If it objects to the overcrowding, it can get out; and if it goes out into the adjoining districts and adds to the congestion there—well, that is no affair of the Westminster Council. It is not likely to be a popular attitude, and it does not become a logical one until the Westminster Council has dealt with all the slums in its area and until all available ground in the city is covered with modern and occupied structures, so that the possibility of any further development is precluded. It is a great mistake, however, to allow any considerable section of a very large city to be developed wholly for one class of building, or one class of people, and much of London's present difficulties in the matter of transport and street congestion in due to its past faults of development. The Metropolis has been developed as one city, instead of a congerie of cities, and the unwieldy size to which it is growing threatens soon to make it unworkable on the old lines. That is an aspect of development to which the Housing Committee of the Westminster City Council might apply themselves with more advantage and more dignity than in drafting personal attacks on their own ratepayers.

* * *

The West Ham Corporation have lodged objection to the scheme of the Electricity Commissioners for the South-East of England on the grounds that the scheme is incomplete; that it is based on out-of-date figures; is unfair towards the West Ham station; and, generally, is not such as complies with the provisions of the Act.

TRADITION

By H. V. Lanchester.

Tradition a Tyranny! Why, is it not rather a wholesome corrective to the vagaries of passing fashion? Where should we be without the steadying influence of the established customs leading us gently along from "precedent to precedent" instead of subject to every whim and crank that might happen to sweep through society? Should we not even be as are the enslaved citizens of the U.S.A., who are permitted neither to think nor to drink? We at any rate can proudly say, such as our forefathers did, so may we, that is, in general terms, for it must be admitted that here and there the demands of an increasingly complex civilisation have chipped bits off our liberty.

All the same, if we examine our habitual conduct we shall find that its numerous illogicalities are due far more to the restrictions we impose on ourselves than to those imposed on us by others. Tradition is a fine thing when it checks crude and ill-considered experiments, but when we come to explore the various directions in which we accept or refuse its guidance, we shall find that these do not facilitate a rational and orderly progress but operate quite as often in kindering beneficial evolution.

The American who is psychologically at the mercy of every wind that blows is, at the same time, in material matters, less hampered than we are by practices that have become obsolete. This difference between America and Europe may give us the clue we are seeking as to when tradition is helpful and when it enslaves.

The test can only be valid if we look within ourselves, for, in so far as our own personalities differ, so will our reactions towards tradition vary. Nevertheless, there is a common measure which may be applied to the majority, and this, broadly speaking, is that traditions are valid as regards the general philosophy of life and conduct, but are injurious when applied to special expositions of this, which are subject to changing conditions either social or material. It is obviously difficult to draw the line between these two aspects, and it would be impossible to secure unanimous acceptance of such a line when drawn; all that is possible is to offer a few examples, among the many that must jump to the mind of those who have either observed or been concerned with the way most of us live and the shell we inhabit.

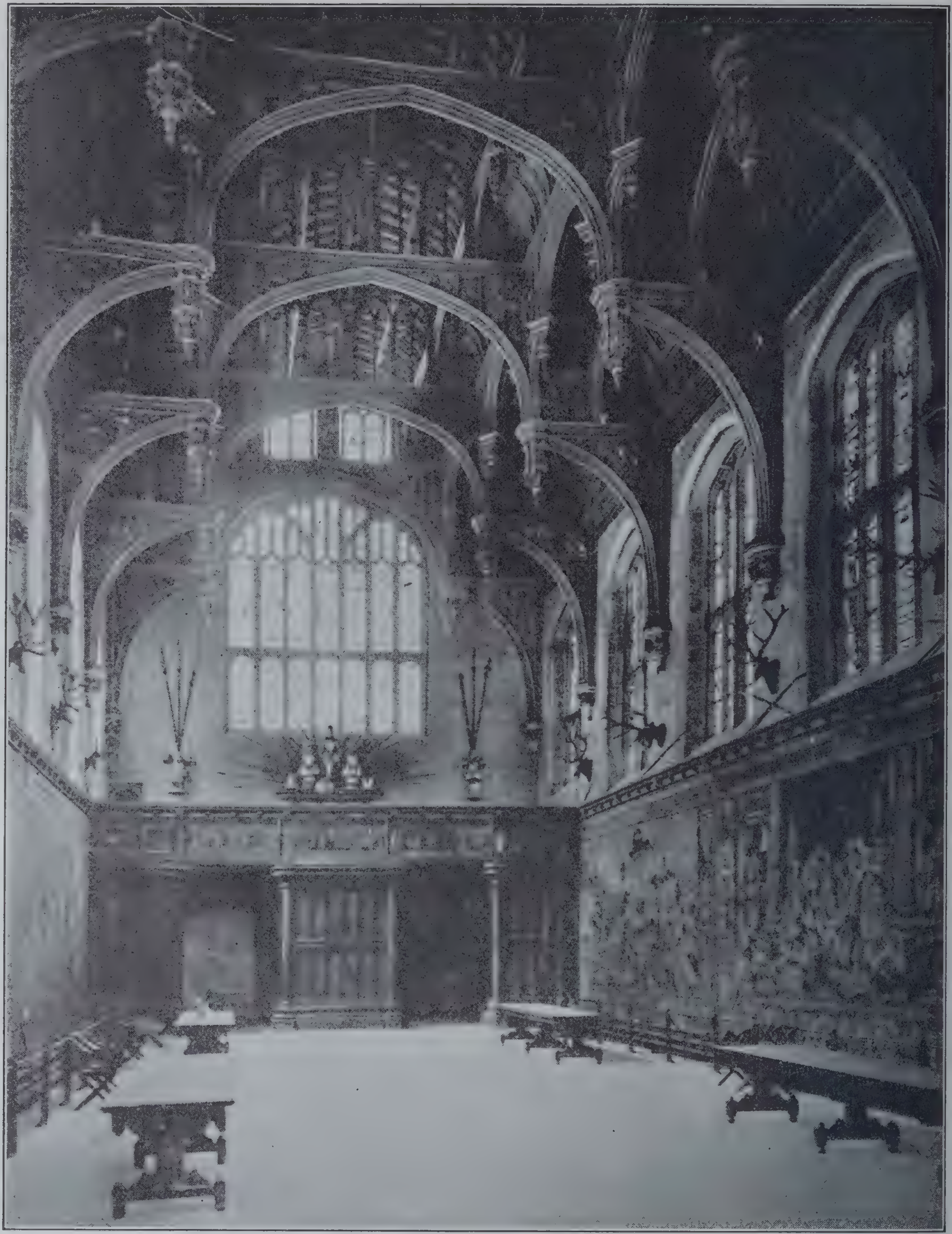
The perspicacity of Arnold Bennett has made him a critic of the popular obsessions in regard to the home, and one of his notable discoveries was the tendency of the more humble to simulate the superior. The successive stages of the "villa" is a striking illustration of this, but perhaps even more artificial was the gradual diminution of the park gate, piers and railings, till these were constructed in front of every six-roomed cottage. These particular obsessions belonged to the Victorian age, but there were many previous ones and we have plenty in our own day.

In the eighteenth century there was the "cottage with the double coach-house"—"the pride that aped humility"—"and recent developments are more nearly akin to this than to Victorian pomposity, though both are equally derivative and equally irrational. Again, passing to the interior of our homes, what heart-searchings have been caused by attempts to maintain a factitious standard of accommodation and service. Again and again has the architect been disallowed the extra hundred pounds required to make a house comfortable and easy to organise on the grounds—implied, if not expressed—that his clients' position demanded two—three—or four—servants, and that they might as well have something to do. This day has also passed, and who will say now that this was not a typical example of the tyranny of tradition?

Another example will come to the architect's mind when he happens to pass some of the earlier efforts at designing flats for London. Now the essential characteristic in a block of flats is the uniform importance of each floor, and most of those abroad, and nowadays at home also, conform, subject to slight qualifications for the sake of architectural vitality, to this characteristic; while the earlier ones more usually simulated the house, with the ground and first floors given a special emphasis. Here we have escaped, but in general we are still in the toils. Take the long-standing traditions of the shop occupying the ground floor, with the dwelling house over; this dwelling was naturally like any other house, while the substructure became more and more attenuated owing to the demands of the trader for window space. Now that the shop absorbs the upper floors, the scale of lighting and the general plan is similar above and below. The architectural difficulty disappears, but what do we see—a Harrods that looks like something quite other than what it is, and, more recently, a Regent Street composed of ground floor shops with dwellings over in which no one dwells. We may not altogether approve of the scale and conception of Selfridge's Temple, but at any rate it appears less remote from its purpose than the other examples quoted.

The Building Act of 1894 did not visualise anything other than the built up street façade, although it was obvious, even then, that this was obsolescent as a fulfilment of commercial requirements.

The trouble is largely that, such is the perversity of mankind, the traditions beneficial in their effects are lost sight of, while the valueless ones are still permitted to dominate our actions. These latter are responsible for the lack of organisation in industries and transport, for the obstacles in establishing a sane and wholesome social life, and for numerous other disabilities from which we suffer at the present time. The advocates of the Garden City challenge the obsession that we should continue to attach ourselves to communal aggregations already overgrown, while others may retort that the fault of the great city is not so much its size as its lack of an organic system. In either case it is less the economic difficulty than the heavy hand of tradition that is holding things back. Reorganisation in one form or another would pay for itself within a couple of generations, but, as things are, so they remain, through lack of vision of the possibilities due to the obsession that what exists at the moment is necessarily permanent. No one would be so mad as to imagine that the influence of Tradition could be abolished; even Nature prohibits such a conception of progress or of evolution. When an organism has ceased to function it only disappears by slow degrees. Do we not still possess a rudimentary tail, and, within our foot, is not all the structure prehensile just as it continues in operation in the hand? The hundred per cent. traditionalist could find strong anthropological support for his contentions, but perhaps hardly conclusive ones, as even the most conservative among us would hardly be content with an infinitesimal change during some ten thousand years or so. Organic function follows a time-scale having little relation to social development, and though it is amusing to note the parallelism between the two, it is only in the similarity of method that this is of interest. We eventually discard obsolete traditions; that is inevitable, but sometimes make a great fuss over something comparatively inessential, and at others hang on tenaciously to a practice which should be scrapped as rapidly as possible.



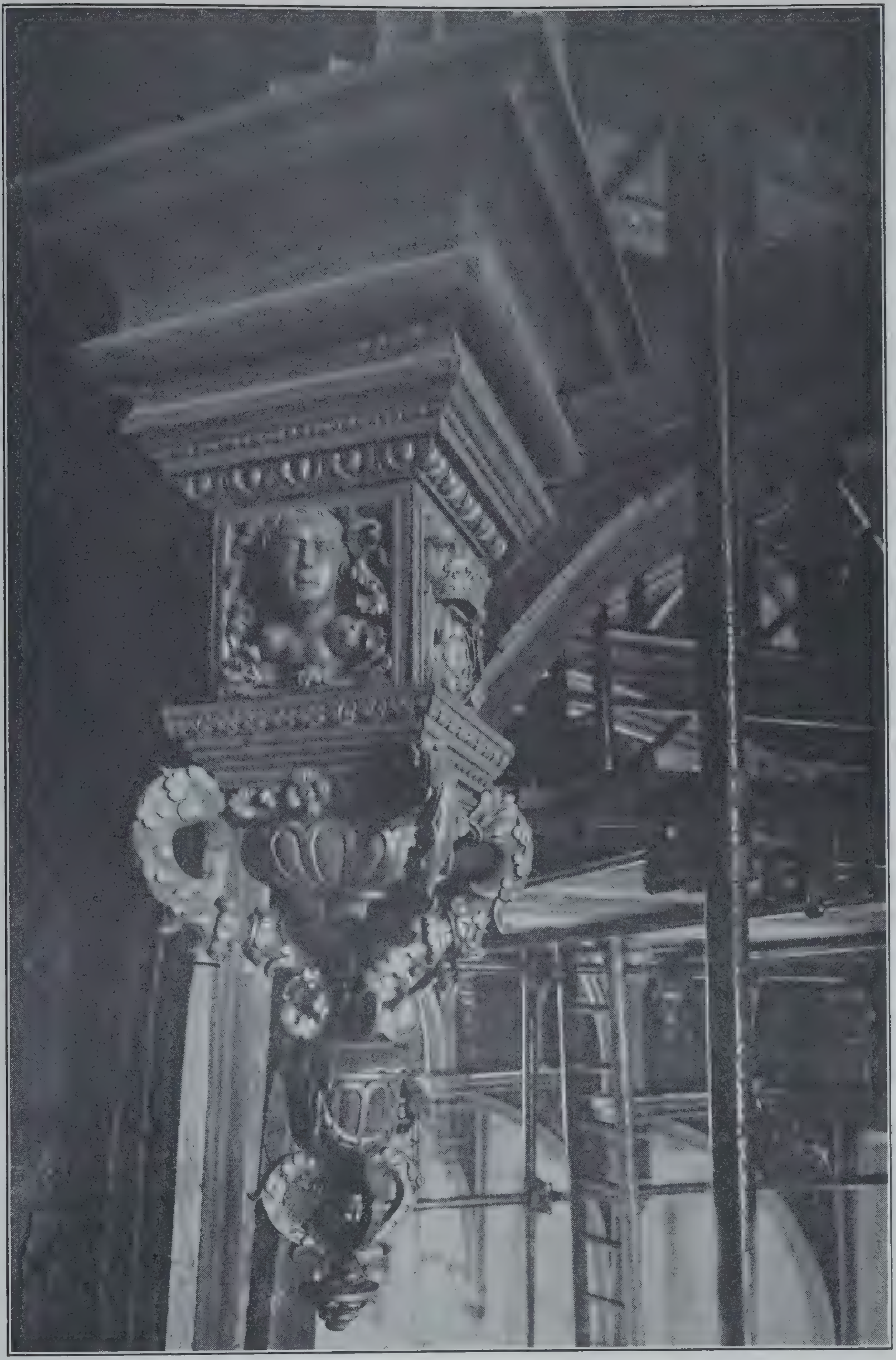
THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT: INTERIOR.

THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT

Sir Frank Baines, late Director of Works at H.M. Office of Works, read a paper on King Henry VIII's Hall at Hampton Court Palace at a meeting of the London Society last week, dealing principally with the great oak roof and its wonderful carving, which he had special opportunities of examining at close quarters when supervising its reparation necessitated by the ravages of the death watch beetle and fungoid growth. The paper was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides. Some excerpts from the lecture are given under.

Upon Cardinal Wolsey's banishment to Esher in 1529, the King took possession of Hampton Court and converted the lease into a freehold; and shortly after commenced extending, and in part rebuilding, the Cardinal's Palace. One of the most important sections of the work undertaken by King Henry VIII was the Great Hall, about which I intend to speak to you this evening.

The Cardinal had constructed a great wall about the Palace, enclosing its precincts, and had instituted a special supply of pure spring water by bringing it a distance of four miles from springs at Coombe Hill; great lengths of the old lead conduits still remain underground. He also instituted a system of great brick sewers for drainage into the Thames—much of which remain to this day.



THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT: PENDANT IN NO. 3 BAY, SOUTH SIDE.

Evidence is not quite clear as to the exact delimitation of Cardinal Wolsey's work and the work of King Henry VIII. Certainly the great gate house at the west front (before the lamentable restoration of 1773) was Wolsey's, together with the great base court, the old kitchens, the shell of the Chapel, the hall on the site of the present hall, and the Clock Court on its east and south sides. Taken together, Wolsey's and Henry VIII's work constitute the last great piece of traditional mediæval building in the native English style executed by English craftsmen of 16th-century England, uninfluenced and unimpeded by foreign standards.

The only record of foreign workmanship in the Tudor Palace is the work of Giovanni di Majano, an Italian, who carried out the splendid ceramic roundels, of Roman Emperors, inserted in the turret towers of the gateways.

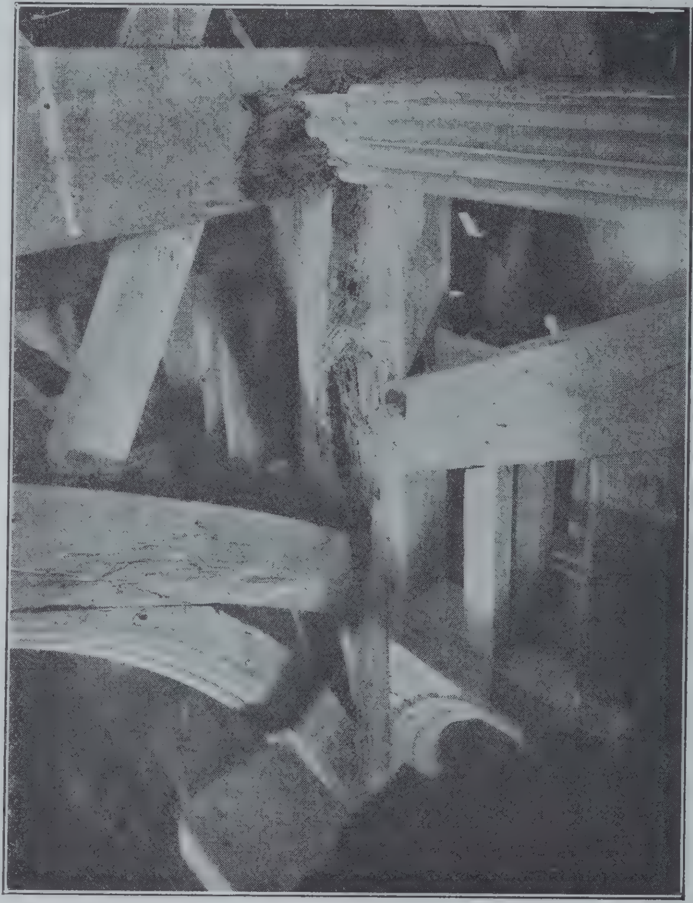
We know definitely that the Great Hall was Henry VIII's work; also the great Watching Chamber adjacent to the hall. The decoration within the Chapel structure (erected by the Cardinal), the Chapel Cloister, the buildings north of the North Cloister and east of the old kitchens, and the state apartments round the old cloister green court, were all the work of the King. These Tudor state apartments, probably the only buildings of their kind in the world (on the site of the present buildings which surround the Fountain Court), are irretrievably lost to us as a result of the work of Sir Christopher Wren when he undertook the rebuilding of Hampton Court Palace for King William and Queen Mary between 1689 and 1723.

These Hollanders had no sympathy with our native British architecture; a Tudor palace was apparently no residence for a Dutchman!

King Henry VIII's work dates from about 1529 to 1536, and again we find the names of the craftsmen engaged upon the work, universally English.

Before the hall of Henry VIII there was, of course, the old hall which preceded it, built by Cardinal Wolsey. Although we have no authentic particulars of this, it was clearly not so magnificent or so large a structure as the present hall; for one of the first works of King Henry VIII was to order the demolition of the old Cardinal's hall in February, 1832. This work was pressed forward with such expedition that a month later bricklayers were busy upon the foundations of the present hall. By November of the same year the walls were so far advanced that the stone corbals to carry the roof principals were being fixed in position, and at this time Master William Clement, master craftsman and King's craftsman, was appointed master carpenter in complete charge of the work of the building of the great timber roof.

In May, 1533, carpenters were working late upon the roof, and in July of the same year the lead for the roof covering was purchased. Ceiling boards for the upper roof and for the timber vault were paid for in the autumn of this year. From October to December, carpenters were again working overtime, as we have records in the accounts of the purchase of "tallow candles for the men working in their own times and in their drinking times, upon the Great Hall against the King's coming.''



THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT: NO. 5 HAMMER POST, SOUTH.

In January, 1534, work is recorded as proceeding upon the louvre, which formerly stood over the hall in the third bay from the east, and this was finished during the summer months, so that the structural work of the roof, including the louvre, occupied roughly eighteen months to complete—a quite remarkable piece of rapid building for the time.

The hall is 106 feet long and 40 feet wide, divided into seven bays by six principals, with two additional principals against the end walls, making eight in all. The roof is of a very uncommon, if not unique, type, and, unlike most of the roofs of the period, the pitch is steep, but the upper part is trunkated in the manner of a mansard or curb roof.

A great deal—in fact, almost the whole—of the structural timbers, beautiful in themselves as to form and structure, are hidden by decorative coved boarding and tracery, which is the means by which the hall was ceiled. The principals of the roof are of the hammer beam type, namely, with no cross tie below the collar beam; this type arose out of the collar beam type and as a result of the original provision of thick Norman walls for buildings, which walls were fully capable of supporting thrust from untied roof principals, the thrust originally being uniformly deposited at short intervals where each pair of rafters bore its due share of the weight. However, in later times, when the Gothic and Tudor builders built much more lightly but more compactly than the Normans, the system of attempting to concentrate the roof pressure, by purlins and principals, was followed. This involved some expedient of increasing the security, and the hammer beam roof was evolved, with an idea of balancing the truss or principal without putting too great a stress upon the walls. A weak point in the ordinary hammer beam truss, where failure usually manifests itself, is at the junction of the queen post, the collar, the principal rafter and the main trussed purlin. This is generally due in many cases to the fact that the composite joints weaken the timbers and that the death watch beetle finds points of entry at these joints, when, by its depredations, it definitely weakens the timbers at the most dangerous and heavily stressed points of support. When this occurs, the principal rafters bend under the weight of the roof above the collar, and their feet either slide on the wall top, or push the wall head over, to the detriment of the stability of the structure as a whole.

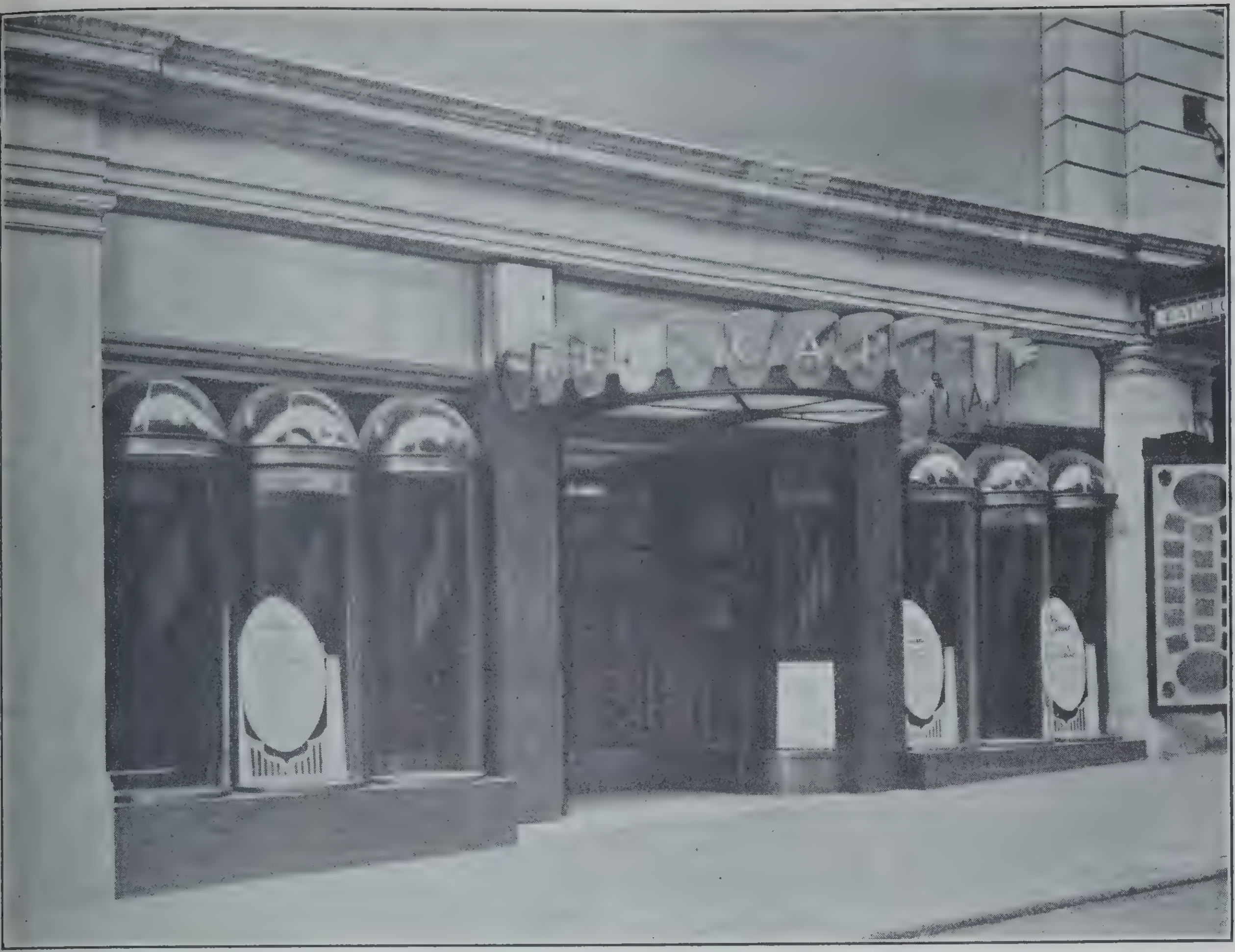
The Great Hall roof at Hampton Court, intermediate in span between Westminster School, which is 34 feet 6 inches, and Westminster Hall, which is 69 feet, is also intermediate in its method of constructions, for it has a variation or partial use of the great arched rib or brace, which forms the most distinctive feature of Westminster Hall roof and to which that roof, in fact, owed its salvation.

At Westminster Hall the main curved rib, arch or brace is built up of three members, the two outer continuous and the middle one discontinuous. At Hampton Court this embryo member consists of one timber only, made up of curved pieces separated from one another by both hammer beams and queen posts.

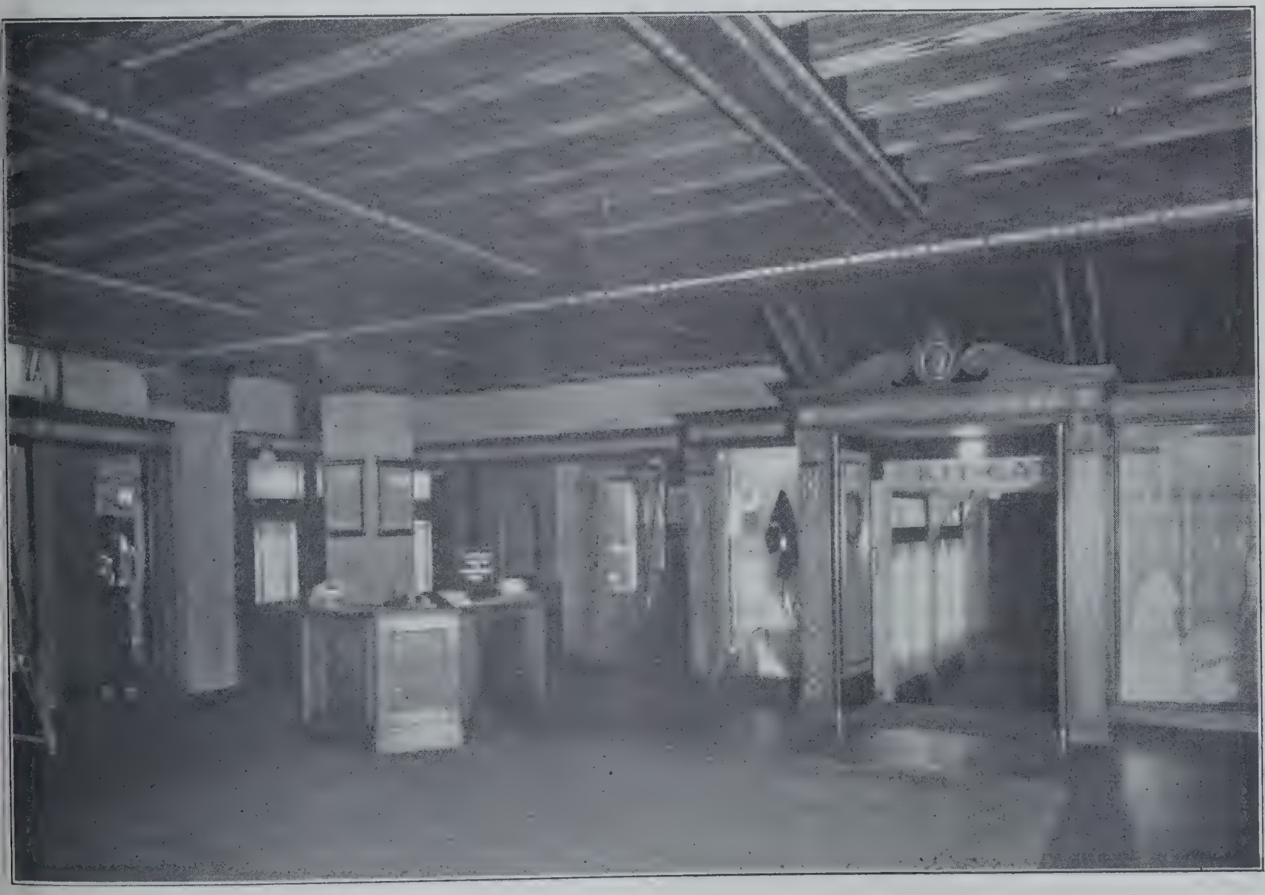
At Westminster Hall this great curved brace, or arch, is the most conspicuous feature in *any* view of the roof; but at Hampton Court the discontinuous brace, or arch, is invisible, and its only practical advantage was that, when sound, it lowered the lateral thrust, transmitted to the walls from the upper portion of the roof. The roof is of quite complicated construction, and I shall again refer to it when dealing with the slides.

The accounts tell us that the timber used in the roof was bought from Dorking, Holmwood, Leatherhead, Banstead, Berewood and St. John's Wood—the latter place being to-day the name of a doubtfully delectable suburb; scarcely a woodland where splendid indigenous pedunculate oak could be obtained.

Originally the coved ceiling boards and the filling



ENTRANCE DETAIL.



VESTIBULE.

THE KIT-CAT RESTAURANT, HAYMARKET, LONDON.
ANDREW MATHER, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

D

of the tracery were painted a bright azure blue, which must have had a most striking effect from below. All the elaborate and most wonderful carving was the work of English craftsmen throughout.

When, in 1922, I made an extensive examination of the roof I found it to be in a most precarious condition. It was, in fact, on the very point of collapse. Its condition was partly due to the method of construction adopted by the master carpenter, partly due to the attack of *Xestobium tesselatum,* and partly due to a very virulent attack of dry-rot of the *Merulius lacrymans* type. The dry-rot attack was particularly noticeable in timbers laid on to, built in, or adjoining, walls. For instance, the principal wall plate, which was a massive timber 1 foot 9 inches by 9 inches, of considerable length, was found to be merely a hollow shell and could be crushed with the hand. It was quite incapable of transmitting the weight to the wall end of the hammer beam, or to prevent this sagging and letting down the members it was designed to support.

The attack of the death watch beetle was particularly severe and was fully active at the junctions of timbers near the outer air; as, for example, the junction of the collar with the queen post and the principal rafter. Again, extensive attack was found at the springing of the principals off the stone corbals; while the wall posts in nearly every instance were very severely attacked. Generally, the defects caused a decided drop of the hammer beams, and an inward leaning of the hammer posts; the truss thrusting out the walls and buttresses as a result of unsustained lateral pressure, to a varying extent, causing definite failure and fracture of the buttresses. In order to overcome these fundamental defects the trusses had to be stripped, exposed and strengthened, each truss being fitted with a reinforcement of steel of a girder type, which, while relieving the load of the roof, was designed so as not to bring any appreciable outward pressure on to the walls and buttresses.

Many alternatives to the steel relieving truss design were considered, but no piecing up with oak, no scarfing or jointing to the oak or plating with steel would have met the problem, particularly in instances where resistance to tension was required.

[Slides were then shown of Westminster Hall, illustrating the parallel decay and the character of the structure as a statical scheme in comparison with Hampton Court Great Hall roof.]

Coming to Eltham Palace Great Hall roof, the date of which is about 1480, we get a very interesting parallel of timber construction. The hall is under the charge of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and in 1911 I made a careful and detailed examination of the condition of the roof, which showed that owing to causes which I will explain by slides the roof was in imminent danger of collapse. The walls were leaning outwards, the trusses had heavily sagged, the principal rafters had sprung 8 inches out of truth, and most of the jointing of the timbers, although temporarily secured with straps, was definitely failing, as will be readily realised, owing to the spreading of the principal rafters, which caused certain of the outer walls to overhang as much as 2 feet 6 inches in a height of 10 feet.

[Some views were also shown of the Middle Temple Hall roof, which was erected during the first half of Queen Elizabeth's reign.] This hall, remarkable for its beauty and design, was chosen from many others as the model for the Great Hall of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was completed in 1605. The Middle Temple Hall is 101 feet 3 inches long, 40 feet 9 inches wide and 57 feet 6 inches from the floor to the ridge.

When I examined the roof in 1923 I found it had been attacked in all parts by the death watch beetle, but that there was no attack of dry-rot whatever. Its condition was much better than that of Eltham Palace Hall and Westminster Hall before repair, primarily due to the fact that open fires and gasoliers formerly used in the hall had possibly caused the death of the beetle attacking the timber.

The Kit-Cat Restaurant, Haymarket

(*Illustrated on page* 947.)

Where so many thousands of shop fronts jostle each other in the streets, it becomes ever more difficult to invent a novel design by which the ground-floor storey and entrance to any given premises may be suitably distinguished from the architectural treatments on either side of it. In the present instance, it was obviously desirable to emphasise the fact that the building was *not* a shop, and consequently the wide window spaces each side of the entrance required to be given a certain elaboration and even opacity such as would prevent them from being confused with the ordinary shop front, with a display of merchandise at which people are invited to gaze. The arrangement here adopted, whereby each window is divided into three glazed cylinders with semi-spherical domes seems to achieve this object admirably. The broad entrance shows a pleasing contrast between plain jambs and ornate panels to the door, which, in spite of the simplicity of the decorative *motif* employed in its design, is highly effective.

The interior is especially of interest inasmuch as it exemplifies the Classic style in its modern application. The scrolled pediment of the doorway may be described as a conventional feature, though it is none the worse for that; the treatment of the Order, however, is characterised by various novelties which are worthy of mention. It will be observed that the square piers, with fluted capitals, support an entablature which is bereft of its two upper members. The architrave or bressumer, however, although obviously a plain constructional member, is yet made interesting by the narrow band of ornament which punctuates its lower extremity, while the ceiling as a whole, of which the "ribs" are candidly exposed, produces an effect of freshness and gaiety by virtue of its painted decoration.

Competition News

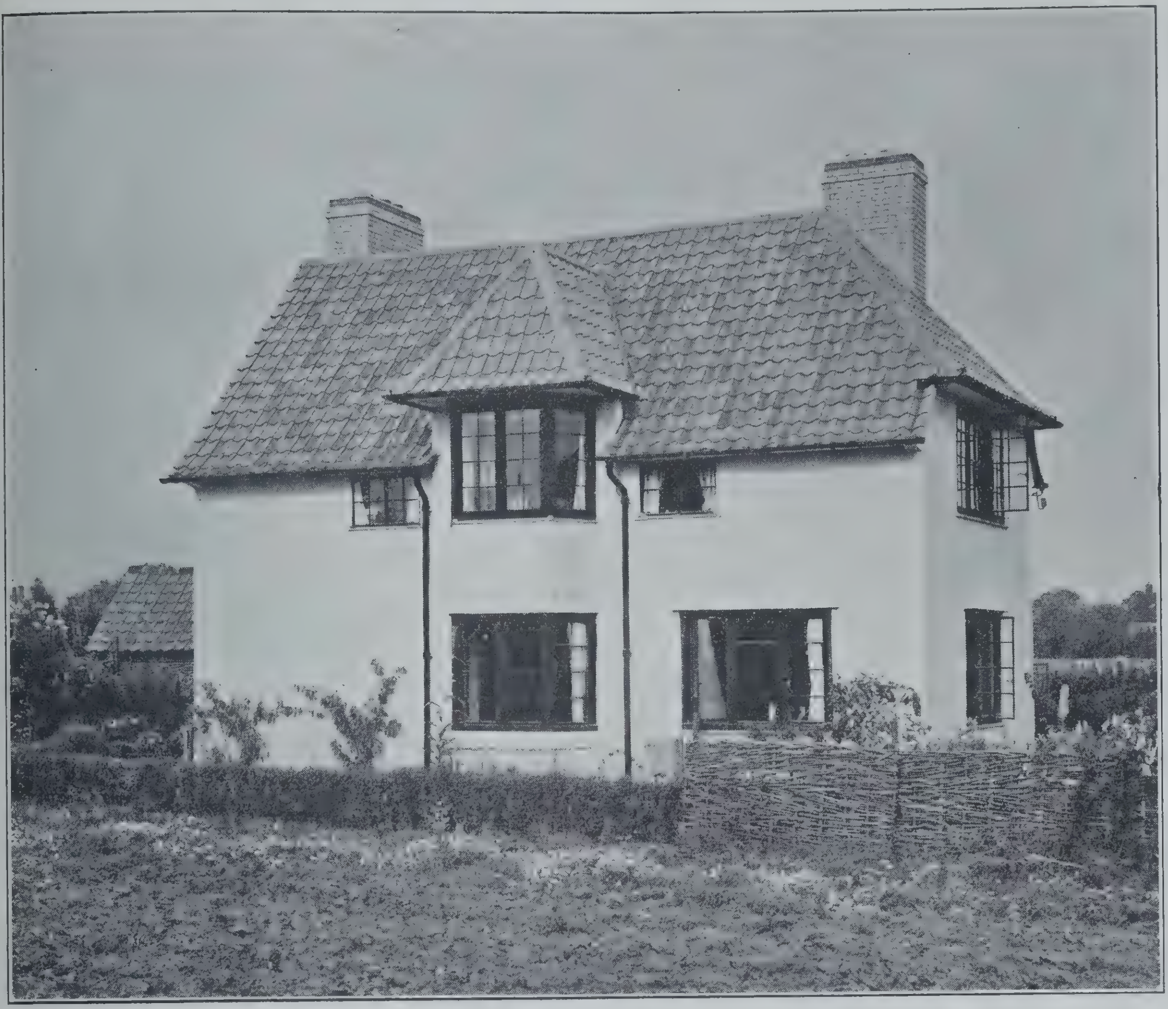
Bolton

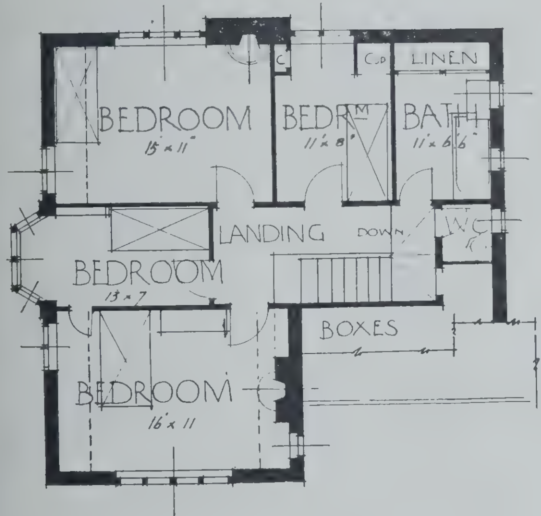
The Bolton Education Committee propose to erect a new elementary school on a site at Castle Hill, Tonge Moor, Bolton, and it is intended to invite architects residing in Bolton to compete in a competition for the building.

The estimated cost of the repairs to the Church of St. Botolph, Boston, Lincolnshire ("Boston Stump"), the timber roof of which has been badly ravaged by the death watch beetle, and the tower of which has serious cracks in the walls, is estimated at £30,000. The Mayor and Corporation of Boston are broadcasting an appeal for assistance, and the Church authorities are taking active steps to raise funds for the work.

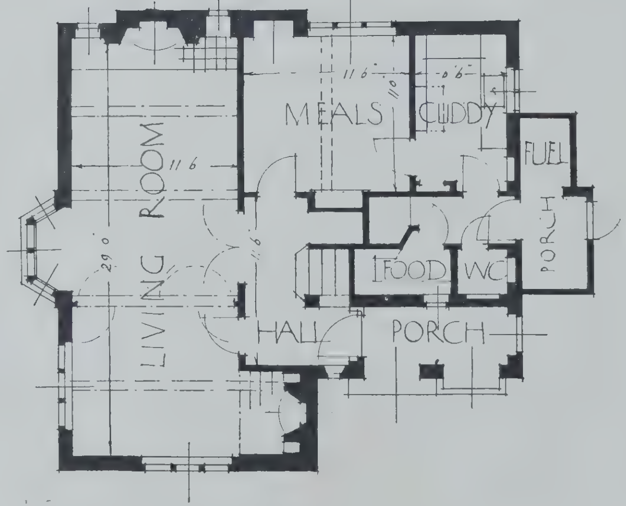
* * *

Relics of the Transitional Period, about 1000 to 700 B.C., between the Bronze and Iron Ages, have been found in Wiltshire. These consist of eighteen funerary urns, containing cremated human remains, discovered by Mr. J. P. Preston, of Landford Manor, in a mound about 27 feet in diameter and 18 inches above the surrounding ground. The urns, which vary in shape and decoration, are about a foot in diameter and 18 inches in height.





FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

"TREYFORD," HITCHIN ROAD, LETCHWORTH, HERTS.

Aylwin O. Cave, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This cottage is built of Arlesey wire cut bricks, with facings of Beirts, and finished in Atlas white cement. The roof is of Barton tiles, insulated with Celotex; Crittalls standard metal casements are used. The drawing-room has an oak wood-block floor, the remainder of the ground floor being in quarry tiles with wide joints. The fireplaces are in Colliers thin red bricks with quarry hearths. Central heating is provided from a Glow-worm stove in dining-room, which also provides domestic hot water in cold weather, a self-regulating heater in cuddy being used in the summer for domestic work. Specially designed plate and cup racks and cook's cupboard are provided.

BOOK REVIEW

Towards a New Architecture. By Le Corbusier. Translated by Frederick Etchells. John Rodker. 25s.

I feel an immense debt of gratitude to Mr. Frederick Etchells for his translation of Monsieur Le Corbusier's book. I read it when it first appeared in the original, as well as my imperfect knowledge of the language would allow, but I did not find it easy. Monsieur Le Corbusier pleads for a *plastic* architecture, that is, if I understand him correctly, an architecture that can be measured and appraised by the eye; but his writing is anything but plastic. It is staccato and uneven to an extent that is almost unendurable. He writes, indeed, with flashes of truth almost blinding in their intensity, but it must be confessed that there are, alas! passages which are by no means brilliant, and into which, when he is not deliberately unfair, the author manages to insert a good deal of nonsense.

As an instance of his unfairness I would refer to the illustration on page 42 of a particularly atrocious tower which is given as an example of what is to be expected of American architects! This is used as a test to condemn all architects in general, and American in particular, and to exalt the engineers at their expense.

As an example of his nonsense: "Gothic architecture is not, fundamentally, based on *spheres, cones,* and *cylinders* (the italics are mine). Only the nave is an expression of a simple form, but of a complex geometry of the second order (intersecting arches). It is for that reason that *a cathedral is not very beautiful* (again the italics are mine), and that we search in it for compensation of a subjective kind outside plastic art." This could only have been written by a Frenchman and a Parisian, the inheritor of a classic tradition of building handed down through countless generations by the Ecole des Beaux Arts, an institution which Monsieur Corbusier would have us believe is an effete, worn-out affair, the real hindrance to a true architectural advance—in fact he becomes a little wearisome with his repeated sneers at the Ecole. And this is true in spite of the fact that Corbusier can write (p. 60): "Cafes and places for recreation would no longer be that fungus which eats up the pavements of Paris! . . . ."

When I have said this I have said the worst, though I must confess I have been at some little pains to sound the critical note, because I feel that a too enthusiastic and unreflective acceptance of all that this book contains would do a great deal of harm, for in spite of its manifold shortcomings, and I consider them many and serious, it will remain one of the most important architectural works that have appeared in recent times. Perhaps, after all, it is asking too much of the leader of a crusade to have the philosophy of a professor of metaphysics and the restraint of a professional diplomat. For Monsieur Le Corbusier is, above all, a crusader—a fiery leader who sees most men, and certainly all architects, as beings indifferent to their opportunities, living in a present hampered and blinded with obsolete traditions. He sees that we can to-day fashion beautiful and satisfying shapes to clothe our purely modern inventions of the aeroplane, the motor car, the great ocean-going liner, etc., shapes that express the purpose of the organisation, and he angrily bids us bring a like mind to the problem of modern buildings.

The house of to-day is a complicated structure, with its central heating, water supply, sanitation, electric light installation, and labour-saving devices. Why not simplify these complications and produce a purely modern house?

The material is there—reinforced concrete—only the intention and the brains are absent—for how long?—how long? For if we have to use synthetic materials, that is, for the most part cheap substitutes for something better, why not use them as intelligently as possible? Why not make the best use of all the means and materials provided by the inventors and scientists of our wonderful age? This is the question that Monsieur Corbusier so pertinently and persistently asks through 289 very entertaining and interesting pages. He has an almost exaggerated respect for the modern engineer, and when one glances at an illustration, such as that on p. 92, in which the Cunarder "Aquitania" is shown to be many times larger than the combined buildings of Nôtre Dame, the Opera House, the Arc de Triomphe and the Tour de St. Jacques, one can begin to understand this respect.

If this were all, if Monsieur Corbusier only existed to call us to account for our manifold shortcomings, his book would have little more importance than the majority of comministic tracts—but the author has that rare combination, vision coupled with spiritual insight. That is, he can pierce through the envelopes and trappings to the underlying idea, he knows and says that architecture is more than an enlightened utilitarianism; he insists upon the vital creative spark that shall lift the architect above the merely practical man and give his work permanence, for true permanence has nothing to do with materialism and the endurance of purely material things—it is essentially of the spirit.

Listen to some of his best and most incisive statements: "When once the indispensable breadth of vision, which must be brought to town planning, has been realised, we shall enter upon a period that no epoch has yet known."

Or this: "When a problem is properly stated in our epoch, it inevitably finds its solution. The problem of the house has not yet been stated." And again: "Clear statement, the giving of a living unity to the work, the giving it a fundamental attitude and a character: all this is a pure creation of the mind. This is everywhere allowed in the case of painting and music; but architecture is lowered to the level of its utilitarian purposes: boudoirs, w.c.'s, radiators, ferro-concrete, vaults or pointed arches," etc., etc.

This is construction, this is not architecture, *architecture only exists when there is a poetic emotion.*" This is Corbusier at his best.

One could go on quoting indefinitely: the real thing is to buy the book and to read it, a proceeding that should give you a great respect for the author and his very able translator. The illustrations which are liberally interspersed with the text could not be bettered.

S. C. R.

Books Received

Architectural Details. By Frank Halstead. (London: Chapman & Hall.) 17s. 6d.

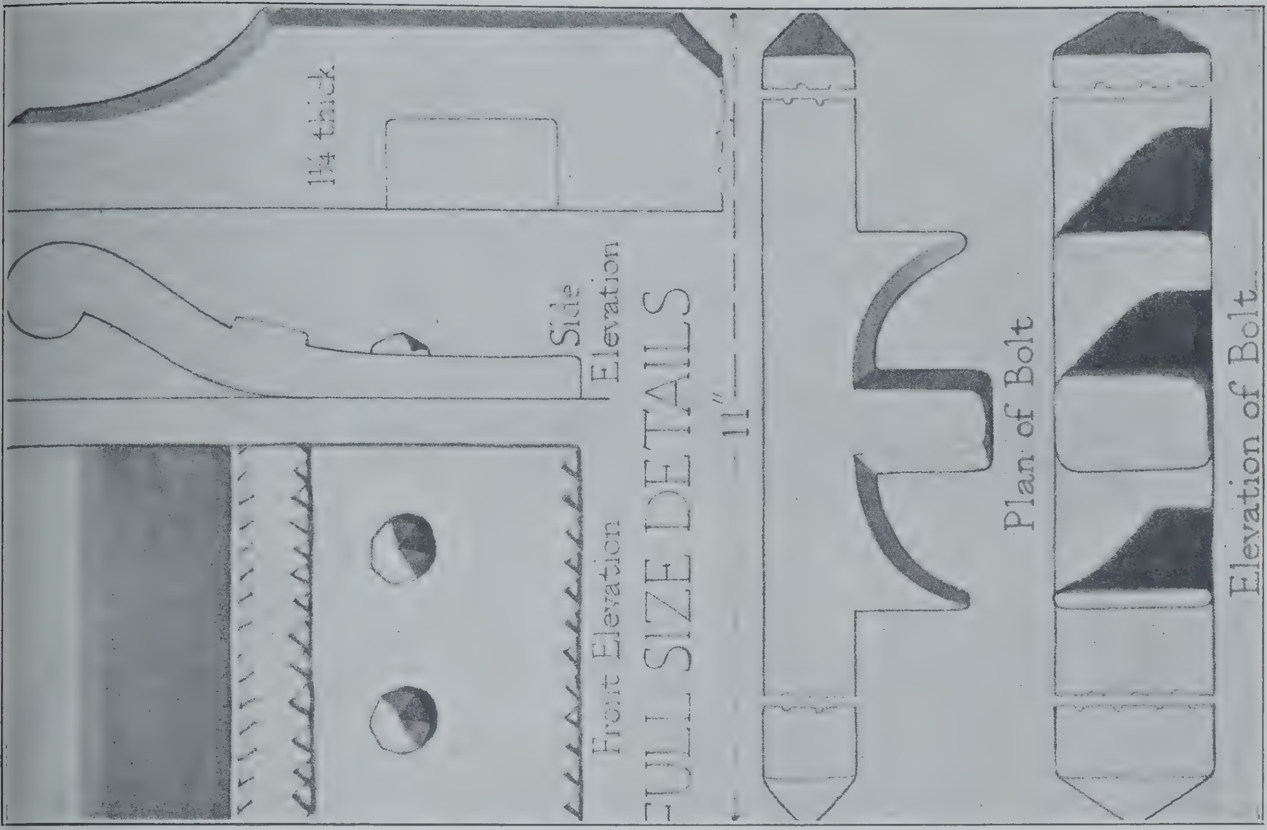
Architects' and Builders' Reference Book. By Frank Halstead. (London: Chapman & Hall.) Price 15s net.

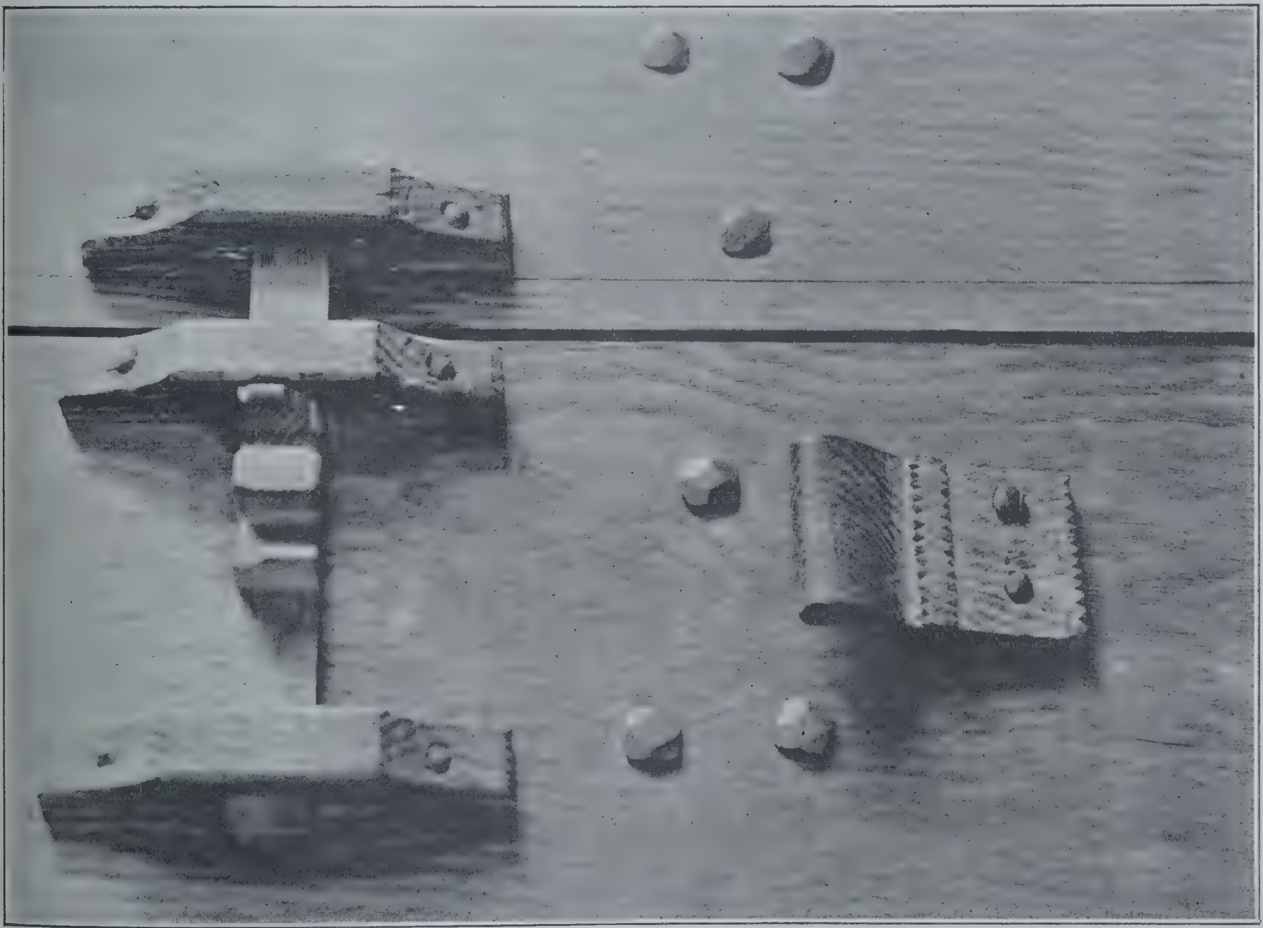
The Orders of Architecture. By Frank Halstead. (London: Chapman & Hall.) Price 15s. net.

Faults and Failures in Hot-Water Work. By Frederick W. Dye. (E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd., London.) 8s. 6d. net.

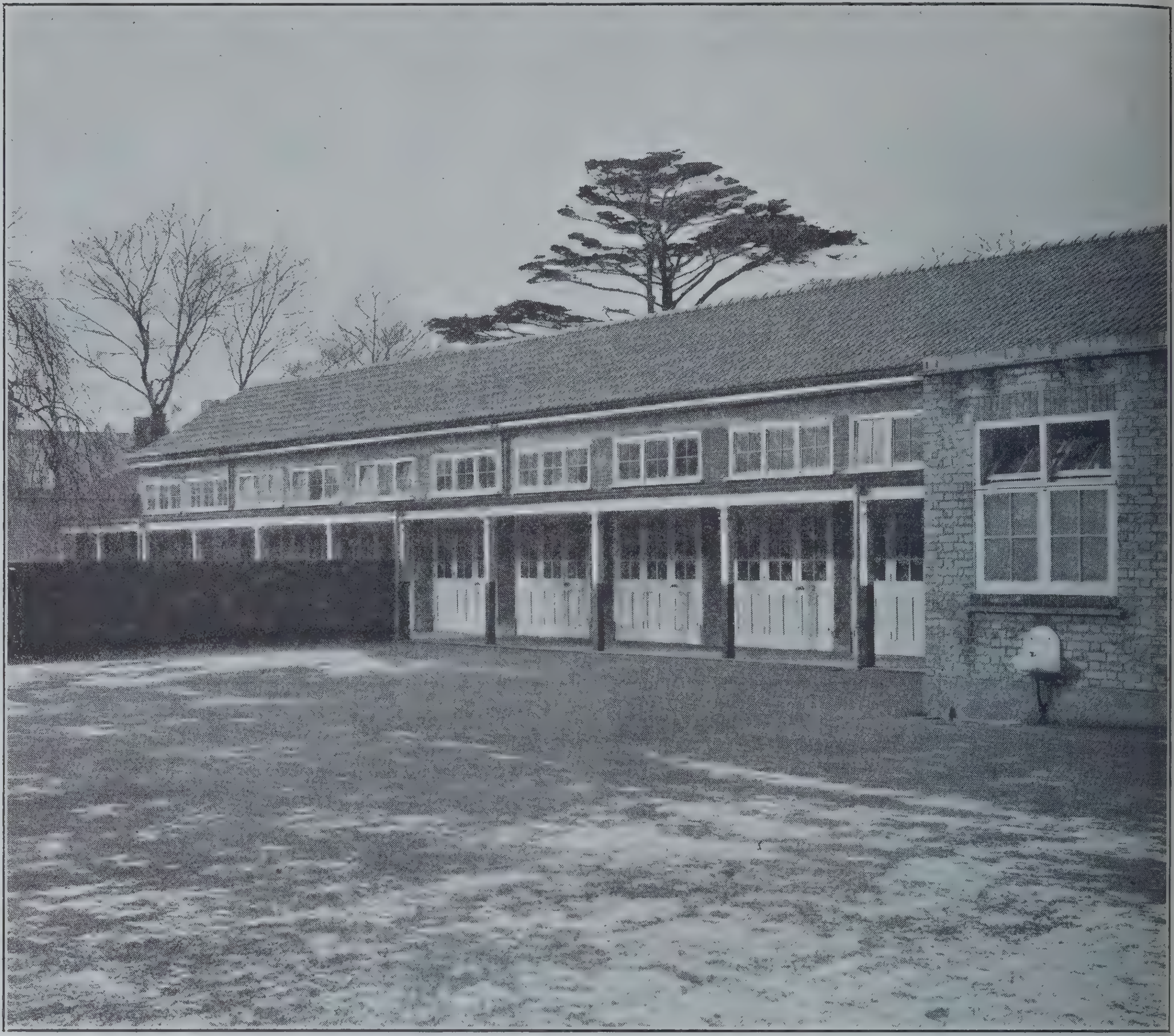
BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—X

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.





The originals of this wooden bolt and handle were found in a farmhouse near Etchingham, Sussex. The handle is particularly well designed and the bolt works admirably. The cusps of the bolt in the photograph have been damaged slightly but the drawing is self-explanatory.



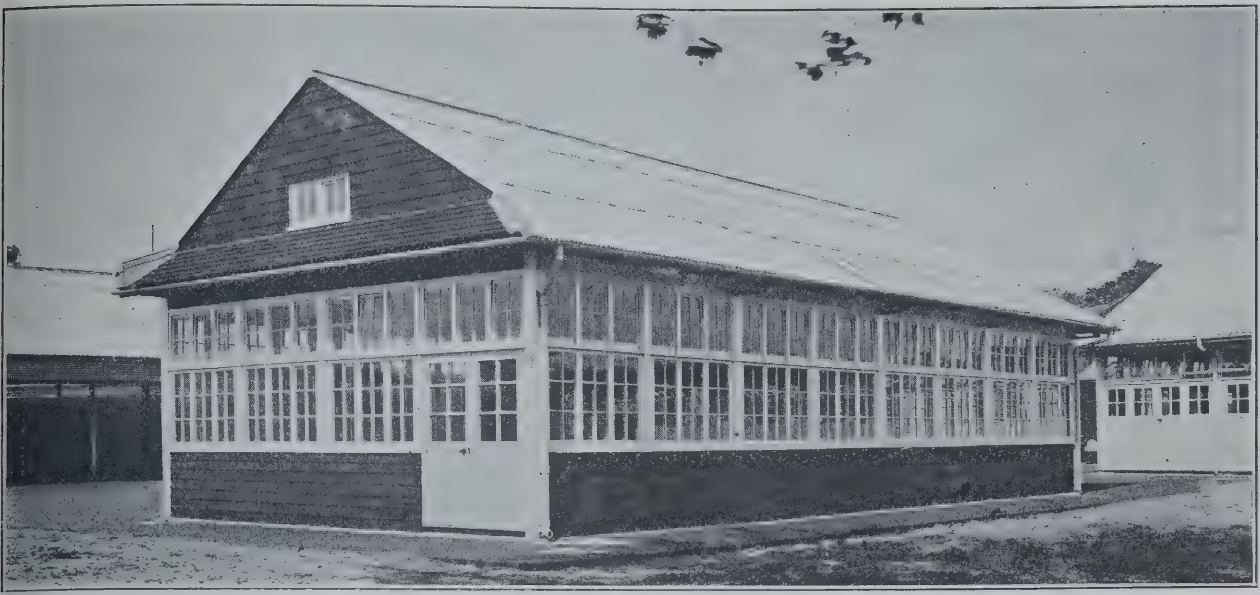
THE KNOTTS GREEN SPECIAL SCHOOL. JOHN H. JACQUES, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

KNOTTS GREEN SPECIAL SCHOOL

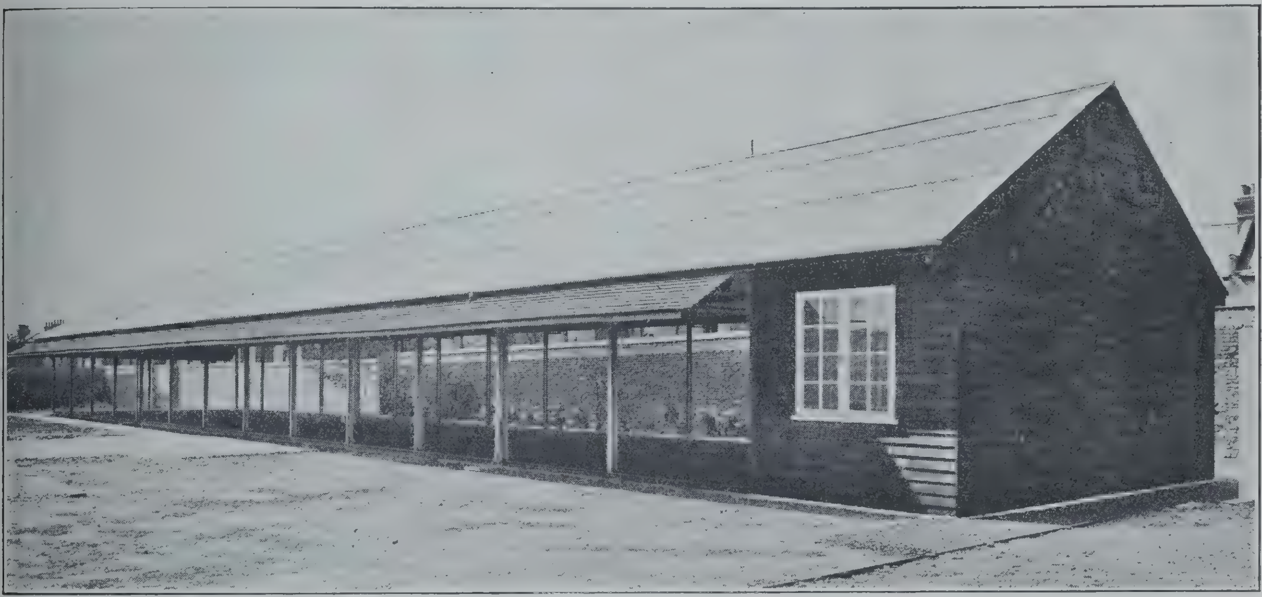
These school buildings for mentally defective children bear the stamp of severe economy in their construction and therefore any criticism of them should take account of this limitation, to which the architect was obliged to submit. The structure must not be directly compared with the imposing school buildings, brick or stone, which educational authorities are accustomed to erect, but should rather be judged as what it is, namely, a highly praiseworthy effort to obtain the maximum accommodation, the maximum of light and air, in fact, the maximum of practical efficiency with the very minimum of cost. It is interesting to note that school design is following the same direction as hospital design, inasmuch as there is a tendency, where possible, to erect structures of ground floor storey only, while, of course, the general standards of hygiene established by medical authorities have had an important influence in determining the type of plan now favoured for class-rooms. But even ample window-space and cross-ventilation of class-rooms are now deemed inadequate by the advanced section of school designers, and the open air school is held up to us as the ideal solution of the problem. It has been found, however, that where a number of class-rooms need to be provided for, some degree of enclosure is imperative if a sufficient privacy is to be maintained, for otherwise there would be a babel of voices in which the various teachers could not claim the undivided attention of their pupils. Consequently, as in the present example, the Knotts Green Special School, erected by the Leyton Education Committee to the designs of Mr. J. H. Jacques L.R.I.B.A., a compromise has been adopted, by which the class-rooms are enclosed while the dining halls are so constructed that they can be converted into "open air" apartments. But the class-rooms also are so thoroughly cross-ventilated that they, too receive the maximum of fresh air, which is consistent with their being closed in at all.

Both buildings are admirably planned. The school itself comprises five class-rooms united by an open air corridor, which communicates at either end with teachers' rooms and cloak-rooms for boys and girls respectively. The other building containing a clinic nurses' quarters, kitchen offices and the open air dining rooms, has every modern convenience.

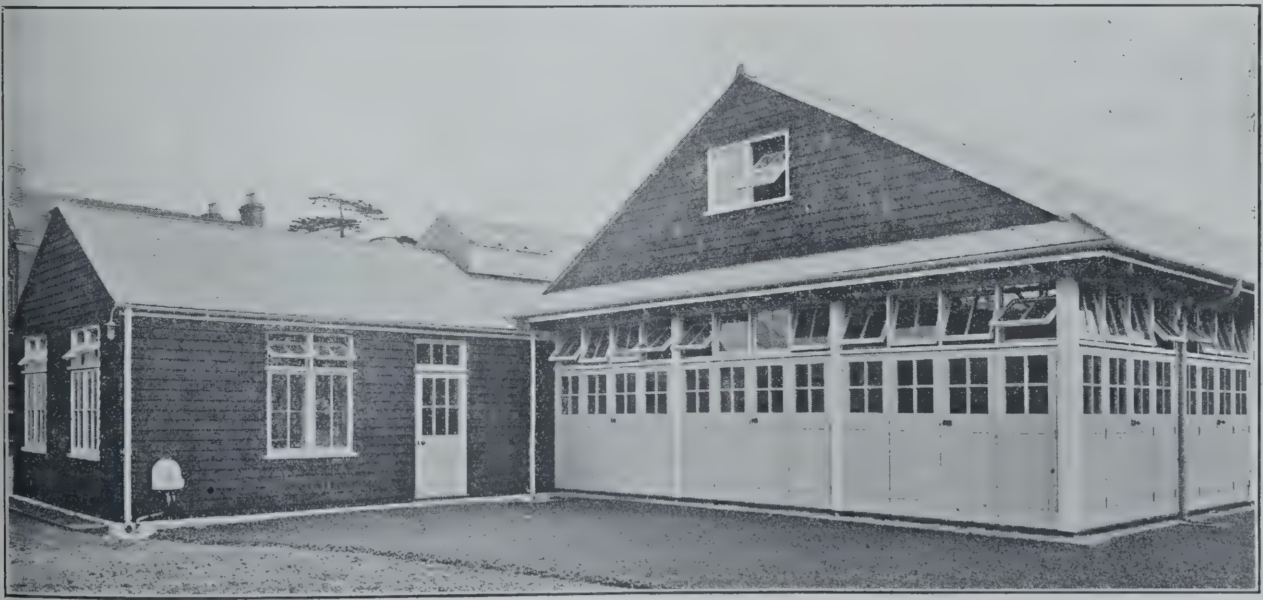
The elevations are unassuming and represent an attempt to achieve as much simplicity and dignity as the shape and general disposition of the structures allow. Long straight ridges of roofs, gable ends of low pitch, window openings arranged as far as possible in repetitive pattern, orderly rows of vertical supports for the roofs of the open air dining rooms pleasant contrasts of weather-boarding with other materials for wall facing, combine to convince the critic that this is a sensible building, well constructed and adequate for its purpose. All the woodwork, with the exception of that of the door and window-frames, is treated with Solignum. We are indebted to the Borough of Leyton Education Committee, who have kindly given us permission to publish these photographs.



PAVILION FOR HEART CASES.

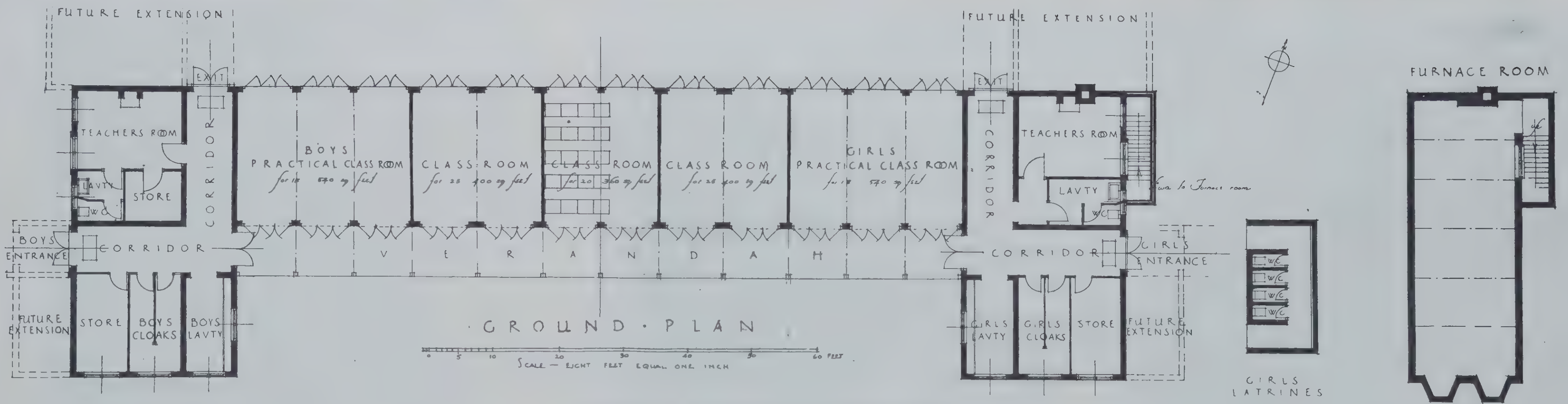


REST SHELTER.

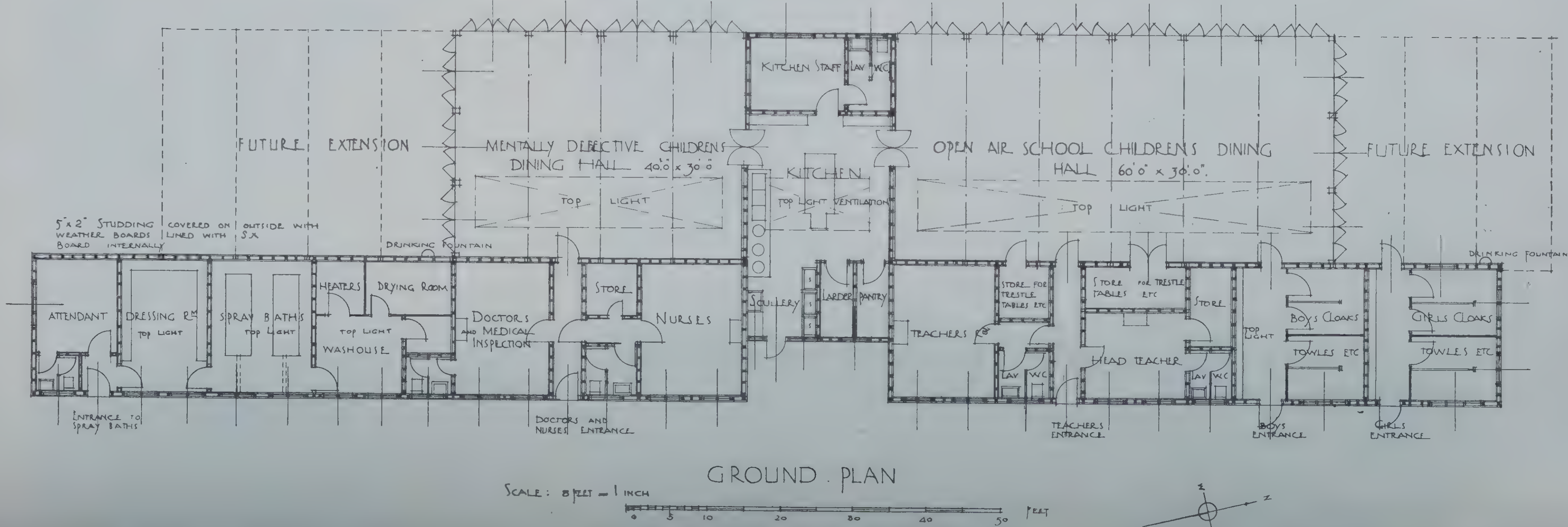


ADMINISTRATION BLOCK AND DINING HALL.

THE KNOTTS GREEN SPECIAL SCHOOL.
JOHN H. JACQUES, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN'S BLOCK.



ADMINISTRATION BLOCK, SPRAY BATHS, ETC.

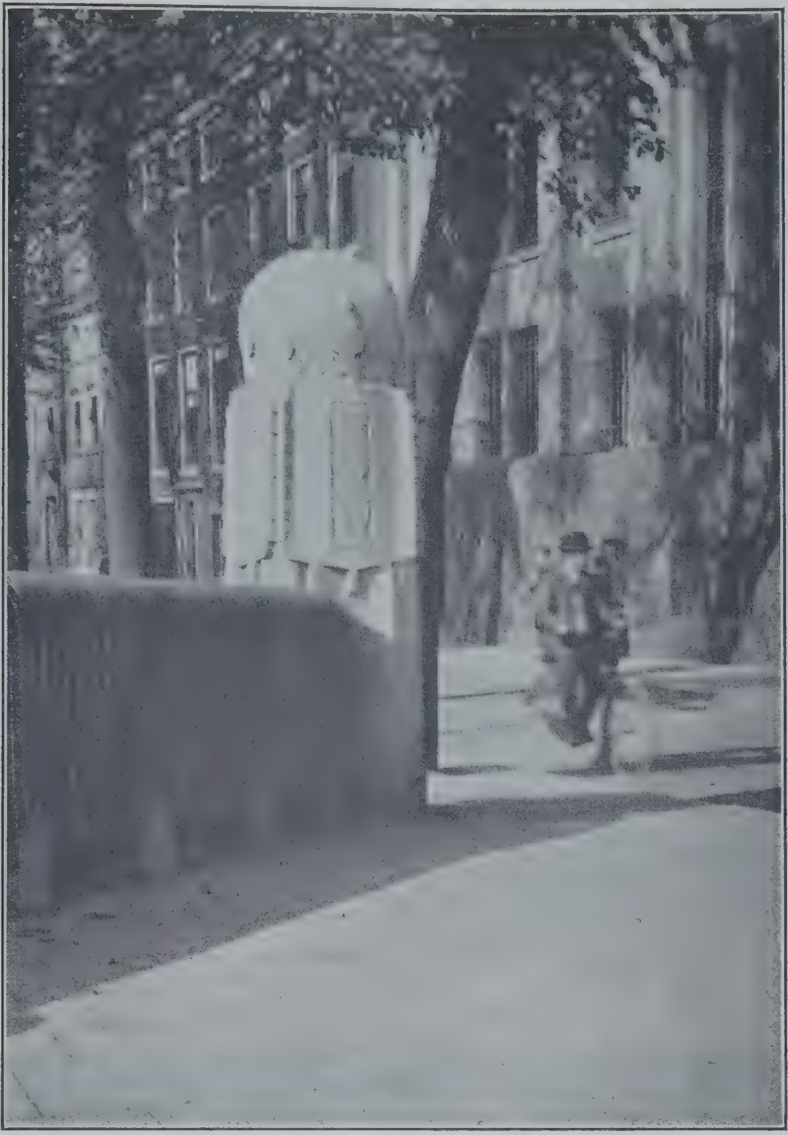


Fig. 4.—A TYPICAL BRIDGE PYLON.

THE NEW BRIDGES OF AMSTERDAM

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and F. R. Yerbury.

There is no simpler and pleasanter escape from the ranny of everyday routine than to book one's assage in the Batavier boat, catch the train at Vicria for a short journey to Gravesend, and awake the ext morning to find oneself approaching a new world houses and people. True, there is a subtle prearation for the change; there is a glass of schnapps be had on board, seemingly for the asking (for the ckoning of bills on the Batavier boats is in the ture of a farewell act of grace on the part of the ell-fed traveller), and there is a Dutch flavour to e evening meal, with a characteristically meaty note the *hors d'œuvres,* and a halo of cheese surroundg the dessert. But all the same, the arrival in otterdam is an enchantingly fresh sensation, and the istocratic quayside houses, which must have inired at least one famous English architect, are so gnified and perfect that one wonders how the Dutch uld ever have summoned up the strength of mind reverence a beautiful tradition by refusing a facile agiarism.

As one is flashed to the station by a Dutch taximan, hose brio gives the lie to a national reputation for olidity, there are glimpses of more 17th and 18th ntury façades, and then suddenly the spectacle of me ultra-modern front, a strangely harmonious conast, so definite a departure that the break is without offence, with the new arrival appearing as a conspicuous, but not unkindly, neighbour.

It is only as one traverses the level landscape, neat and tidy, with its complete suppression of hills and valleys, that one has leisure to become aware of a particular characteristic, which is that the countryside is patterned with canals, and that where in England there is a hedge, or in America a fence, in Holland there is a band of water. The water is everywhere triumphant; instead of lying discreetly between high banks, it is practically on a level with the fields, and sometimes it runs proudly at a higher altitude. It is the canal system which dominates the life of Holland, and which at Amsterdam develops into a wonderful fret of waterways which make the traveller cry "Venice," even though he may never have been nearer to the Veneto than a postcard shop, or has never read of Stockholm. If one is mildly aware of the canals outside the town, in Amsterdam they frankly take possession of the scene. In a series of concentric rings, enclosing a close grid of waterways, they form the real avenues and boulevards of the city, while the brick-paved streets and pavements play an admiring accompaniment. Bordered with elms, lined with tall and narrow houses of brick, each boasting "pignon sur rue," they have already a sufficiency of elements to please the eye; but not content with a

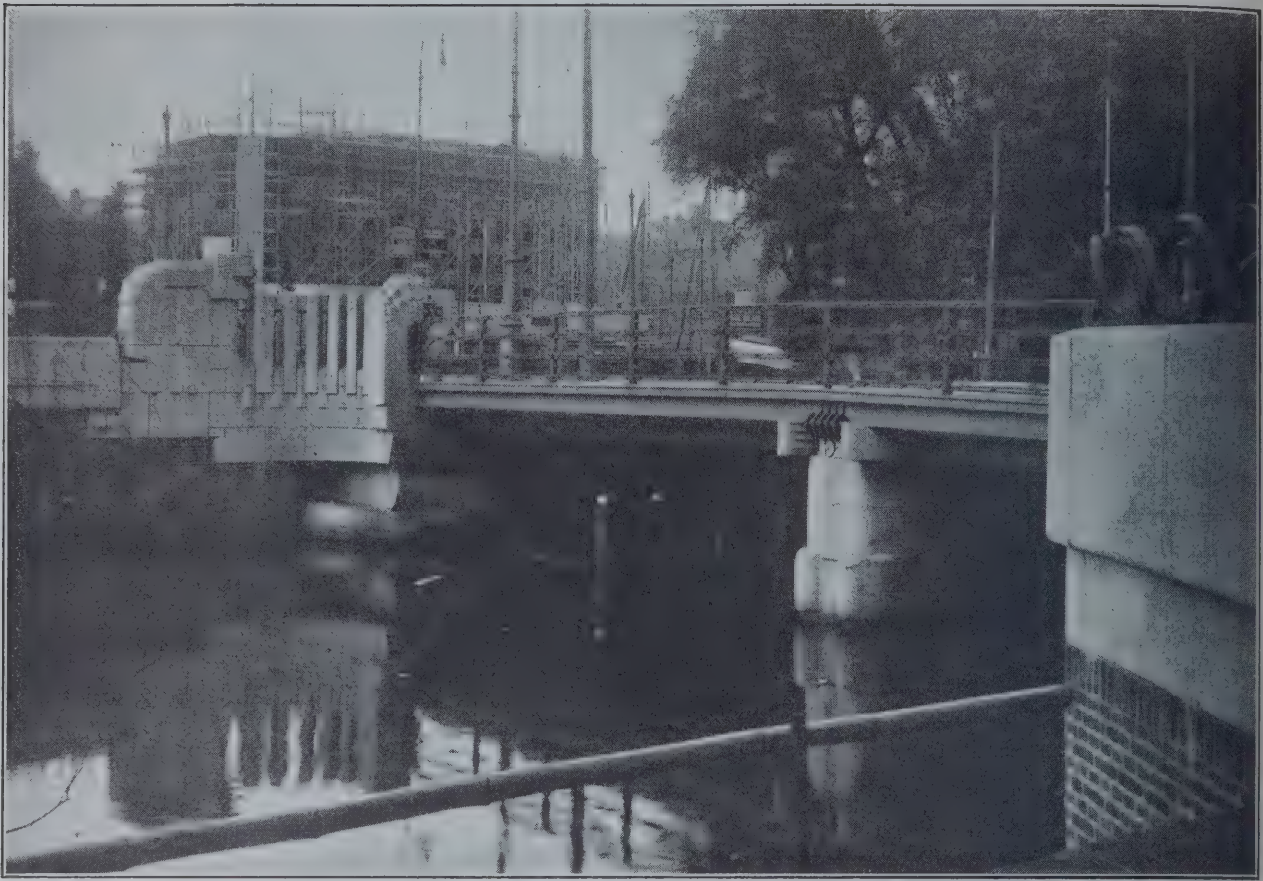


Fig. 1.—A BRIDGE ACROSS THE SINGELGRACHT IN AMSTERDAM.

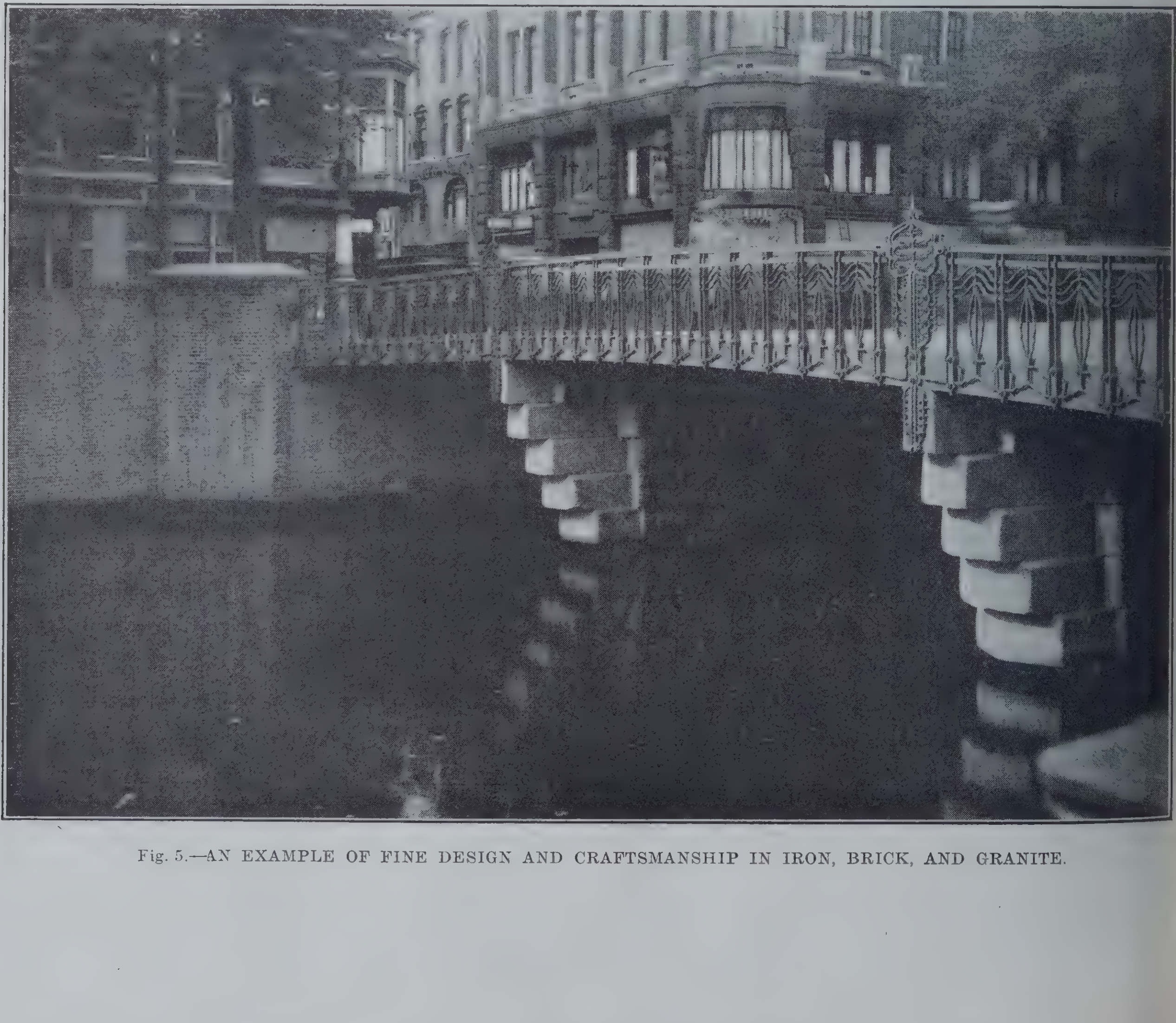


Fig. 5.—AN EXAMPLE OF FINE DESIGN AND CRAFTSMANSHIP IN IRON, BRICK, AND GRANITE.

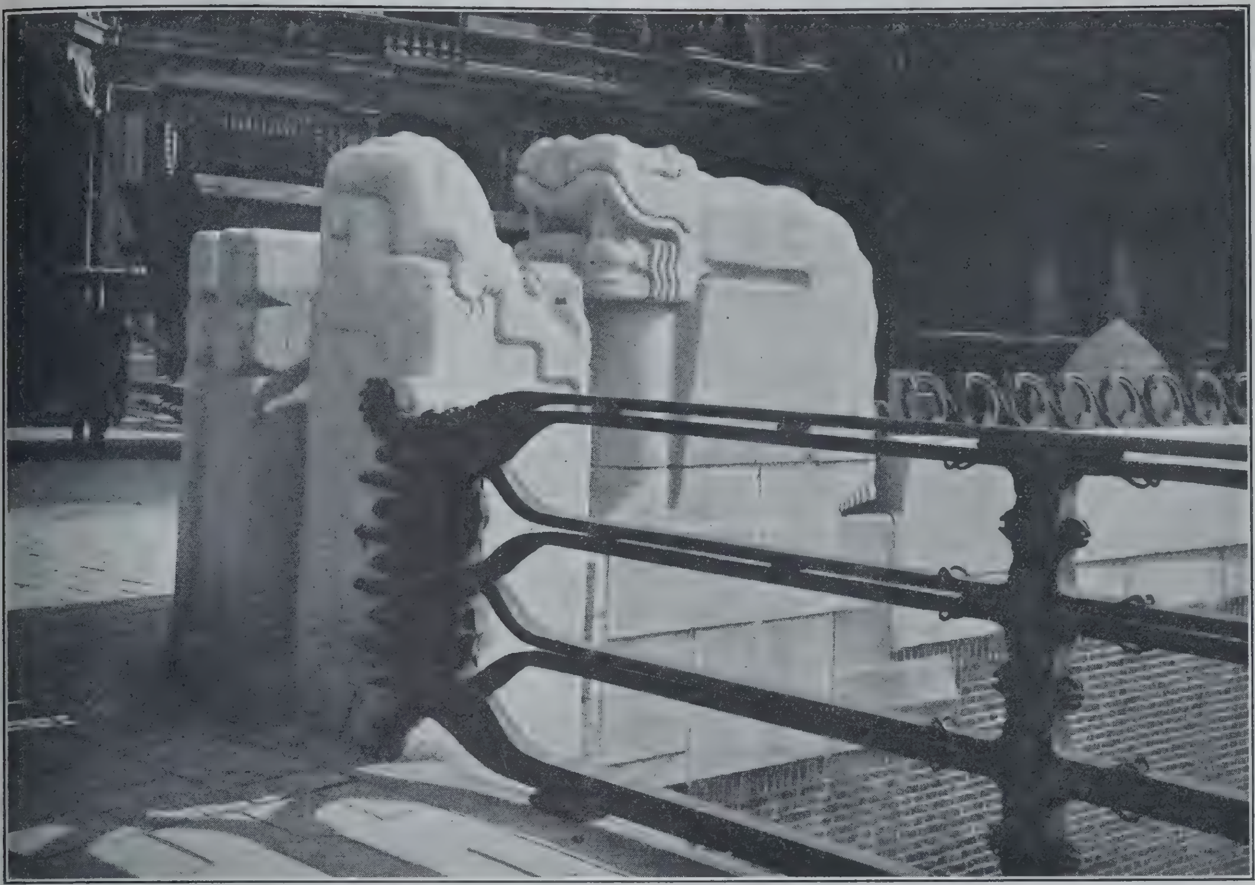


Fig. 2—DETAIL OF THE SCULPTURE AND METAL TO THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE SINGELGRACHT, AMSTERDAM.

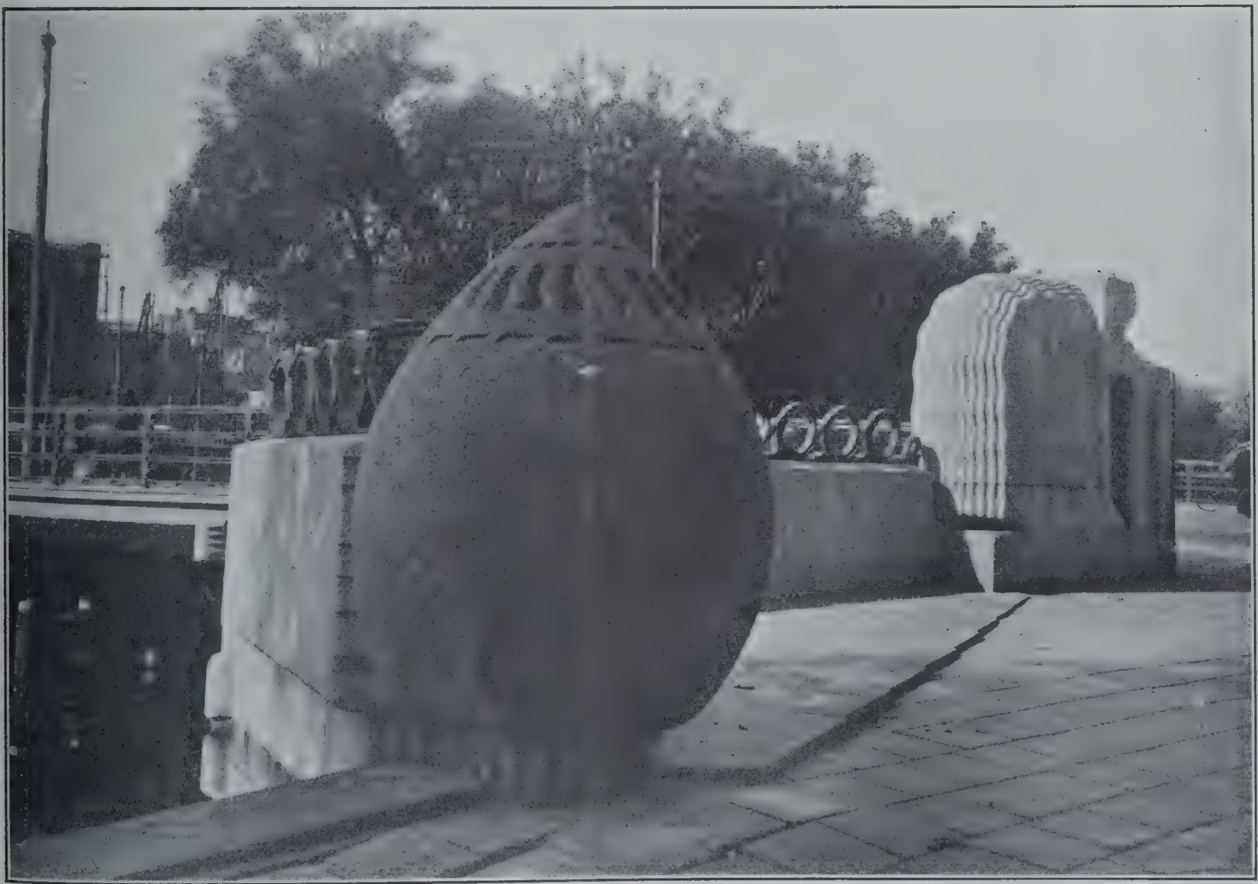


Fig. 3.—THE QUAYSIDE RETURNS TO THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE SINGEL GRACHT, AMSTERDAM.

mere setting, the canals are gay with life and colour, carrying their burden of great barges which are so admirably perfect in the picture that one almost wonders whether the effect is drawn from art or artlessness, for they are broad of beam and comfortably stately, with cabins and rudders and poops whose clean whiteness seems to have been specially designed to form a background for the brightest of the primary colours. It is a spectacle of colour in the finest and most virile sense, peasant colour and unsophisticated, but successful with the assurance of simplicity. And nothing can be a finer setting for colour than the mirror of a waterway.

It is small wonder, then, that with the awakening of a desire to create in Amsterdam a new architecture which should in time prove to be an offspring worthy of the aristocratic fronts on the canals, a special commission should have arisen to guard over the crossings of the waterways. No bridge should be built in Amsterdam without the sanction of this authority, and while the designs of the bridges were to be modern, in accordance with the creed of modern design for modern needs, they were to be the creations of the best architects and engineers, embellished by the best of craftsmen.

Nothing could be more laudable than such an aim, and if the result, dispassionately considered, is sometimes either startling or merely disappointing, it can be truly said that the new bridges of Amsterdam are never an eyesore, and often an embellishment. Functional they are, with their girder structure which allows the maximum of clearance, and in the vigour of their corbelled cut waters, the reaching forward of the abutments to receive the bridge way, there is a translation into terms of architecture of a fine feeling for fitness of purpose and expression of idea.

Throughout the design of the new bridges in the various quarters of that town runs a consistent theme, with a play of variations sufficient to avoid monotony without the reproach of restlessness. The stonework of the piers is formed to act the cutwater in several variants, the colouring of brick and granite, of course, is uniform, and so also is the painting of the ironwork in green, with a design diversified, but always of consistent character.

Of the new bridges, one of the most interesting is across the Singelgracht, away from the centre of the city (Figs. 1-3). It is also one of the most frankly modern, though there is something of a mediæval love of the grotesque in the vigorous carving of the great heads which, finely conventionalised into a character of truly architectural sculpture, mark the narrowing approach on either side. Powerful, too, is the massive ironwork which crowns the coping, great moving scrolls of metal which are strong enough in scale to be an element in a far vaster scheme. Indeed, to the architecture of this bridge is one chief reproach, that it more than rises to its function. The girder itself, with its too sparse ironwork, seems literally to be devoured at each extremity by some monster which is more of a menace than a guardian to the approach. It is, nevertheless, a wholehearted and daring piece of work, and the sculpture, as an architectural element, is handled with that assurance of touch which makes one pardon over-emphasis.

Like the pylon of some Aztec monument is the massive granite terminal to the bridge approach shown in Fig. 4. The detail is not particularly inspiring in its actual design, but it is of just sufficient relief to break up the strongly modelled surface with its alternating convex and concave curves. The design is in the vigorous but somewhat coarse manner which marks a phase from which the Dutch seem at present to be emerging. There is a growing tendency towards greater refinement and a lighter touch; there is less of the bludgeon method of expression in the more recent work, more of Austria and less of Germany.

In this bridge the vertical brickwork of the parapet is cunningly handled, sweeping over the coping in one curve without the interruption of a special coping stone.

Our last two photographs (Figs 1 and 5) show two bridges in a similar vein, with corbelled cutwaters abutments which are adequate without any straining after emphasis, and ironwork which is decorative without losing the character of solidity which is necessary in the guard rail to a public thoroughfare. The balustrading shown in Fig. 6 is particularly interesting, for it is fixed on the external face of a slightly cambered girder, breaking the rigid line with all the elegance of the valance treatment which has been so effective in Swedish hands. The general design of this particular bridge is especially illustrative of the possibilities of the girder treatment, and while, like the others which we have described, it is open to minor criticisms, it is fit to be cited as an achievement in modern design, equal at least in standard to the older work in Amsterdam.

Reparation of Old Rural Cottages

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health received a deputation organised by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which was introduced by Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., and included Mr. Guy Dawber and Professor Adshead, of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Professor Abercrombie, of the Town Planning Institute; Mr. E. J. Brown, of the Institute of Builders; and Mr. H. G. Griffin, of the C.P.R.E.

Mr. Guy Dawber and Professor Abercrombie, speaking on behalf of the deputation, said that the Council welcomed the opportunity afforded by the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, of renovating old houses so as to provide a modern standard of accommodation without destroying the unique architectural beauties of British villages. They had prepared a scheme for the establishment of voluntary advisory panels, composed of professional men with a lay element, to advise local authorities and owners on the best manner of achieving this object. The fact that these panels would be voluntary was an entirely new departure on the part of the architectural profession, and the response had been remarkable.

Mr. Chamberlain cordially welcomed the proposals put before him, which seemed to him to meet the case very fully and admirably. The voluntary character of the scheme was an essential feature. He would do his best to persuade local authorities to accept the help offered to them. While he could not give them a direction, he would express to them his personal approval of the scheme and his hope that full advantage would be taken of it.

The report of a Committee, appointed by the British Association to investigate the geological effects of the flood which followed the bursting of the Dolgarrog Dam in 1925, has now been published. The Committee found the initial cause of the disaster was a slight seepage, of apparently long duration, under a shallow portion of the impounding wall at Llyn Ergian. The seepage developed into a well-defined spring, which enlarged for itself a well, or hole, 30 feet wide by 20 feet deep, over which the wall remained as a bridge. Some 120,000,000 cubic feet of water escaped from the lake into the valley of the Afon Porth Llwyd, the major part being held up lower down by a shallow storage basin at Pwll Du. The dam here suddenly broke, releasing 12,000,000 cubic feet of water, which rushed down through the narrow gorge, overwhelming part of the village of Dolgarrog, 900 feet below.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

he Gas Contribution to Smoke Abatement

eing excerpts from a paper by Mr. F. W. Goodenough, C.B.E., Executive Chairman of the British Commercial Gas Association, at the Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress.

The principal facts upon which it will be more ofitable to concentrate attention are that some 40 illion tons of coal a year are being consumed in a w state for domestic purposes (including miners' al) and that a rather greater amount—nearly 50 illion tons—is the annual raw coal consumption of r manufacturing industries.

The former of these is by far the more important relation to the coal-smoke problem. Although the w coal consumption of industry is higher than that our homes, the accepted estimate is that five times much soot is emitted by domestic as by industrial imneys. The actual figures are 2½ million tons om the former as against 500,000 tons from the tter. In addition to this the smoke from domestic imneys is on the whole more destructive than that r which industry is responsible. The reason is that al is burned in domestic fireplaces at a much lower mperature than in the average industrial furnace, th the result that the smoke contains more tar and is stickier and more adhesive. Domestic smoke is so entitled to claim our attention first for the further ason that it is immediately possible very sub-antially to reduce it. It has indeed already been ormously reduced, and it is important to be quite ear how.

In 1912, the annual sootfall in London stood at out 75,000 tons. London is a good instance to take cause its smoke is very largely domestic, and it ntains every class of residential area in about the ght proportions to give a fair representation of using and other relevant conditions throughout the untry. By 1925 the annual sootfall in London had llen to 35,000 tons—almost a 50 per cent. reduction only 13 years. We may safely assume that the duction of domestic smoke has been of a similar der over the whole country during the same period. ıt the curious fact emerges that according to all the timates, the domestic consumption of raw coal ring these same years has remained almost ationary, or has dropped at most by 2 or 3 per nt. It is worth noticing in passing that even a ationary consumption of raw coal is evidence of adway: during these years in question the popu-ion has not only increased by three millions but s on the average tended to enjoy a higher standard living. This necessarily means an increased fuel nsumption, which has evidently been met by other els than coal. From the smoke abatement point of w, this is a gratifying fact.

But what is the explanation of a stationary coal nsumption and a simultaneous reduction of nearly per cent. in smoke? The answers are several.

In the first place it may be admitted that the smoke duction is not quite as great as sootfall figures show. e improvement has taken place at a time which cor-sponds with a period of better town-planning and burban development. The population has been read more and more round the outskirts of towns d there are now on the average fewer houses to the ban acre. This would account for a proportionately ver sootfall on any given acre, or at any particular ot gauge, even if the raw coal consumption and mestic smoke emission of the whole country mained the same. But this is probably the least portant explanation.

Secondly, some credit for the reduction of smoke is rtainly due to the improved designs of solid fuel grates commonly installed in new houses. On the average, domestic coal fires cause rather less smoke than in the past. But neither will this explain away more than a fraction of the paradox.

Thirdly, there is the most important fact that the average ash content of domestic coal has increased since before the War by something like 15 per cent. In other words, the raw coal consumption to-day represents 15 per cent. less fuel than the equal consumption, by weight, of 15 years ago. The 15 per cent. additional ash neither produces smoke nor gives heat, and should not be taken into account at all when considering how the fuel needs of the community are being supplied. From this standpoint we really ought to say that the domestic coal consumption has in fact fallen by 15 per cent., albeit the public is paying for as many tons as ever. Presently it will appear that these fuel needs which coal is no longer supplying, are almost entirely being met by gas.

Fourthly, it can readily be shown that the headway made by gas has been to a far greater extent at the expense of coal-fired kitcheners than of domestic coal fires. The coal-consuming kitchen range is notoriously far the worse offender in emitting smoke. Happily, however, it has been so generally replaced by the gas cooker, that it must have ceased already to contribute seriously to the pollution of the air. It is fortunate, from the point of view of cleaning our skies, that the first and most rapid triumph of gas over raw coal as a domestic fuel has had the maximum effect in mitigating the smoke evil.

Such are the explanations of the apparent paradox of a stationary coal consumption and a simultaneous reduction in smoke; and such is the vindication of the claim that the progress of gas has been the chief factor in reducing it.

It will be admitted, most readily of all by the women who work in our homes, that it would be difficult to conceive a more inconvenient fuel than raw coal. The labour directly involved by its use is a continual source of aggravation and fatigue, not to mention expense. The handling and carrying of coal, the troublesome task of laying, lighting, tending and cleaning fires, the amount of attention required to keep a coal fire burning even approximately right (which is the best than can be hoped for) are all, to say the least of it, a constant nuisance and cause of fatigue. The labour, and again the expense, caused indirectly by the dirtiness of coal are not less serious. Dirt is the cause of half the work and nearly all the unnecessary work in a house; and coal is the principal cause of all the dirt.

It is not surprising, then, that, in comparison with coal, a fuel with the advantages of gas has been able to commend itself to housewives. It is brought into use without any delay or effort by the mere turn of a tap. It can be promptly and precisely regulated to give just the heat required, by the same simple tap control. It makes no dirt at all at any stage.

These conveniences—which also effect economies of fuel, of labour and of time—have established gas as the almost universal fuel for cooking. Over six million gas cookers are known to be on hire in the British Isles in addition to the large number which are privately owned. In the cities and towns, and in fact wherever a supply of gas is available, quite 90 per cent. of the population cook by gas to-day. So far, therefore, as cooking appliances are concerned, not only has the problem of preventing smoke been solved, but the solution has been practically everywhere put into effect.

In regard to the heating of water, which used to be a secondary function of the smoke-producing kitchen range, gas has made very substantial progress. As a fuel for this purpose gas has peculiar advantages —the same advantages as are found in all its other uses. The fact that it can be instantly lighted and completely and easily controlled gives it an unrivalled convenience. For domestic water heating, in which needs vary widely according to the size and plan of the house and the size and habits of the household, there is a large number of thoroughly sound gas appliances of different types—from the circulating gas boiler to the familiar geyser—all having very high efficiencies, some over 90 per cent. As they become more generally known, gas water-heaters are coming into very widespread use; and it is typical of many areas that in the district served by the Gas Light and Coke Company in London the number on hire increased from 37,845 to 50,146 in the year 1926 alone. The number owned privately is similarly growing.

But there is no doubt that the gas water-heater, in all its varieties, is not a full solution to the domestic water-heating problem. There are hundreds of thousands of homes, where a fairly constant supply of hot water is required, in which the alternative of the coke boiler will be preferred, because the householder cannot afford the rather higher cost of the greater convenience of gas. The popularity of the coke boiler is growing at an astounding pace. These boilers, which are a comparatively recent development, are constructed to obtain efficiencies as high as 65 per cent., which is nearly four times greater than that of the back boiler of the ordinary kitchen grate. Not only are they economical in the use of fuel, but they call for little attention, are very consistent in results and dispense with the flue-and-chimney-cleaning incidental to the use of coal. There is every reason to expect, from the success with which they have met and their very general adoption in new houses of every class, that the coke boiler will before long become almost as much the standard fitting for domestic hot water supply as the gas cooker has already become for cooking. Other fuels than gas-coke can be burned in these appliances—namely, anthracite and hard coke. But generally the cheapest and most satisfactory fuel is found to be gas-coke which, when available in properly graded form, is almost universally employed.

The Gas Industry thus contributes to the cause of smoke prevention completely satisfactory smokeless methods of cooking and supplying hot water; the first already generally adopted, the second in rapid process of adoption. That there is not in electricity, as some may think, a better method still will emerge in the course of the next section.

Prospects of Smokeless Domestic Heating.

When we turn to the question of domestic heating we find a problem less completely solved. The modern radiant gas fire is making great headway and there are known to be 1½ million gas fires on hire in the British Isles apart from the large numbers owned by householders themselves. The rate at which gas fires are being adopted is moreover becoming increasingly rapid; and in 1926, to give an illustration, a record number of 81,000 additional gas fires was fixed by the Gas Light and Coke Company in London. Improved design, construction, installation and maintenance, and the very emphatic approval of the medical profession, are among the chief factors in accounting for the increased adoption of these most convenient clean and labour-saving fires. But in spite of all this, raw coal is the predominant fuel still for domestic room heating. The great bulk of the 30 to 40 million tons of coal used for domestic purposes is employed in open grates for heating rooms. What are the prospects of gas heating generally superseding coal in the homes of the people?

There are three principal considerations which ten to retard the general adoption of gas fires, and eac of them deserves a moment's study. They are pr judice, price, and preference for a solid fuel fire.

Hygiene.—The prejudice against gas fires rapidly on the wane. It arises from knowledge the defects of gas heating as seen, say, twenty yea ago (and as still persisting, of course, where insta lations have not been brought up-to-date or contin to be put in by ignorant and inexpert people), ar ignorance of the revolutionary improvements th have been made of late. Prejudice is encountred two distinct kinds.

First, there is the belief that gas fires are not that could be desired hygienically. But it is whol a mistake—nowadays—to associate the gas fire wi any unhygienic or uncomfortable principles heating. Old-fashioned gas fires did, admittedl heat too much by convection; and within the memo of this generation an appalling amount of bad fixi of gas fires was done, with the result that not on did the ventilating function of the chimney part fail but some of the products of combustion actual escaped into the room. Under such conditions t gas fire was not a healthy appliance, and objecti to it could not be justly stigmatised as prejudi But prejudice is a word that we can quite fairly app to the assumption. The modern gas fire is construct on scientific principles and gives out the great pr portion of its heat in pleasant radiant form. T Gas Industry has set itself (and others) a very hi standard in fixing these fires so that they functi properly and the products of combustion are co pletely carried away by an efficient chimney or fl There are still, no doubt, many undiscovered exampl surviving of badly constructed and improperly fitt gas fires. But there is no activity into which t Gas Industry has thrown itself more energetically late than the determined effort to remove these b examples and to work out a system of inspection a maintenance of all gas apparatus so as to ensure th everywhere the best possible service is being give The medical profession has whole-heartedly endors the Industry's claim that gas fires, properly co structed, properly installed and properly maintain are hygienic—both by scientific tests and by perso use. Nowhere are gas fires more abundant than the Harley Street area of London; there is hardly Medical Officer of Health but has them in his hom and hundreds are fixed in our most famous hospita

Appearance of Gas Fires.—A second kind of p judice against gas fires takes the form of saying th they are inartistic, if not actually unsightly. He again this is largely due to ignorance of the advan made of recent years. Earlier gas fires were seld attractively designed, but to some extent efficien and beauty go hand-in-hand, and the more scienti design and construction to-day has brought with it better appearance. The gas fire manufacturers ha however, not left appearance to chance; and a vi to any well-stocked showrooms, either of a Gas Und taking or of a good Appliance Manufacturer, reve an astonishing variety of models suitable for eve kind of grate and for harmonising with any style furnishing and decoration.

A more important obstacle to the progress of g fires is to be sought in the question of cost. T price of gas is in some circumstances a valid objecti to gas fires. But it is a valid objection in far fe circumstances than is commonly supposed; and a ca ful comparison of the cost of alternative methods domestic heating will readily show that there certain indisputable facts which must tell strongly favour of a greatly increased use of gas, as th become more widely understood. It is only a mat of publicity and time.

The first and perhaps the most important of these cts is that in considering the relative cost of heating, different fuels—and this applies to all uses of el, not to room heating only—regard must be paid t to mere fuel cost alone, but also to a large number other expenses which will be found to vary very eatly according to the type of fuel used. For ample, in comparing the cost of heating by coal d by gas, due allowance must be made in favour of e latter for the saving of storage space for fuel and rent; for greatly lessened wear and tear and aning of all the contents of a house; for much luced labour, and saving of service costs—a very nsiderable item; for much reduced drain upon not ly the time but the nervous energy of the housewife, ich though unpaid has economic value; and for nilar advantages accruing from the cleanliness of s and the convenience of a fuel simply controlled taps. To give an extreme and yet a very common ustration, the use of gas for heating as well as for oking in a house may so simplify the housework as save the entire wages and keep of a servant, so at the gas, in effect, costs nothing or even less than thing.

All these considerations must be borne in mind when admit the fact that for continuous heating, com- ring fuel cost alone with fuel cost, gas at any ice at which it can be commercially supplied to-day dearer than coal or coke. For intermittent heating, the other hand, gas—because it can be immediately ought into action, and regulated and extinguished required—is generally as cheap as solid fuels, fuel t for fuel cost, and sometimes is actually cheaper. hen the incidental economics are added, for inter- ttent heating gas easily holds the field.

The Situation in the Plastering Trade

We have received from the National Joint Council the plastering industry a statement concerning the sis which has arisen in the trade on the north-east ast. The National Joint Council, which represents National Association of Master Plasterers and the tional Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and ment Workers, claims to have secured a large asure of " peace in industry " at a minimum of t, and that it is better fitted to adjudicate upon tters affecting its craft than any other organised dy. The statement, put forward by the Local Area int Council (Plastering) in reply to what are alleged be many inaccurate assertions about this north- t coast dispute, is circulated, endorsed by the tional Joint Council, for general information. om this document we gather that the National sociation of Plaster Workers, being dissatisfied with working of the National Wages and Conditions uncil, seceded from that body in March, 1925. The tional Federation of Building Trades Employers ve since refused to recognise the workers' associa- n, or to have any conference with it except on the sis of a national settlement on an " all-in " policy. e master plasterers adhered to the National Wages l Conditions Council, and endeavoured to bring out a settlement with the workers' association. The ll-in " policy of the National Building Trades' deration proved a stumbling-block; and the Master sterers' Association, finding the position untenable, resigned from the National Wages and Conditions uncil. The failure to come to agreement led to ike action, which had been suspended by the rkers during the negotiations. The North-east Coast ster Plasterers immediately started negotiations h the workers and endeavoured to enlist the co- ration of the Northern Counties Federation of the tional Federation of Building Trades Employers, without success. The Master Plasterers' Association and the Workers' association then came to an agreement between themselves, forming a National Joint Council for the settlement of all matters in dispute, and barring strikes and lock-outs. A wage claim by the north-east coast plaster workers was subsequently settled by the findings of the National Joint Council, the award taking effect as and from September 1 last. Apparently there had been no settled wage in the area since 1920. The situation which has now arisen is said to be due to the action of some master plasterers (who were parties to the National and Area Joint Council Constitution) having disregarded their pledge by accepting the Northern Counties Building Trades Federation as entitled alone to negotiate terms with the operative plasterers. In effect the National Joint Council of the two plasterers' associations claim the right to settle all matters affecting their trade, and this is disputed by the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, who demand also that any settlement with the plaster workers shall be on the basis of a national " all-in " agreement, which the workers will not accept. Meanwhile all kinds of rates are paid to plasterers in the area, with chaotic results.

Professional Societies

The R.I.B.A.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have arranged a series of three lantern shows on architecture for children, to be held during the Christmas holidays. They will be given by Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Quennell, on the following dates: Friday, December 30, 1927, at 4 p.m.; Wednesday, January 4, 1928, at 4 p.m.; and Friday, January 6, 1928, at 4 p.m.

The subjects will be: (1) " Everyday Things in Roman Britain "; (2) " Everyday Things in the Middle Ages "; and (3) " Everyday Things in the Renaissance."

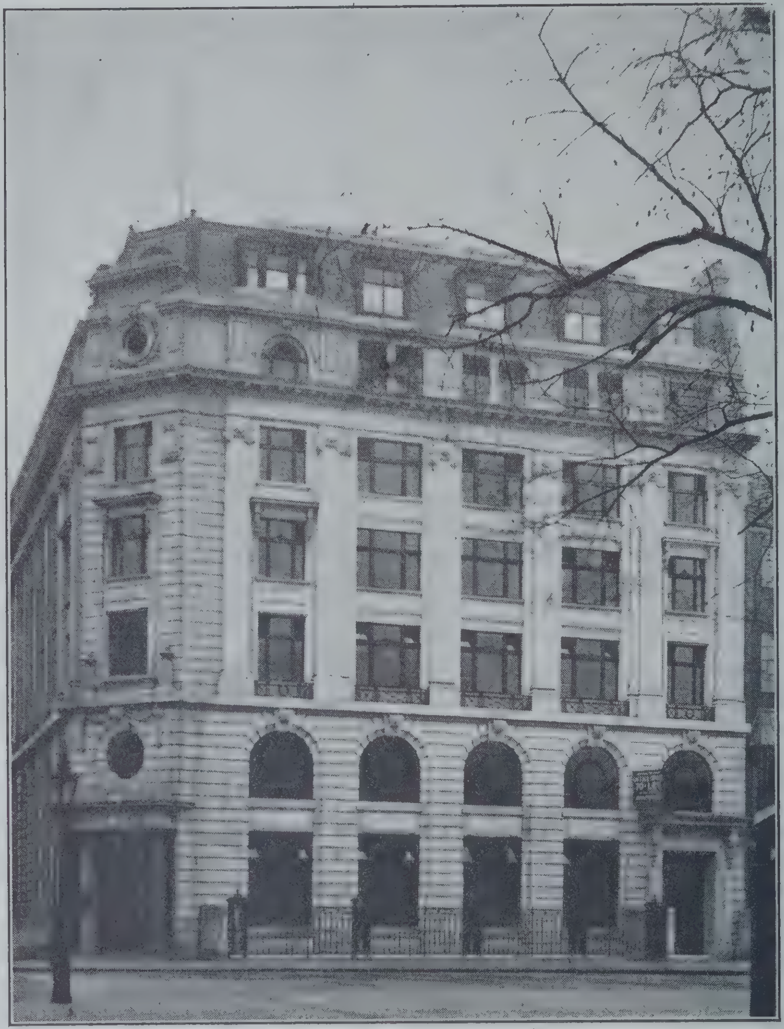
The talks will be fully illustrated by lantern slides showing not only the buildings of the periods but the ships, costumes, tools and occupations of the people as well. It is hoped that they will show the importance of planning, that they may give a new meaning to old buildings seen while on holiday, that school history will be given a livelier background, that the children may be led to realise that the English countryside with all its everyday things of the past is a possession which must not be ruined by new and ugly work. Finally, that by seeing illustrations of many kinds of interesting work children may be helped to decide the work which they can best do themselves.

The first talk will show the state of civilisation which we had arrived at in the Early Iron Age, just before the coming of the Romans. Roman Britain will be illustrated by a series of reconstructions of Silchester. Stress will be laid on the importance of this connection with the civilisation of the Ancient Near East—Greece and Rome. The second talk will begin with the Dark Ages and the destruction wrought then and show how we had to build up a new mode of living and how this was reflected in bricks and mortar. Castles and monasteries will be illustrated, and there will be slides showing life in the mediæval manor. The third talk will show the Renaissance as a rebirth of the old classical knowledge which was lost in the Dark Ages. The three talks will give an opportunity to exhibit the differences between what is summed up as Classic and Gothic.

The lectures are for children only, but adults will be admitted if accompanied by children. No charge will be made for admission. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

London Building Notes

ACTON.—Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., chief architect, for extensions to the post office and sorting office.



MAYPOLE HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.2.
W. A. LEWIS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This block of offices is in a style which in recent years has often been employed for this class of building. The first stage of the structure includes both ground floor storey and mezzanine, the apparent scale of the design being increased by this device. Yet, the façade gives the impression of being overcrowded and suffers from a superfluity of architectural incident. The rusticated base with moulded keys to the arches, the Ionic pilasters of the Order surmounted by an ornate attic, lack repose, and there seems too little wall surface to act as a foil to the windows. The building, however, looks important and is well détailed.

BARKING. — For extensions to the premises of Messrs. British East Light, Ltd. Plans by the firm's own architects, and building work by their own department. Steelwork, Messrs. Sanders & Forster, Ltd., Thames Works, Barking; asphalt, Messrs. The Natural Rock Asphalt, Ltd., Goswell Road, E.C.; floors, Messrs. The Self-Sentering Expanding Metal Co., Ltd., Cannon Street, E.C.

BARNET.—For a new nurses' home at the Wellhouse Hospital. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1. The builders are Messrs. John Willmott & Sons, Hitchin, Herts.

BEXLEY. — Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, for a nurses' home at the Bexley Mental Hospital.

BRIXTON.—A departmental stores and warehouse is to be built in Acre Lane for the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., Croydon. Plans by Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnford, 16a John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

CANNONBURY. — For a two-storey block of buildings, for Messrs. A. E. Walker, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. H. & F. Warrow, architects, Basinghall Street, E.C. Contractor: Mr. C. R. Price, 107 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

CATFORD.—Mr. J. Watt, Central Parade, Bromley Road, is erecting 17 shops in Catford Road.

CHARLOTTE STREET. — Messrs. D. Prosser & Son, 23 Charlotte Street, W.1, are the builders for the reconstruction of No. 25. The architect is Mr. Lionel Barrett, A.R.I.B.A., 6 Vere Street, W.1.

CROYDON. — Messrs. Leathart & Granger, AA.R.I.B.A., 7 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2, are the architects for the proposed new school at Haling Park, for the Whitgift Grammar School Foundation. The cost is estimated at £150,000.

COTTENHAM PARK.—For new school buildings, for the Wesleyan Methodist Church, estimated to cost £10,000. Architect: Mr. G. E. Withers, F.R.I.B.A., Cannon Street, E.C. Builders: Messrs. H. Gomerford & Son, 104 Manor Street, S.W.

EAST HAM.—Plans have been approved for a three-storey factory at the rear of 255 Katherine Road, E.7. The architect is Mr. Robt. Banks-Martin, J.P., 199 Plashet Grove, East Ham, E.6.

GIDEA PARK. — The "Unicorn" public-house in Hare Street is to be rebuilt. The architect is Mr. J. W. Hammond, 40 High Street, Romford, acting in collaboration with Mr. Thomas Jenkins, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Plans are being considered for additional accommodation at the Manor House Hospital North End Road. The architect is Mr Stanley J. May, F.R.I.B.A., 34-3 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2.

GOODGE STREET.—A block of residential flats i being erected b Messrs. Perry & Perry, 29 Woodstock Street, W.1 Steelwork b Messrs. Smith Walker, Ltd., 3 Tothill Street Westminster S.W.1, and cas stone by Messrs The Enfield Ston Co., Brimsdown The architect is M H. Geo. Leslie A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I 13 South Square W.C.1.

HAMMERSMITH. — Messrs. W. H. Gaz & Sons, Ltd., Hig Street, Kingston on-Thames, hav secured a contrac for shops an showrooms at Nos 7-9 King Street, fo Messrs. Montagu Burton, Ltd. Th architect is Mr. H Wilson, Nort Lane, Roundhay Leeds.

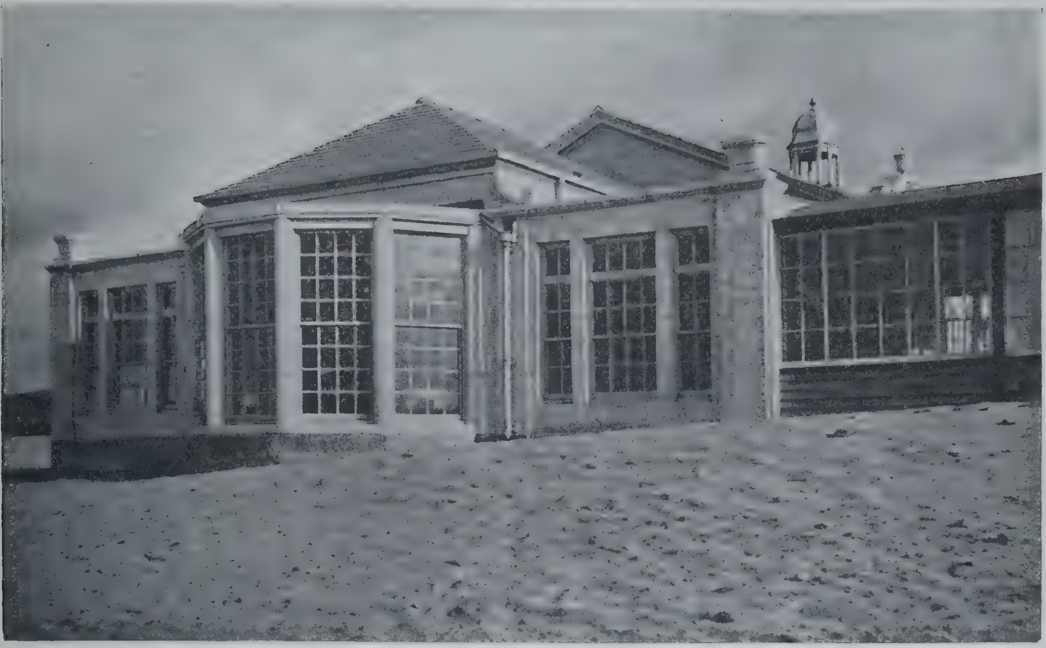
HAMPSTEAD.—Re construction to th existing operatin block and an additional theatre i proposed at th General and Nort Western Hospita A nurses' home now being built, th contractor bein Mr. W. Melbourn 1 Queen's Road, S John's Wood. Th architect is M H. V. Ashley F.R.I.B.A., 1 Gray's Inn Squar W.C.1.

ROMFORD.— Messrs. Bowman Son, Stamfor Lincs., are buildin a new church of S John. Plans by Mr. W. D. Carö F.R.I.B.A., 3 Great College, Stree Westminster, S.W.1.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—Plans for th reconstruction of the Grand Hotel a being prepared by Mr. Marcus Collins, F.R.I.B.A., 61 Old Broa Street, E.C.

UPPER THAMES STREET.—Premises i Upper Thames Street, E.C.4, are to b reconstructed, to the plans of Messr Gunton & Gunton, architects, Empi House, St. Martins-le-Grand. The contractor is Mr. Charles R. Price, 10 Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

WOOLWICH.—The B.C. are to ere 186 houses on the Eltham Estat Plans by the Council's architect department.



PAVILION AND BATHING POOL, PRESTATYN, NORTH WALES: PAVILION CAFE.
Messrs. EASTON & ROBERTSON, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

This design for a swimming bath by the sea-side represents a great improvement on the type of structure usually to be found in such localities. Here an attempt has been made to create an interesting elevation based on careful composition of the plan. The prominent bay is rightly placed at the tallest part of the façade surmounted by a hipped roof, behind which the outlines of a low pitched gable and elegant cupola are discerned. Laterally the façade is bound together by piers with substantial finials. The architects have succeeded in imparting to a small building an unusual amount of interest and character, yet the design is without undue complexity or multiplication of parts.

The Week's Building News

he following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for ural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; .C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County orough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ON-ON-HUMBER.—A new secon-
chool to accommodate 500
is to be built. The architects
ssrs. Scorer & Gamble, Bank
Lincoln.

EY.—Mr. H. L. Hall, M.I.C.E.,
and surveyor to the Council,
repare plans for a maternity
ld welfare clinic.

ORD.—Mr. A. W. G. Prosser
pared plans for new premises
Trustees Savings Bank.

ILL.—Plans passed by Corpora-
Additions, Golf Club, Cooden
for Messrs. Tubbs & Messer,
ts, Craig Court, Whitehall,

ON.—The Parish Church at
on, near Boston, is to be
at an estimated cost of £3,000.
rk concerns the reconditioning
roof and fabric owing to the
caused by the death watch
No architectural appointment
been made. The Vicar is the
G. McClelland.

SLE.—Plans passed by the Cor-
:—Four houses, Dalston Road,
G. Armstrong, architect; two
St. Aidans Road, for Mr. H.
architect; two bungalows,
Road, for Mr. H. E. Scar-
, architect; additions, 19-21
Street, for Messrs. Tiffen &
additions, Caldewgate, for
Carr & Co. Ltd.; shop and
lackwell Road, for Mr. S. W.
, architect; two houses, Cross
Street, for Mr. H. H. Hodgkinson, architect; shop premises, Blackwell Road, for Mr. H. Foxall, architect.

CHESHIRE.—The county architect, Mr. F. Anstead Browne, Grosvenor Buildings, Newgate Street, Chester, has prepared a sketch-plan for a new special subject centre at Chester, estimated at £2,698; and for a library for the Hoole and Newton Council School. A new school is to be erected later at Boughton Heath.

EASTBOURNE.—Mr. P. D. Stoneham has prepared plans for a matron's house in Seaside, for the Queen Alexandra Cottage Homes.

EASTBOURNE.—Plans passed by the Corporation: — Additions, Gazette printing works, Pevensey Road, for Mr. W. R. Hamblyn, architect; 2 houses, St. Anthony's Avenue, for Mr. S. G. Scales, architect; offices, Fort Lane, for Mr. A. J. Fellows, architect; alterations, "White Hart" Hotel, Firle Road, for Mr. S. H. Tiltman, architect; 2 houses, Ringwood Road, for Mr. C. Ford, architect; alterations, 62-64 Seaside, for Mr. B. Stevens, architect; alterations, Glastonbury Hotel, Royal Parade, for Mr. A. Ford, architect.

EDINBURGH.—It is proposed to reconstruct Huntly House, Canongate, as a city museum, at an estimated cost of £10,000. Plans by Mr. E. J. McRae, city architect, and Mr. E. C. Mears, F.R.I.B.A.

HELLABY.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. John E. Whitehead, architect and surveyor, 34 Goddard Road, Sheffield, for a greyhound racing track.

HITCHIN.—Mr. W. B. Stonbridge, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for a new vicarage.

MORECAMBE.—The borough engineer and tramway manager is to prepare sketch plans for a 'bus garage on the Calton Estate.

MANCHESTER.—Plans for a new Elementary School in the Beaver Road, Didsbury, and the Didsbury Central School for Boys, have been prepared in the Architects' Department at the Education Offices, Deansgate.

NEWCASTLE.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. Oswald & Sons, Worswick Street, for extensions to the Virgin Mary Hospital, Rye Hill.

OLDHAM.—A scheme is being promoted for a greyhound racing track in the Honeywell Lane district of Oldham. Plans being prepared by Mr. Charles Swain, 44 Brazennose Street, Manchester.

PRESTON.—Plans are being prepared by Mr. Bernard Widdows, St. James Chambers, Derby, for a school in Great Shaw Street.

SALFORD.—Messrs. Isaac Bury, Ltd., propose to make extensions to their dyeworks in Blackburn Street, Salford. Plans prepared by Mr. John Knight, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Cross Street, Manchester.

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2* P.M. *on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ACTON.—December 28.—For extensions to the branch post and sorting office. Particulars, The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BLACKPOOL.—December 29.—For a post office, South Shore. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1.

BOLTON BROW. — For new premises for the Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, Ltd. Particulars, the architect's department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. Deposit £1 1s.

BRISTOL.—January 7. — For a junior mixed school at Knowle Park. Particulars, Messrs. W. V. Gough & Sons, 24 Bridge Street. Deposit £2 2s.

BUXTON.—January 3.—For a new block at Buxton College. Particulars, Mr. George H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

CHATHAM.—January 2.—For a house, Maidstone Road, for the police superintendent. Particulars, the county architect, 86 Week Street, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

CHELMSFORD.—January 2.—For 15 cottages at Great Baddon housing site. Particulars, Mr. M. J. Dewhirst, engineer and surveyor, Waterloo Lane. Deposit £1.

DOLLIS HILL.—January 4.—For a laboratory at the Post Office Research Station. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

ECKINGTON.—January 3. — For a new secondary school. Particulars Mr. George H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

ELTHAM. — December 31. — For club premises for the Woolwich Tenants' Welfare Association. Particulars, Mr. W. R. Hindmarsh, architect and surveyor, 2 Shawbrooke Road.

ESSEX.—January 4.—For cottages in various parts of the county as follows:—Blackmore, two non-parlour type; Berner's Roding, four non-parlour type; High Ongar, two non-parlour type; Moreton, six non-parlour type; Navestock, six non-parlour type; Shapleford Abbotts, four non-parlour type, and two parlour type. Particulars, Mr. P. Pearce, housing surveyor, Council House, Ongar. Deposit £1 1s.

FORNHAM, ALL SAINTS AND RISBY.—January 9.—For six cottages in pairs at each village. Particulars, the surveyor to the Thingoe R.D.C., 65 Churchgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds. Deposit £2 2s.

HENDON.—January 9.—For the first portion of a public library at The Burroughs. Particulars, Mr. T. M. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., 4 Staple Inn, W.C. Deposit £5 5s.

HONITON. — December 28. — For alterations to the police station. Particulars, the county architect, 97 Heavitree Road, Exeter.

HULL.—January 13.—For a reinforced concrete engine-house at the Dunswell Pumping Station. Particulars, Mr. W. D. Bingham, Waterworks Department, Alfred Gelder Street. Deposit £2.

ILKLEY.—December 28.—For 16 houses on Wheatley Lane site, Leeds Road. Particulars, the surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

KEIGHLEY.—For a drying store, for the Corporation Baths Committee, at the Albert Street Baths. Particulars, Mr. J. Berry, baths superintendent.

KEIGHLEY.—For a large garage for motor-buses, for the Premier Transport Co. (Keighley), Ltd., in Suresnes Road. Particulars, Mr. Arthur P. Harrison, chartered architect, High Close.

LEICESTER.—January 21.—For extensions to the Central Electricity Generating Station. Particulars, Mr. T. R. Smith, city electrical engineer, Market Street. Deposit £5.

WELWYN.—January 16.—For an elementary school. Particulars, the county architect, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Prescott, Hatfield. Deposit £1 1s.

WINCHESTER.—December 30.—For 60 houses, Battery Hill. Particulars, the city surveyor, Guildhall.

Building Tenders

ADDINGTON. — The Corporation Water Committee of Croydon recommend the tender, £1,590, of Messrs. Limpus & Son, of Kingston, for the erection of a filter house.

BRIGHTON. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Field & Cox for a public mortuary at Park Street, and the tender of Messrs. Willmore, Phillips & Co., Worthing, £4,201, for alterations at the North Road Baths; and the tender of Messrs. S. P. Bidder & Co., Manchester, £6,677 1s. 2d., for a chimney and additions to the boiler-house at Patcham pumping station. The Lighting Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. A. E. Farr, Westminster, £2,650, for reinforced concrete work at the Southwick power station.

BROMSGROVE. — Worcestershire E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Espley & Co., Ltd., of Evesham, for the erection of classrooms at Prince Henry's Grammar School, Evesham.

CARLISLE.—A new auction mart is being erected at How Mill Station. The contractors are Messrs. Heward, Moat Side, Brampton, Cumberland. Plans by Mr. T. Taylor Scott, F.R.I.B.A., Lowther Street.

CHELMSFORD.—The Corpora recommend the tender of Mr. W. Fincham, of Chelmsford, £4,787, f pumping station, filter house, the alteration of buildings at Sand. Mill.

CHESTER.—152 houses are t built on the Eaton Road Estate. P prepared by Mr. C. Greenwood, city surveyor, Town Hall. The tract has been placed with Mr. C Doyle, builder, 15, Victoria St Liverpool.

CHESTER.—Messrs. Taylor propose to carry out extens to 'bus garage at Chester. Cont tors are Messrs. Vickers & Malpas, Chester.

DOUGLAS (I.o.M.).—The Corp tion have accepted the tender of Universal Housing Co., Ltd., fo further 50 houses on the Pul Estate, at £440 10s. per house.

EALING.—The T.C. have acce the tender of Messrs. T. Millman, £1,630, for the Domestic Subj Centre at the Northfields G School.

EALING.—For the erection of parlour houses, 16 non-parlour ho 40 three-bedroom flats, and 40 bedroom flats, on the Framfield H ing Estate, the T.C. have accepted tender of Messrs. George Bull (Wi den), Ltd., Kensal Rise, £48,990 15s.

EASTBOURNE—The T.C. have cepted the tender of Messrs. Mille Selmes, £9,539, for a branch Library at the east end. Plans Major L. Roseveare, M.I.C borough surveyor.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corpora recommend the tender of Messrs. J. Simms, Son & Cook, Ltd., Notti ham, £22,800, for 48 houses on Martello site.

HARLINGTON. — Middlesex recommend the tender, £14,195 4s., Mr. W. S. Try, of Cowley, for erection of an elementary school New Road.

HARTLEPOOL.—For 48 houses the T.C. The contractors are Mes W. Gray & Sons, builders, of Hartlepool.

HASTINGS.—The Corporation h accepted the tender of Messrs. H hurst & Wright, £17,782, for the building in the new approach to music pavilion.

HEANOR.—For the erection of houses in Hollywell Avenue, Cod Plans prepared by Mr. R. Archer, housing architect. The contractors Mr. W. Wood, Fletcher Street, 12 n parlour type houses in blocks of f £3,955; Mr. F. S. Walker, Vict Works, Cresswell, 10 parlour-t houses in pairs, £3,900.

LEWES.—The contractors for Tudor Residence, Kingston Road, the Ringmer Building Works, I Plans by Messrs. Penty & Far architects.

LIVERPOOL.—The Crosville Mo Co., Ltd., new depôt, Edge La Contractor, Mr. Joseph Davies, Han ton Lane, Birkenhead. Steelwork tract, Messrs. J. Parks & Son, structional engineers, Northwi Cheshire.

MANCHESTER.—The following the sub-contractors for houses at P

(*Continued on page* 966)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
s Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
ditto	10/3	Ditto
roken Brick	9/–	Ditto
ditto	10/6	Ditto
eeze	5/6	Ditto
s Sand	12/6	Ditto
d	11/6	Ditto
l Sand	12/9	Ditto
d Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
chippings	29/–	Ditto
one Lime	**50/9**	Ditto
Blue Lias Lime	**53/6**	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
s Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
sed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
d Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
rd Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
recut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
essed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
essed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
lti-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
bbers	244/–	Ditto
arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
lazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
to headers	390/–	Ditto
to bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
to double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
to double headers	510/–	Ditto
to 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
Buff, Cream and bronze cost of similar white glazed s	40/–	Ditto
other colours to the cost of r white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
dge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
lab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
tto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
D—		4in.	6in.	9in.		
zed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto	
–		6in.	9in.	12in.		
ary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
or Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
or Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
or Horizontal nlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
or Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
eptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
locking or ew stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

	Prices 4in.	Prices 6in.	Units.
a coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
bends	6/9	14/6	Each
junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
a coated interceptor with clearing arm, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

OLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Seal Manhole covers d medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

S—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
or or	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
nadoc	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
t.	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
on	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

oreland Random first green slates, t. London	£12 0 0	Per ton

abole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

—		
Broseley hand-made, sand-faced s	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
nd valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

gated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
gated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
er sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/– cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above—

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0½	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7½	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1¼
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	1/6½
Stop ends do	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**4½*d.***

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	31/–	31/6	34/6

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder				1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder				1/6	Do.
Copper nails				2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 fee upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.	White	Tinte
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7¾*d.*	10½*d.*

	⅛ in.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	⅜ in
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

In places not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book
Gold size	12/6	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin
Tar	1/–	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page 964*)

tington: — Carpenter and joiner, Messrs. J. H. Coope, Ltd., Farnworth; slater, Messrs. Bellamy & Dagnall, Bolton; plumber and glazier, Mr. A. E. Wilkins, Irlam; and plasterer and painter, Messrs. A. Warburton & Sons, Bolton. General contractors, Messrs. G. & J. Seddon.

MANCHESTER.—For a Rectory at Crumpsall, the contract has been placed with Messrs. Henry Green & Son, bricklayers and contractors, Stocks Farm, Cheetham Hill Road; joinerywork, Messrs. Artingstall & Rafferty, 14 Chapel Street, Salford. The architect is Mr. Robert Martin, 90 Deansgate.

MANCHESTER. — For a super cinema, shops, and garage at Victoria Avenue and Rochdale Road, Blackley. The architects are Mr. G. E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Hill Street, Southport, and Mr. Felix Holt, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Dale Street, Liverpool. The contractor is Mr. Peter Sutton, Larch Street, Southport.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Miller Street, have acquired premises at 48, 50 and 52 Miller Street for extensions to their buildings. Plans by Mr. A. H. Walsingham, 62 Market Street. The contractors are Messrs. Tinker & Young, Ltd., Monsall Street, Miles Platting; steelwork, Messrs. Parkes & Son, Northwich; plumber, Mr. A. Tinker, Stocks House, Cheatham Hill Road.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—For a new institute. The contractors are Messrs. G. Shilton & Sons, Ramsbottom.

NEATH.—For extensions to the men's and women's pavilions at the Penrhewtyn Infirmary, the architect is Mr. J. Cook Rees, F.R.I.B.A., Parade Chambers, Neath. Contractors, Messrs. Lawford Gower & Sons, Ltd., Briton Ferry.

OLDBURY.—The E.C. have accepted the contract of William Jackson, Ltd., Langley Green, for laying out the playgrounds and erecting the first portion of the new elementary schools at Bristnallhall Lane. Plans by Messrs. F. B. Hobbs, and W. F. Davies, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 51 North John Street, Liverpool.

ORSETT.—For the erection of 72 houses for the Rural Council. Plans prepared by Mr. G. F. Andrassy, M.I.M. & C.E., engineer and surveyor, council offices. Contractors as follows:—Messrs. Pavitt Bros., Aveley Purfleet, 18 houses at Aveley and eight houses at Horndon-on-the-Hill; Mr. F. A. Fordham, Laindon, Essex, 20 houses at Corringham, and 24 houses at Orsett; Messrs. Griggs & Wilding, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, six houses at Fobbing.

RINGMER.—For additions to the School House. The contractors are the Ringmer Building Works, Ltd. Plans by Mr. E. A. Verger, L.R.I.B.A., 9 Sackville Road, Hove.

ROCHDALE.—For a cinema and café for the T.C., the architects are R. & T. Howarth. Steelwork, Messrs. John Booth, Ltd., Bolton; terra cotta, Messrs. Hathern Station Brick Terra Cotta, Ltd., Loughborough; electric heating and ventilation, Messrs. A. & B. Harris, Ltd., 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

ROWLEY REGIS.—For the building of 116 houses on the Tividale Hal Estate housing scheme. Contractor Mr. J. M. Tate, Highfield, Cradley Staffs. Plans by Mr. S. A. Griffiths architect, 87 High Street, Stourbridge

SCARBOROUGH.—For the Picture House, Albemarle Crescent. Architects, Messrs. Gray & Evans, May Buildings, 51 North John Street Liverpool. Contractors, Messrs. Shepherd & Son, Leadmill Lane, York Steelwork, Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester

SOUTHAMPTON.—For a theatre for Messrs. Moss Empires, Ltd Architects, Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Fawcett Street Sunderland. Main contractors, Messrs William Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, £98,965. Steelwork, Messrs Lambourne & Co., Openshaw, Manchester; asphalt, Messrs. Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd.. Victoria Street, S.W.; artificial stone. Messrs. Blockcrete & Co., Northam, Southampton.

Trade Note

The Silicate Paint Company, of Charlton, S.E.7, makers of "Duresco," also manufacture high-class varnishes for the decorating trade. They have made varnishes for over half a century, and suggest that the architectural profession, which has so much confidence in the water-paint, "Duresco," might be equally interested in their other manufactures. The company will be very happy to give fuller particulars about these other specialities to those who desire them.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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ese Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. ey hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

for General Foreman, according to nature of ntract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week.
for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts er whole amount of general building contract	1%
for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
for water, ditto	⅜%
for District Surveyor's Fees	
a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
for every additional storey in height	7/6
r inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 05—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
for supervision of plastering	7/6
for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City London, as Regulations	*say* £10
for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
	Per Foot Run
ng complete	4/–
d gangway with handrail complete	4/–
gantry complete	40/–
roadways	8/–
	Per Foot Cube
ng, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and ste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
wn brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
filling baskets with *debris* and running same t to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
ebris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

nd stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
ff old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
te in common soil, wheel, fill carts and t away	9/6	11/–	9*d*.
ng and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
ng, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
d cement and ballast e in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
stoneware drains jointed in nt or standard iron drains ed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
including concrete surround iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
n 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, cement mortar	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal	 Vertical
urses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
phalte	9*d*.	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	 English bond
for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing icks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
er joint in cement	2½*d*.
int in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
ed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over e common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	 1¼ in.	 1½ in.	 2 in.	 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	 Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10

Fixing soakers	9*d*. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2¼*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

	Per Foot Run		
Rain water Goods.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	42/6	51/6	54/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	**8/11**	**10/4**	**15/3**	**17/8**
Lead traps	—	—	—	**12/5**	**14/8**	**18/6**	**28/-**	**33/-**
Boiler screw	**3/6**	**4/-**	**5/4**	**7/7**	**9/-**	—	—	—
Bib cocks	**7/2**	**9/8**	**13/6**	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	**10/6**	**13/2**	**18/9**	**30/6**	**40/6**	**71/6**	—	—
Ball cocks	**8/-**	**10/-**	**16/6**	**30/-**	**42/-**	**92/6**	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	**9*d.***	—	**1/3**

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Ru	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.	2 in.	4 i
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/-	3/
Extra for bends .. .. each	6/3	9/
Extra for junctions .. .. each	7/6	11/

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run						
	Gas		Steam Tubing				
	¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Fl or S B
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

	Per Yard Super	
Partitions.	2 in.	2½ in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From to 10
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	½ in.	Cast Glass		¼ in. Wired	Metal ba
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	3⁄16 in.	¼ in.	Cast Glass	Patent Gla
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stip
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0,
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/

Add per Yard Super for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If Narr Wid
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Ena
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	Fren
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

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	Per Piece	
Hanging only.	Lining	Patte
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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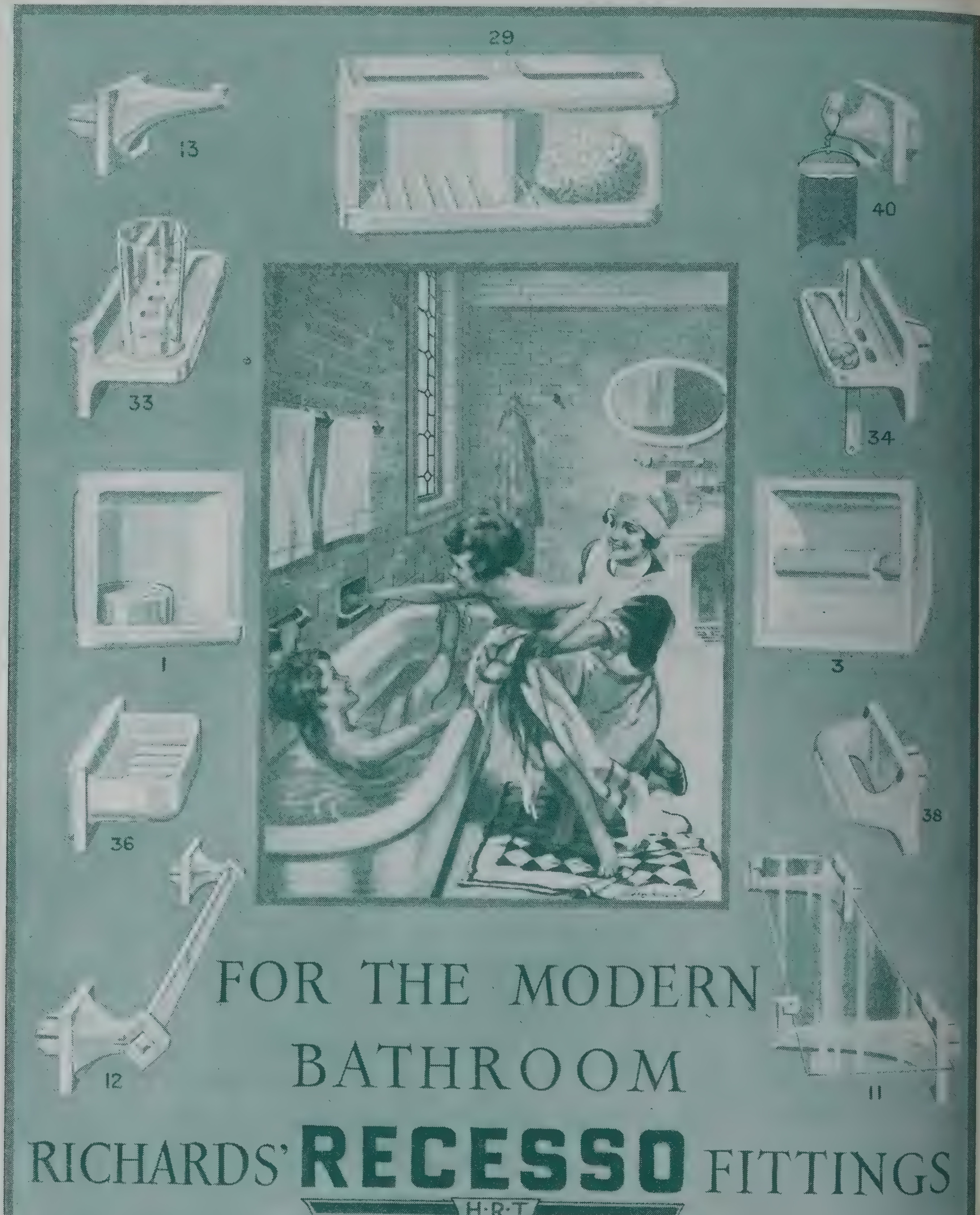

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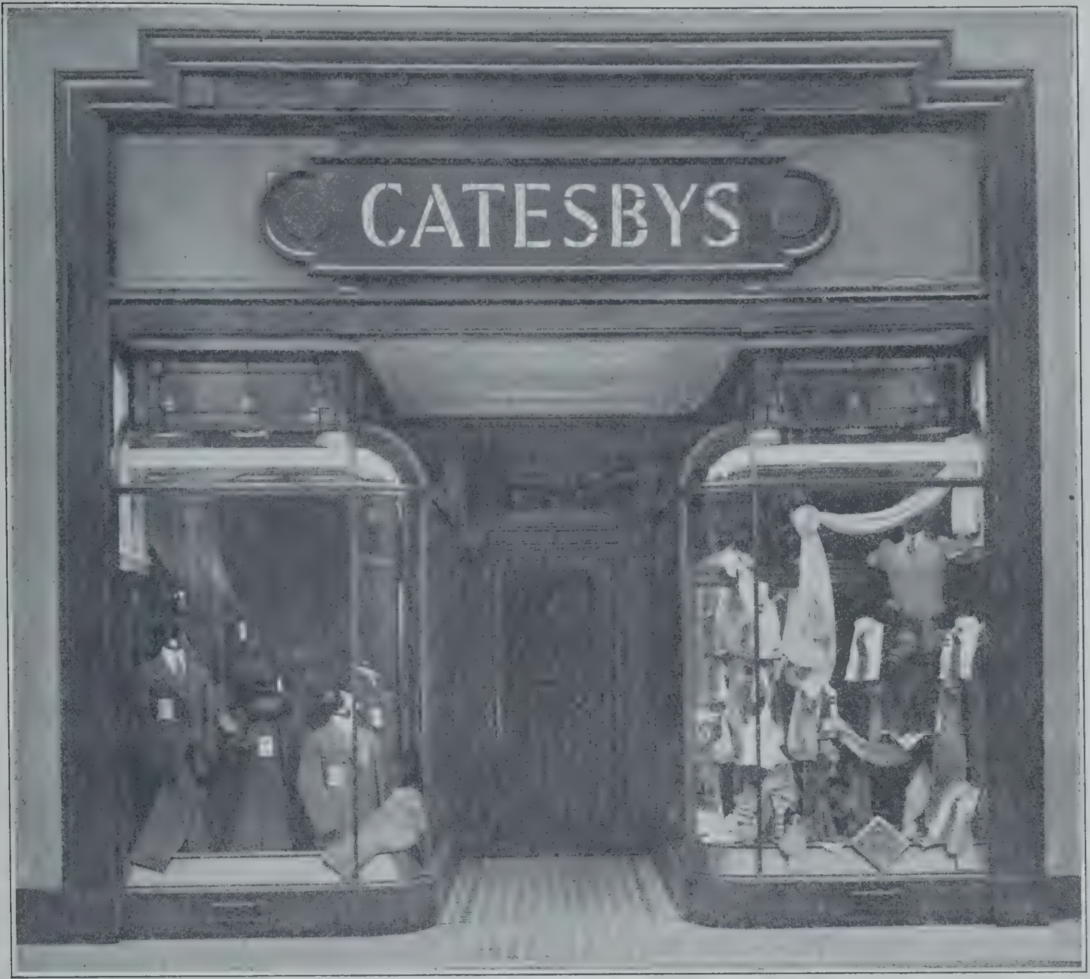

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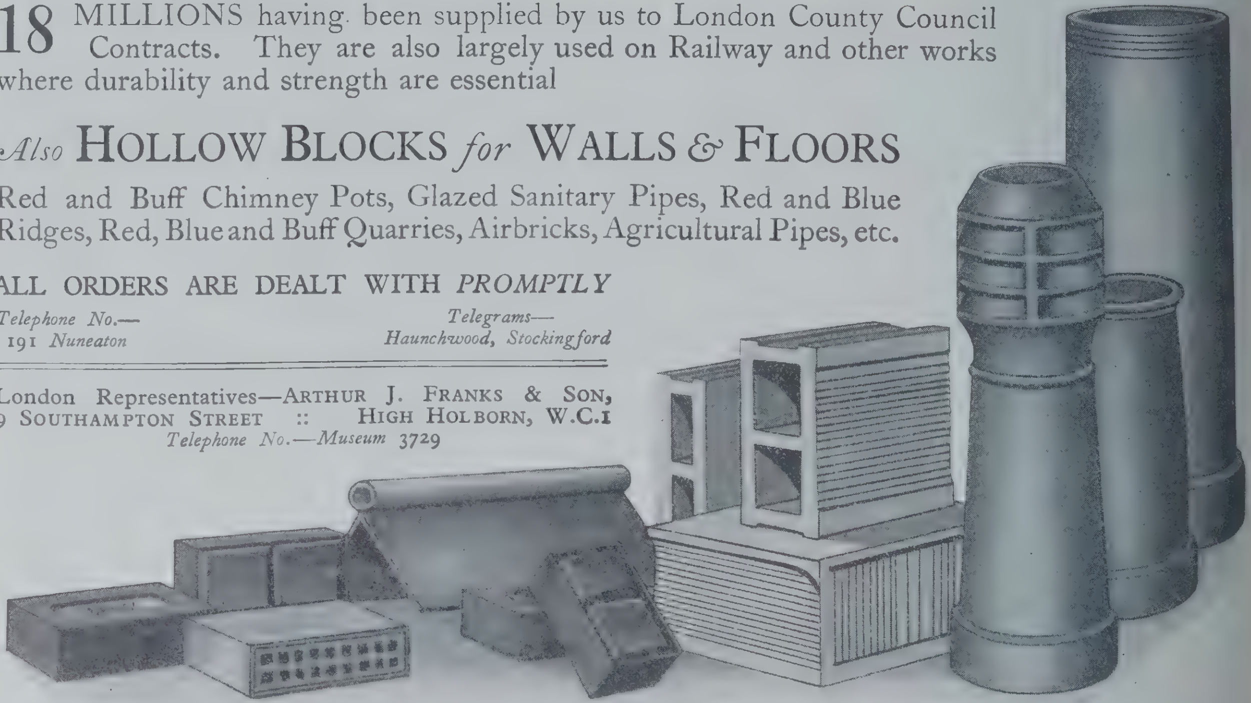

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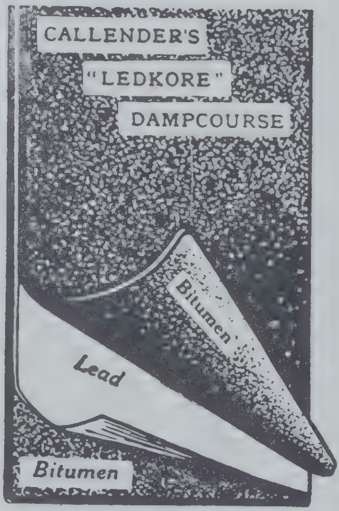

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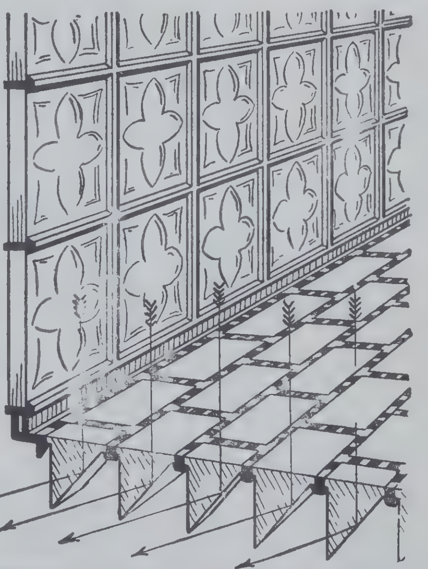

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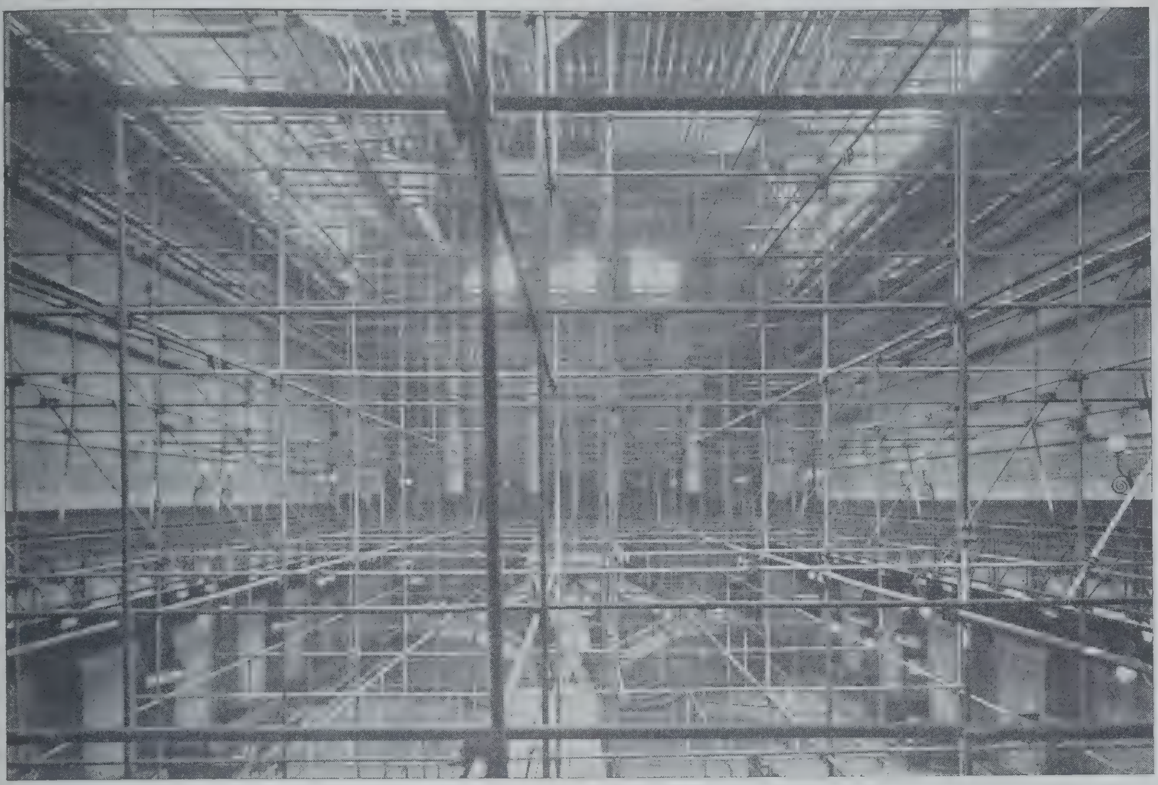

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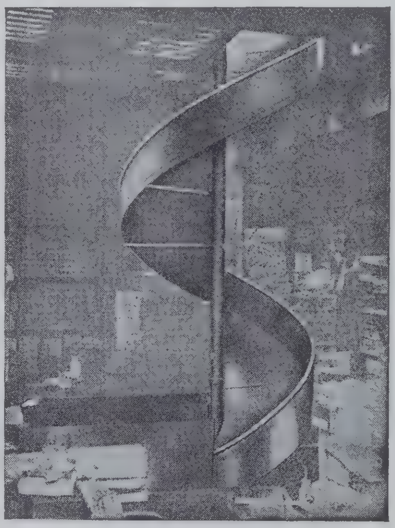

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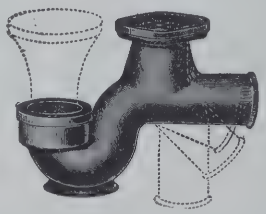

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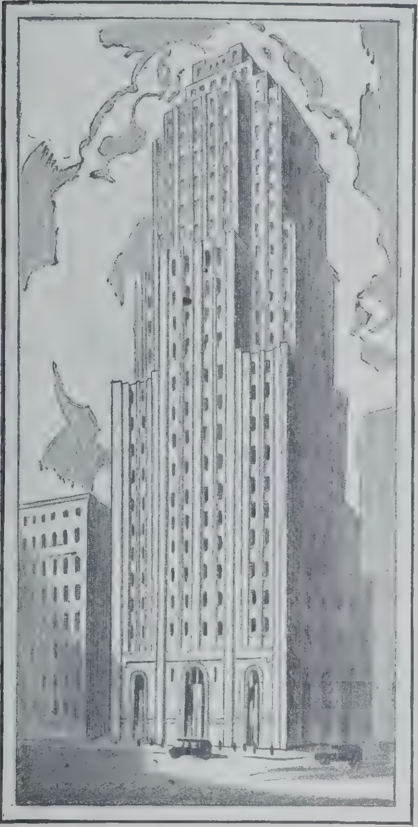

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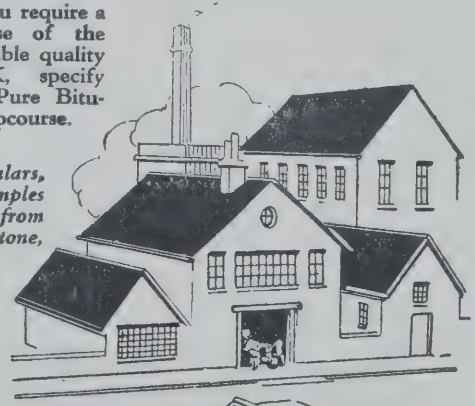

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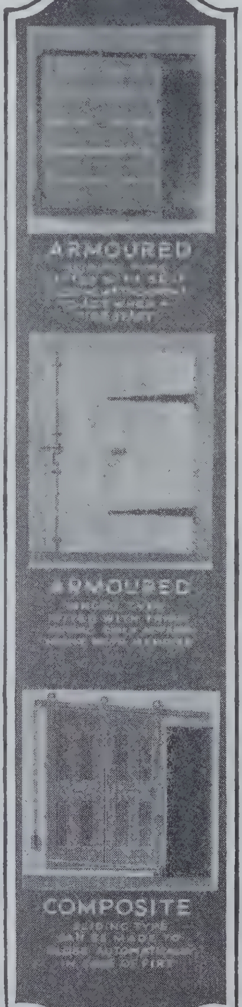

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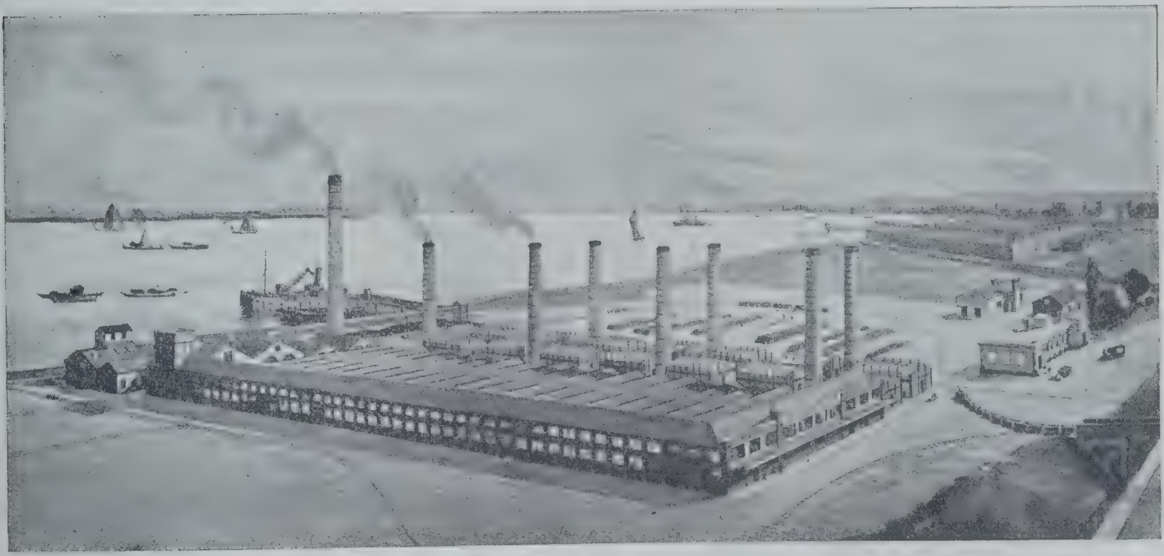

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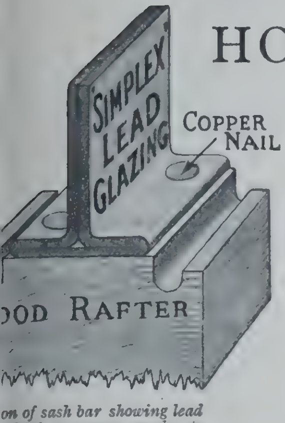

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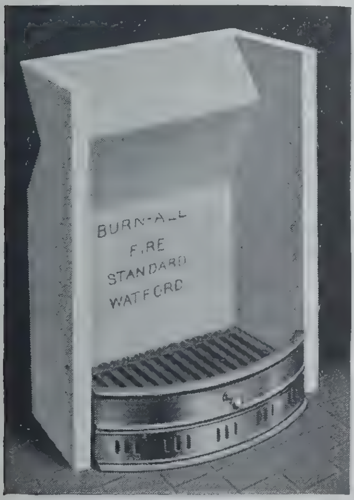

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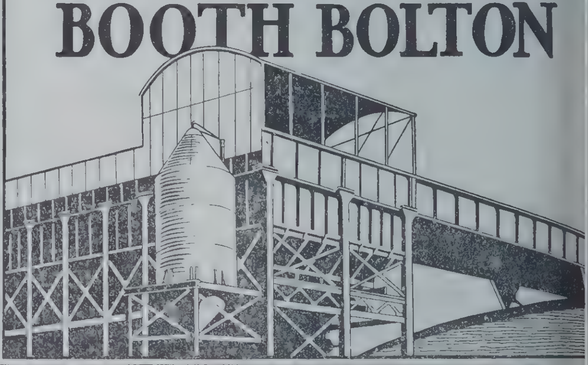

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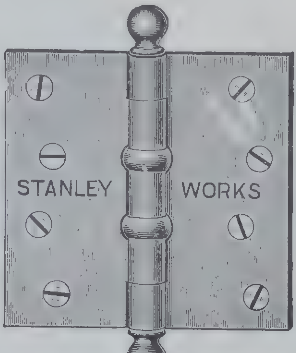

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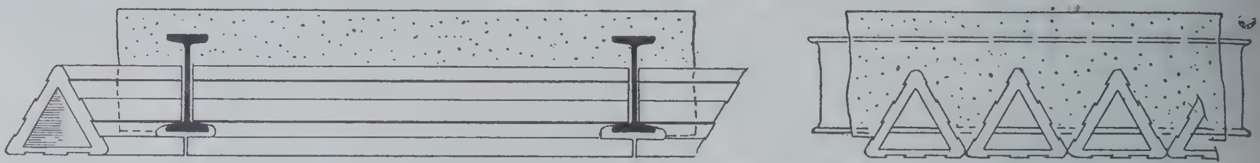

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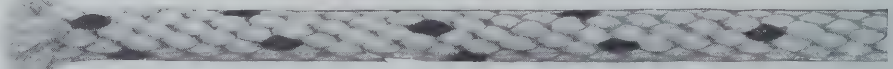

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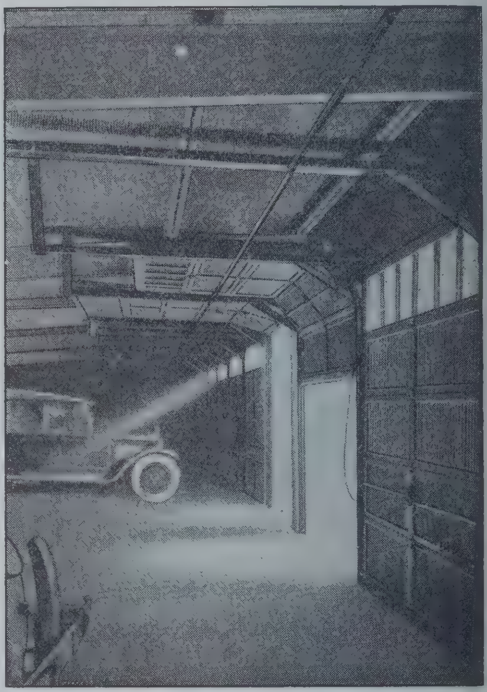

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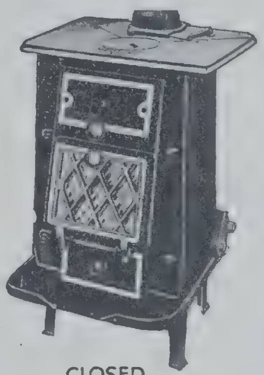

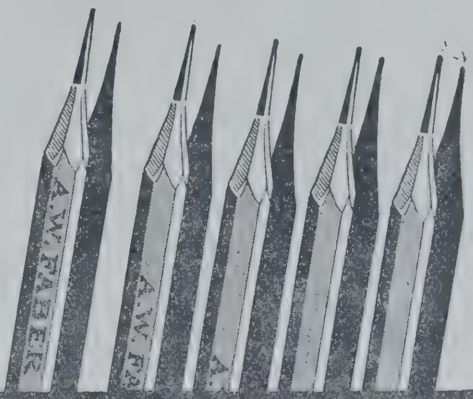

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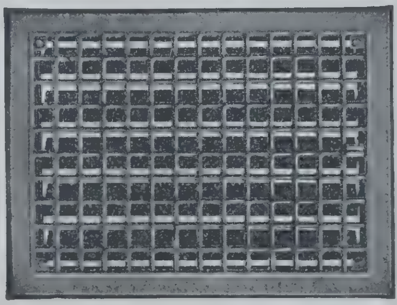

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Professor Patrick Abercrombie's letter, printed on another page, is in the nature of a reply to certain criticisms we made last week on his speech at the recent annual general meeting of the C.P.R.E. It will, perhaps, be as well to reprint the " chance phrase " which was the subject of our criticism, and here it is:

> " Urban development is what most people agree in disliking, but it has been an extremely difficult thing to scotch it. One thing that we hope will go largely towards it is a very little known power in the Public Health Act, 1906, the power to charge people who build a house on existing highways with the cost of a new street. That sounds rather paradoxical. The direction of the existing highway—to which they are building a new house on a new road that cannot be erected if the local authority wishes to oppose it. And it is quite logical. The country road is designed for through traffic; if you build houses on both sides you need to increase the width of the road for the stopping traffic to supply both houses. People have got off hitherto if they build on the existing road. We hope, by a steady application of the powers of this Act, it will be cheaper to build houses on new roads than construct them along the front of the [existing] roads."

That statement seems sufficiently definite in its intention to use certain existing, if unknown or seldom invoked, powers for the penalising of " ribband development "; powers conferred on local authorities for, probably, a very different end to that here contemplated and which, if pursued, would, we think, have very mischievous results; results that would go far to nullify the very objects that the C.P.R.E. has in view. And that leads us to think that the C.P.R.E., in its anxiety to get to grips with many admitted evils, has not given itself time to think out the fundamental problems that underlie its whole campaign. We suggested one last week—the radical change in land ownership. Those people who rejoiced to see the back of what they described as the " feudal system "—the disappearance of the great landowners—are now beginning to discover that those much-abused persons had not only been the main supporters of the agricultural industry, but they had also been instrumental—whether for selfish reasons or not matters little—in preserving the countryside as most people desire to see it. For several generations numbers of the feudal lords were content to devote practically the whole of the revenues of their country estates to the upkeep and maintenance of those lands, and to live on the proceeds of scrip investments. When taxation, resulting from the heavy cost of the War and the increasing expenditure on " social services," began seriously to encroach on income from other investments, the country estates had to be sold. The beneficent arrangement which the Council has been able to effect with Thames-side owners, such as Lord Astor, will be the exception in future. The Council will have to deal mainly with the land speculator and the farmer-owner. The former is, naturally, out to reap a profit on his speculation; the latter is probably forced to sell what he can spare of his heavily-mortgaged holding, and what he can spare will be, in nearly all cases, the road frontages. The other fundamental factor which confronts the C.P.R.E. is that of motor transport, which, to many people, spells a combination of the advantages of both town and country. With the small car beginning, as a *Manchester Guardian* writer says, " to wear the hundred-pound look," many thousands of people living in the compact development of towns, either on account of the difficulties of travelling to and from their work or because of the educational, shopping and amusement facilities afforded, will migrate to the countryside. The combined effect of these two fundamental factors has already resulted in the " hideous rash of ill-considered building," which brought the C.P.R.E. into existence. The countryside, whether we like it or not, is going to be developed; and our main care, therefore, must be to see that it is developed on the best possible lines. Any attempt to suppress the development—and the C.P.R.E. rather gives us the impression that that is its unavowed desire—will be doomed to disappointment. We are all with the Council in its desire to establish National Parks, to bring beautiful stretches of scenery under the protection of the National Trust, to effect any and every arrangement possible with owners for the sterilisation from building on their lands. Much may be done in that direction to preserve some of the countryside for ourselves and our descendants. The more urgent task, however, is to deal with *those people who are going out of the towns to escape compact development.* Here only educational influence will be of avail; education in the more seemly design of dwellings; in building in the local traditional manner; in better lay-out; in providing adequate open spaces; and in tree-planting. And that brings us to one of the graver possibilities of any attempt to suppress development generally. For success in that direction would mean a diminution in values, to compensate for which the owners would probably resort to a wholesale cutting of timber. And with the disappearance of trees and verdure, the extinction of the countryside would be speedily completed.

* * *

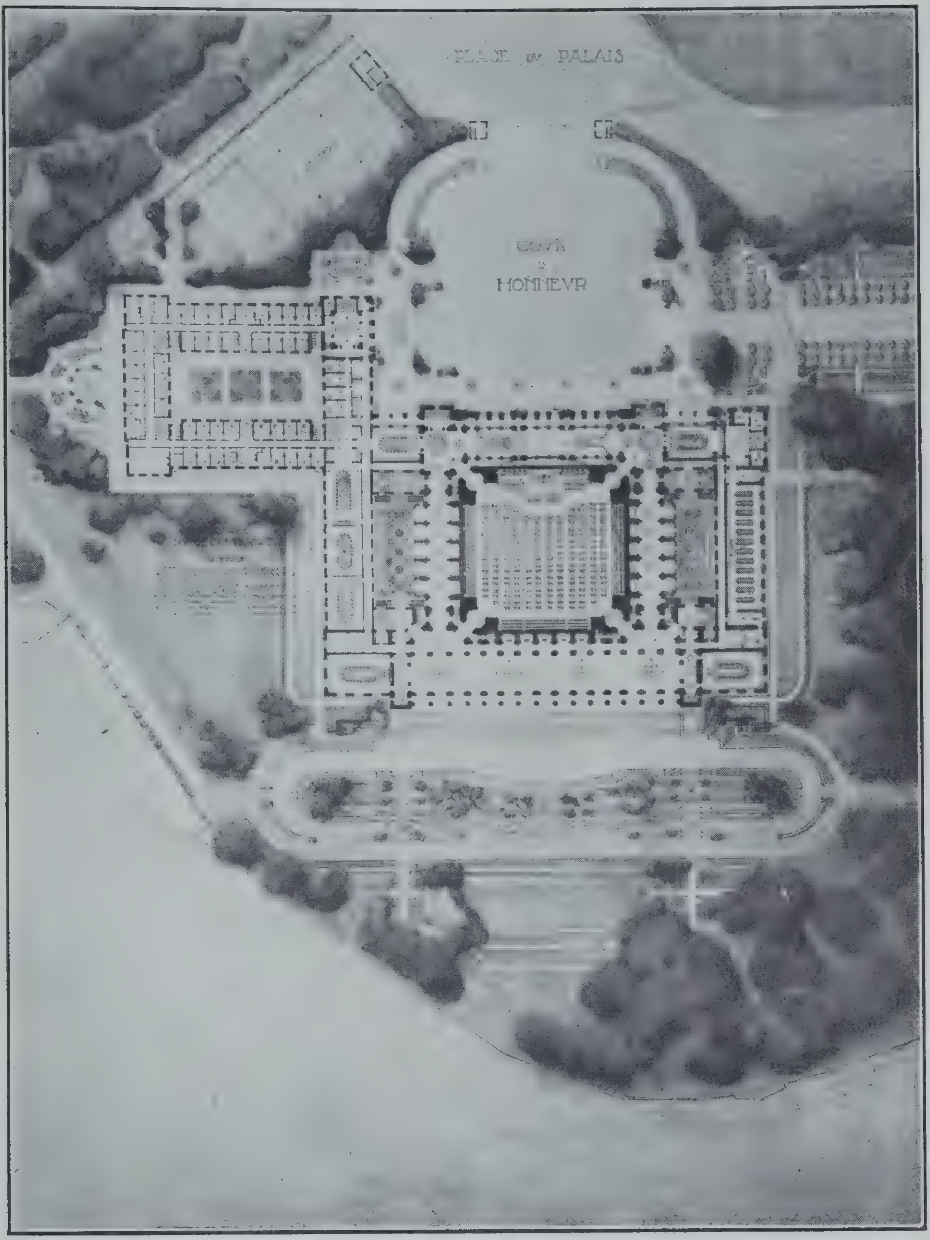
Advices from Geneva indicate that the League of Nations Assembly will probably select one of the nine principal prize-winning designs in the recent competition as that of its future home. Sir E. Hilton Young is assisting the appointed Committee of Diplomats in their choice, and neither his nor their task is one to be envied. Cost is one of the chief factors, and although the Assembly has agreed to spring another £150,000 on to the original limit of £600,000, the selection has not been made appreciably easier. Probably the most ingenious suggestion for selecting a design was made, so it is said, by one of the assessors after the original award, an award that was, at the best, a compromise. He proposed that the authors of the nine designs should themselves select the best one by the simple process of giving them two votes each and allowing them to give one only to their own design. It is highly probable that by this means the design which most of the competitors considered the best would get the most votes. Meanwhile the Selection Committee has an unhappy task. The modernist design of M. le Corbusier seems likely to be ruled out, but it is rumoured that Signor Mussolini insists that Italy shall build the Palace of the Nations; but it is said that the Italian design ought to have been disqualified on the ground of cost, the estimate being over four times the amount of the limit set. The Selection Committee has now decided on a general compromise. The design submitted jointly by MM. Henri Paul Nenot, of Paris, and Julien Flegenheimer, of Geneva, has been chosen as the basis for the new building; but Signori Broggi, Vaccaro and Franzi; of Rome, the authors of another joint design, also M. Camille Lefèvre, of Paris, and Signor Vago, of Rome, are to collaborate in the revision of the selected basic design.

* * *

With Mr. Archibald Flower's return from the United States, the final award in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre competition may be speedily expected. Mr. Flower's mission to America, a financial one, has been exceedingly fruitful, for he has succeeded in raising a million dollars in the New World for the re-building and endowment of the theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. The National Shakespeare Theatre Committee must rather envy this enterprise, for they seem no nearer the fulfilment of their plans, and, indeed, the modest sum of £80,000 which they have in hand will hardly go far towards a national building when over £200,000 is required for the more modest structure in the dramatist's native town. Just now the National Committee's difficulty is to find a suitable site. They had one in Bloomsbury which is was considered politic to sell. Then a generous member of the peerage offered them one in the Grosvenor Road district, and, this being found unsuitable for some reason, proffered them another, the position of which was to be kept a profound secret. The latter site is complicated by the necessary extinction of certain rights, and one of the holders of these rights objects altogether to restriction or extinction of them. There the matter rests for the moment. We rather doubt, even if the National Theatre Committee surmounts their present difficulty and erect their building, it will be a success unless it is in a central and easily accessible position. Miss Lilian Baylis has made her "Old Vic" enterprise a success because she catered for the large population of poor people in the vicinity at very cheap prices. The success had been achieved before the wider celebrity which the success engendered. If the National Shakespeare Theatre has to rely mainly on audiences of school children, taken there for educational purposes, we fear it may only have the result of making the children hate Shakespeare, although children are far more likely to develop a taste for his works by seeing them acted than in having to cram them as a lesson. But on the "Old Vic" principle, why should not the National Shakespeare Theatre Committee take on and complete the Sadler's Wells project.

* * *

A Sub-Committee of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City of London Corporation has been considering the proposal for a new road bridge at Ludgate, one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London, and reports unfavourably on the project. The Sub-Committee has taken the opinion of a number of experts, both engineering and financial, on various aspects of the Royal Commission's proposal, and bases its report on the advice tendered. The City Police report that a new bridge at Ludgate would be "most undesirable," though for what particular reason is not stated. Mr. Basil Mott, the engineer, who is believed to be equally unfavourable to the Royal Commission's proposed bridge at Charing Cross, also declares against the Ludgate Bridge on the ground that its approach route through the Smithfield Market area makes it impracticable. It was a point of the Royal Commission's recommendation that the proposed bridge would serve the market traffic. The Market authorities are also unfavourable, apparently on the ground that the proposal would be "highly prejudicial" to market interests. The financiers consulted estimate the cost of the proposed bridge at £5,500,000, with a possible additional contingency of £1,000,000 in connection with the Southern Railway's bridge and stations. The Corporation's proposed scheme for a bridge at St. Paul's, on the other hand, is put down to cost £5,000,000; but the Sub-Committee does not speculate as to the value and utility of the respective bridges when completed. A good deal of the report is taken up with arguments about the possible danger to St. Paul's; and the Sub-Committee is advised that there is no danger to the Cathedral from vibration or from the construction of piers in either scheme. So far as our recollection goes, the St. Paul's bridge was not opposed because its *construction* would endanger the Cathedral, but because of the vibration of continuous heavy traffic passing immediately against the east end of the edifice. The one weighty objection disclosed by the report is the addition of another bridge so close to Blackfriars Bridge and the railway bridges. This, as the report states, would result in the creation of a tunnel of 400 feet in length under the four bridges, and visibility on the river might be restricted. The statement that, if the St. Paul's Bridge scheme is abandoned, the Bridge House Estates Committee would sustain a heavy loss on reselling the properties bought in anticipation of its construction, rather seems to colour the Sub-Committee's conclusions. The Royal Commission, without going very definitely into all the details, did advance a proposal taking cognizance of the fact that one line of heavy traffic cannot cross another on the level without causing frequent hold-ups and congestion. The Sub-Committee of the Bridge House Estates Committee would, apparently, still have the St. Paul's Bridge, so that the traffic of the two main east to west thoroughfares through the City must be continually held up. The fact that the two thoroughfares are so close together, where the north and south traffic is to cross them, would only make the normal confusion of such an arrangement worse confounded.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING: SELECTED DESIGN.
MM. HENRI PAUL NENOT AND JULIEN FLEGENHEIMER, Architects, Paris and Geneva.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING

In choosing the design of the League of Nations Assembly Hall and Secretariat, the committee of diplomats who took upon themselves the functions which the Jury of Assessors were admittedly incapable of discharging, were obliged to steer for safety, and on the whole they may be congratulated upon their decision, for the design of MM. Henri Paul Nenot, of Paris, and M. Julien Flegenheimer, of Geneva, has the merit of being a stately and dignified composition, in a style not likely to be altogether out of fashion for many years to come. It would, indeed, have been well if the design were destined to be executed in its present form, but owing to diplomatic pressure, it has been decided to allow several of the other architects, whose work was premiated in the original competition, to collaborate in a new scheme. This latter will be based upon the present one, it is true, but there appears to be a danger that a hotch-potch will be decided upon composed of features derived from several distinct designs. The utmost one can hope for is that before building actually commences, the scheme finally decided upon will be published and thus be exposed to a certain amount of criticism, both lay and professional.

As at present designed, the plan has several admirable features. Entrances under the grand colonnade lead to an immense hall or *foyer*. This is well conceived, for the dignity of the League will be enhanced by this architectural arrangement whereby immediately on entering the building, visitors find themselves in such a spacious atmosphere. This *foyer* will perform the function of an informal meeting place, where members of the League will congregate in private conversation among themselves or with others desiring to communicate with them.

The plan is well conceived. The corner entrances to the Assembly Hall give access to this chamber from all parts of the building, while the Secretarial offices, closely grouped around a smaller quadrangle, are more conveniently disposed than if spread on the periphery of the main building, as was the case in some of the other designs. The elevations are orderly and decorous, and the grand colonnade with attics rising towards the centre is an effective composition.

St. Hilda's Headstone, found with others on the site of the Saxon Monastery at Hartlepool, which has been preserved in the Ipswich Museum for the past eighty years, is now, by consent of the Ipswich Corporation, to be transferred to the Museum at Hartlepool, of which place the saint was once abbess.

Correspondence

The C.P.R.E. and Ribband Development

To the Editor, The Architect and Building News.

Sir,—I am grieved that a chance phrase in a long and tedious oration expounding our annual report should have misled the writer of your Editorial into the belief that the C.P.R.E. was peevishly calling for repressive legislation and oppressive tolls to stop ribband development. I cannot recollect such a remark of mine, but it shows how careful one must be when friends and supporters like your paper are so ready to pick one up. Very shortly we hope to show you, by means of a pamphlet upon the grouping of buildings in the countryside, that we recognise (or your writer does) that ribband development is merely the outward and visible sign of an inward disorder of growth: it is indeed a very close parallel to cancer. The formation of all normal communities is that of the ribband or buildings facing a road: the recent development is merely a morbid exaggeration, as cancer consists of an uncontrolled stringing together of the very cells which are necessary for bodily growth and renewal. As the real cure for cancer is not the surgeon's knife, so the cure for ribband growth must be sought in deep-seated causes.

But it is also necessary to discover the disease in its early stage when as yet it gives no bodily discomfort: we are accordingly labouring to convince the landowners (even the small farmer owner), the local authorities, and the dwellers in ribband houses that they are all acting contrary to their best interests, both economical, social and æsthetic. I will not enlarge on the disadvantages to each of these three participants as I believe that you realise them fully, but I would like to say that the inhabitants of these houses are only just now, when the children find themselves far from schools, the wives from shops and the whole family from places of social entertainment, realising how much better is the old form of comparatively compact growth.

May I add that the C.P.R.E. aims at nothing that will make house building more costly, land more expensive or difficult to obtain, or to increase the burden of rates. I entirely agree with you that inexpensive new roads, designed so as to avoid through traffic, are one of the first requisites of reasonable country development, so, also, is some simplified form of rural planning.

Patrick Abercrombie,
Hon. Sec., C.P.R.E.

[We refer to this matter in "Notes and Comments" this week.—Ed.]

Professional Societies

Probationership of the R.I.B.A.

(*a*) List of Subjects required.—Attention is drawn to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided that Physics and Chemistry shall be included in the list of subjects as one of the alternative subjects. The following are the subjects now required:—English Composition; Elementary Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry); Mechanics or Physics or Higher Mathematics or Chemistry or Physics and Chemistry; History or Geography; one language other than English.

(*b*) Drawings required.—The Council have decided that after December 31, 1928, candidates must produce drawings showing that they possess an elementary knowledge of *drawing from the solid*, in addition to freehand drawing.

The Ulster Society of Architects (Incorporated)

The annual General Meeting of the Ulster Society of Architects was held in the Scottish Provident Buildings on Tuesday evening, December 20, Mr. John Seeds, President of the Society, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members present.

The President, in his address, made mention of some of the more important features of the work of the Council during the year, amongst which may be mentioned the large increase of membership throughout the Province, the inclusion of the Society within the Architects' Registration Bill, and the large amount of work which had been undertaken in co-operation with the parent organisation—The Royal Institute of British Architects. The work of the standing committees was felt to be a strong part of the entire year's efforts to further the good work of the Society. On the vital question of architectural education, the Council had taken very definite steps, and the recent public lectures by Professor C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., of the Liverpool School of Architecture, were the beginning of a series which the Council hoped to introduce for the purpose of developing a wider appreciation of the aims and work of the architect.

The annual election of officers and Council for the year 1928, resulted as follows:—President, Mr. E. R. Kennedy, F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-President, Mr. John Seeds; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Gibson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. R. Eagar; Members of Council, Major J. Ferguson, Messrs. J. P. McGrath, G. A. K. Robertson, G. O'Neill, W. D. R. Taggart; Associate Members of Council, Messrs. J. G. Smyth, C. Love; Hon. Auditors, Messrs. J. Scott, S. McIlveen.

Competition News

Concrete House Competition

The prizewinners in the *Daily Mail* Concrete House Competition were announced in that paper on Wednesday.

Class A.—Concrete House for £1,750: First prize, Thomas S. Tait, 1 Montague Place, Bedford Square, W.C.1; Second prize, F. J. Watson Hart and G. Val Myer, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1; Third prize, Morris de Metz, 34 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

Class B.—Concrete House for £750: First prize, F. I. Brown and J. H. Peek, 50 Moorgate, E.C.2; Second prize, A. Douglas Robinson, 56 Cannon Street, E.C.4; Third prize, E. F. Doyle, 97 Queen's Road, Plaistow, E.13.

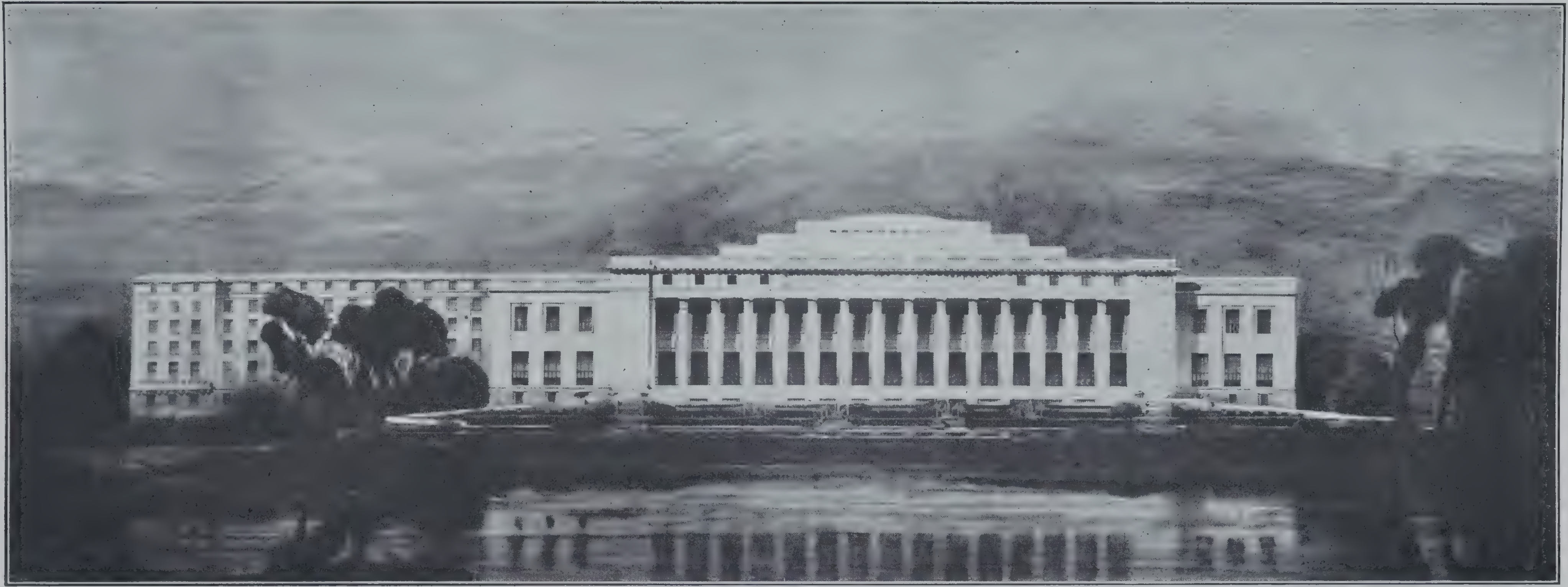
The assessors were Messrs. Maxwell Ayrton, J. Graham Mallett, W. E. Riley, and Douglas G. Tanner.

Notes in Brief

The Mayor of Westminster, on behalf of the citizen-subscribers, last week formally presented to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey four alms dishes, as a memorial to Bishop Ryle, the late Dean. The four dishes, designed and wrought by Mr. Oscar Ramsden are of hammered silver, gilded, and bear the arms of the City, the Royal arms, the arms of the Abbey, and those of the late Bishop; also the Keys of St. Peter and the Ring of Edward the Confessor. The dishes are about 18 inches in diameter.

* * *

Two silver-gilt flagons, dating from 1649, and valued at £2,000, belonging to the rector and churchwardens of East Horsley, Surrey, are to be sold, under a faculty granted by the Guildford Diocesan Chancellor, for the purpose of augmenting the income of the benefice. The flagons, which were found some years ago in a disused part of the church tower, and regarded then as of little value, are at present in the Victoria and Albert Museum.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING: SELECTED DESIGN.
MM. Henri Paul Nenot and Julien Flegenheimer, Architects, Paris and Geneva.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Genesis of the Architect

The Architect in History. By MARTIN S. BRIGGS, F.R.I.B.A. Pp. xii+400, 46 illustrations. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Price 10s. net.

Mr. Briggs is a painstaking investigator, and in this book, which he dedicates to the R.I.B.A., he seeks to prove the antiquity of the architect's position as the master of works and the controlling mind in the design of buildings. In pursuit of this thesis he lays under contribution a mass of evidence and quotation, all down the ages, which crystallises into a very considerable volume, although the extent of his subject has compelled him at times to limit his field, as, for example, in the 19th century, which is confined to England alone. What he is really interested to establish is not only that the title of architect is a very ancient one, but that the holders of it were men, for the most part, of education and social standing, accustomed to meet rulers and to direct the work of the artisan. That is the modern conception of the architect, and it is at variance with the theory of the mediævalist who would relegate him to the position of a talented craftsman who, with the assistance of a band of his fellows, achieved cathedrals without any pre-conceived scheme or directing authority. That is not a view to which we can subscribe, and, probably, but for a confusion in nomenclature, would never have arisen. For whether the individual who designed buildings was called, as in Ancient Egypt, an overseer of works; architect, as in Ancient Greece and Rome; architect, master-mason, maître d'œuvre, magister fabricæ, or magister operis, etc., in the Middle Ages; or architect, the generally accepted term since the end of the 16th century, there seems little doubt, from the evidence which Mr. Briggs adduces, about his social status and privileges, or his authority in his own particular sphere. The conclusion one must draw is that of Sir Thomas Jackson, that "far from being the humble unknown mechanic that has been supposed, the Master-Mason architect fared socially as well as the architect who represents him at the present day." The Middle Ages have all along constituted the real hiatus in the history of the architect, probably, as is pointed out in the book, because many of the architects of the time were laymen and were accorded no place in the monastic records which enshrine the main history of that epoch. From the 17th century onwards, Mr. Brigg's task is comparatively easy; and in discussing the 19th century England he lets the thesis take care of itself and devotes himself to a racy recital of, and commentary on, the great architectural lights and their doings, finding even a good word for Ruskin, though, by inference, Mr. Briggs leaves him responsible for much of the sordid slum building which is the bane of local authorities to-day, and the despair of their ratepayers. Yet even the history of the giants of the Gothic Revival has its moral on status, for their struggles with governments and lesser authorities to obtain due recognition or, even, their proper fees, proves how very closely the world at large assesses the standing of the architect by the worth he places on his own profession. Mr. Briggs has written an extremely interesting and valuable book, to which he must have devoted an immense amount of labour, and for which his brother architects should be correspondingly grateful.

Old Surrey

The Charm of Old Surrey. Written and Illustrated by H. M. ALDERMAN. Pp. 207, 200 sketch illustrations. London: Henry J. Drane. Price 7s. 6d.

The author puts this forward as an unassuming work that lays no claim to literary merit, but the guide book method which he has adopted for his letterpress is packed with information about interesting buildings and architectural details in the towns and villages of Surrey, and few things appear to have escaped him. His sketches are a little hard, though informative; but the printer has not been too kind to him in their presentation. Despite these obvious defects, the book should be very useful to those who make the county their playground, and to the many who are apt to think that its charm lies only in its many scenic beauties. Mr. Alderman has his own list, in order of merit, of Surrey's prettiest villages as follows:—Shere, Betchworth, Chiddingfold, Lingfield, Blechingley, Limpsfield, Compton, Puttenham, Old Woking, Wonersh, Ewhurst and Dunsfold. Some of our readers may disagree with the order, though hardly with the list, which testifies, at any rate, to the author's extensive roamings over the Surrey countryside.

Timber Measurement

The New Hoppus's Measurer. Pp. 205. (London: Frederick Warne & Co., Ltd., 1927.) Price 2s. net.

This is a new and completely revised edition of Hoppus, whose tables of measures have long been the accepted work of reference for calculating timber contents. The new edition will doubtless prove as useful to those now engaged in the timber trades as the original work has been to their predecessors.

Colour Block Printing

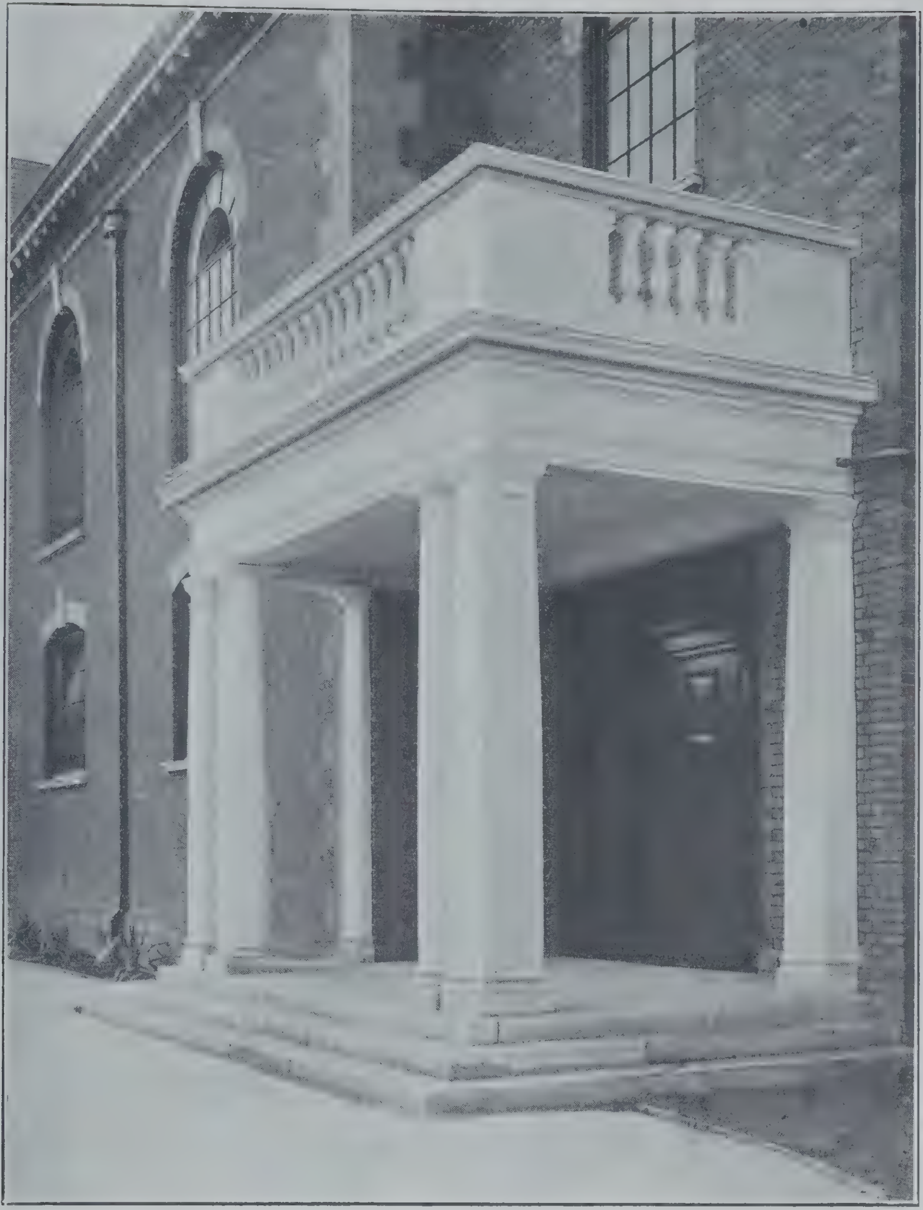
Colour Block Print Making from Linoleum Blocks. By HESKETH HUBBARD, R.O.I., R.B.A. Pp. xv+211. (Breamore, near Salisbury: The Forest Press, 1927.) Price 12s. 6d. net.

In the last few years there has been a marked revival in colour block print work, as will be evident by an inspection of the better class of print shops. The value of the craft as a means of training hand and eye in art schools is beginning to be recognised. For that reason Mr. Hubbard's book will be a valuable addition to the somewhat scanty literature of the subject. The linoleum block is dealt with in this volume, as being easier to cut than the traditional wooden one, and though it is not possible to get quite such fine lines on linoleum, it is an ideal material for the beginner, for whom the book is primarily planned. And it could hardly have been planned better, for the whole of the apparatus and every operation in the work of preparing the design and the blocks, cutting the blocks and printing from them, is described step by step, each item of information being illustrated by large clear photographic views which have been specially taken. The book should be invaluable to all those who desire to take up this fascinating branch of art, which is capable of producing very beautiful effects.

Place Names

Origins of Place Names. Second Series (*a*), *M.I.* The Elements. Price 1s. 6d. (*D*) *The Cell.* By an Ignorant Student. Price 2s. London: Privately printed at The Chiswick Press.

If we briefly note the receipt of these two pamphlets, it is because much care and expense appear to have been entailed in their production, and the result is quite incomprehensible. What connection there is, or can be, between place names, the elements of the chemist, or the cells of the biologist, the author does not attempt to explain. He does not, in fact, touch upon place names at all. We must assume there is a joke somewhere, but it needs one of Artemus Ward's directing signs.

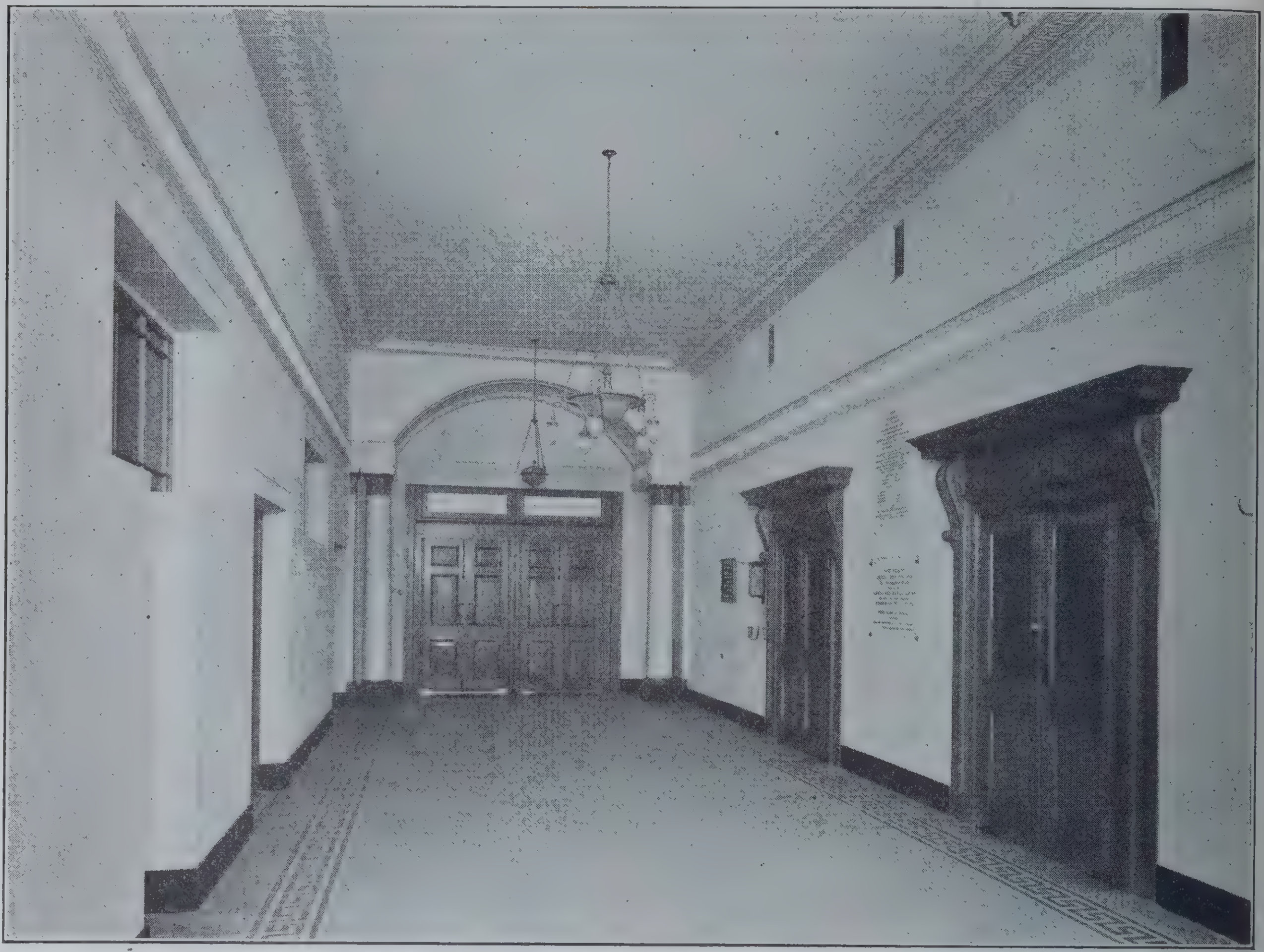


GOLDERS GREEN SYNAGOGUE, DUNSTAN ROAD, N.W.11: ENTRANCE DETAIL.
MESSRS. JOSEPH, Architects.

THE GOLDERS GREEN SYNAGOGUE

This building, which has been more than doubled in size by the additions recently executed, is an interesting example of synagogue design. It must be a matter of very great difficulty for an architect to give the appropriate character and style to a synagogue, for there is no recognisable tradition to guide him and he has to steer between two courses, both of which are questionable; if he makes the synagogue appear an alien intruder in the locality where it is situated, he violates the principles of civic design, while, on the other hand, if his new building approximates too closely to one or other of the forms already appropriated for the halls of worship belonging to other religious denominations, it lacks the quality of expressiveness which good architecture must have. In this instance, Messrs. Joseph have wisely adopted a middle course, and while accepting the Georgian tradition, which is exemplified in much of the work already executed at Golders Green, they have contrived to give to the synagogue the character of a public building which yet possesses a distinctive air.

The main elevation has as its principal feature a tall cubical block marked by an open pediment resting on piers, which enclose a pattern of fenestration comprising two rows of openings. These latter are well composed, the round-headed window in the centre performing the double function of accentuating the wall-space under the pediment, and taking cognisance of the round-headed windows in the adjacent façade which belongs to the original structure. A pleasing feature in the design is the contrast of brickwork with stone. The latter material, utilised in the heavily moulded string crowning the attic, in the cornices and balustrade, is used with restraint but in such a manner that it has the greatest possible effect, and contributes in no small degree to the distinction and "finish" of the design. The difference in levels of the walls on either side of the central portion is cleverly managed, the end projection which contains staircases to gallery and choir, being raised by the addition of a tall parapet united to the cornice by a plane band of stone. In the case of the new entrance doorway, however, which required to be placed in the existing façade, the architect has not succeeded in joining the two materials harmoniously, for the background of brick is in no way prepared for this sudden incursion of a stone classic portico complete with columns, entablature and balustrade. Yet it is not easy to suggest how this defect could have been remedied. It was clearly necessary to give the



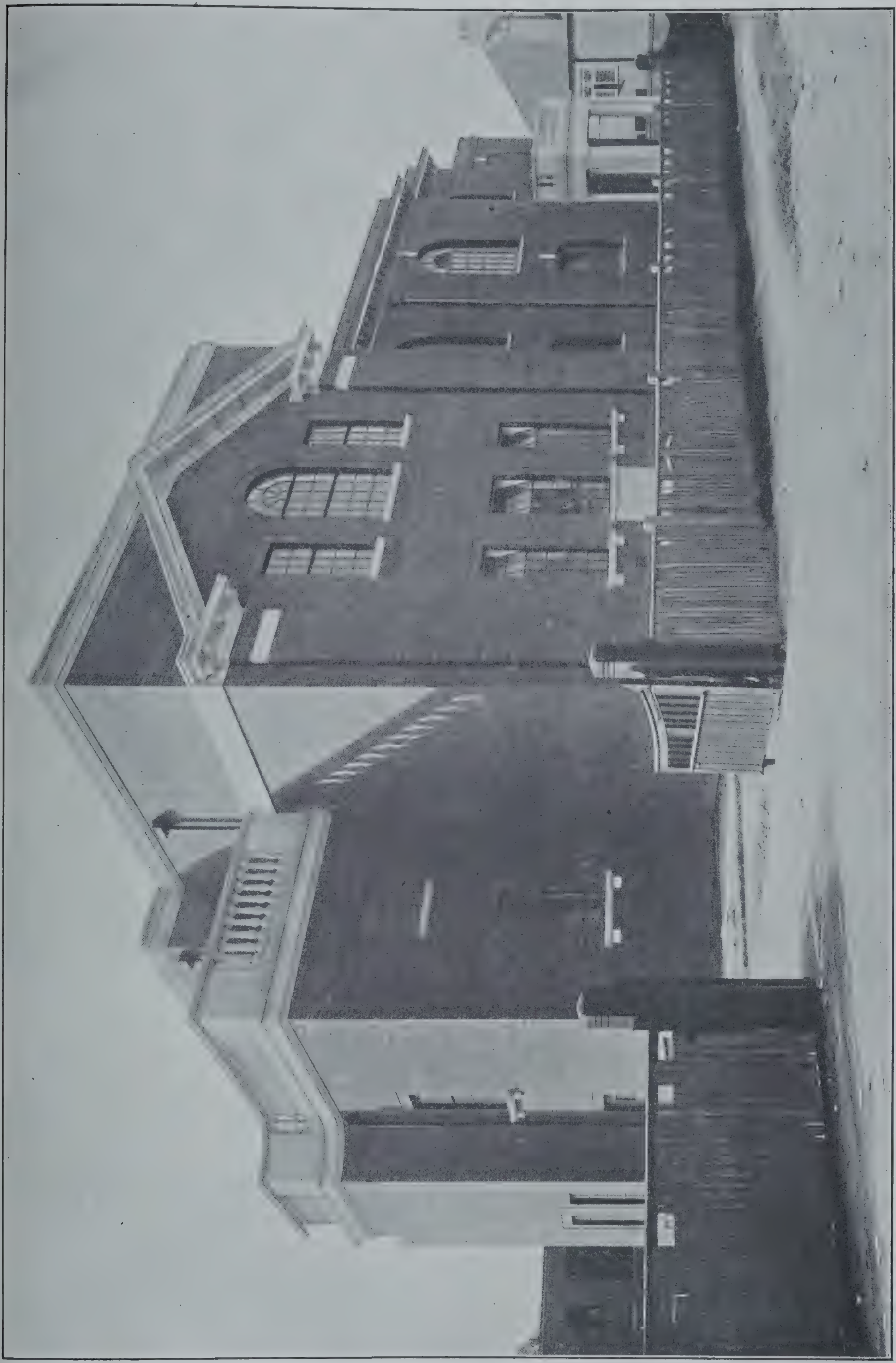
GOLDERS GREEN SYNAGOGUE, DUNSTAN ROAD, N.W.11: VESTIBULE.
MESSRS. JOSEPH, Architects.

entrance sufficient formal emphasis to enable it to be immediately recognisable from the road, and for this purpose a columnated porch seemed the most suitable architectural symbol, and had the advantage of long sanction by use. If brick, the porch would have been too inconspicuous, yet in stone it gives the impression of having been stuck on as an afterthought—as, in fact, it was. The only way to tie the entrance doorway to the building would have been by means of a stone string or band running across the façade and picking up the cornice or balustrade of the porch, and this would have meant a substantial alteration to the whole design. Before turning to the plans and interior, there is one more feature of the elevations which requires comment—namely, the fence, which is, or should be, an integral part of the design. This appears to be far too rustic in character and out of keeping with the distinctly urban style of the synagogue. A cast-iron gate with a low brick wall, or iron railings, would surely have been preferable here.

The plans seem admirable in every respect. The new transept and the platform for the Alemar harmonise well with the original building. At the rear, on the ground floor, are robing and choir rooms, and two staircases leading up to the choir and galleries, which are provided with two more exits at the other end. Adjoining the large vestibule there have been built a new secretary's office and a strong room, and by these additions the elevations also have been improved.

Inside the auditorium, one's attention is first claimed by black columns which are such a prominent feature of the design. They represent a compromise and it is not very difficult to reconstruct the arguments by which, in all probability, the architect justified them in his own mind. These columns have both faults and virtues. Had they been white, it can scarcely be disputed that the Order, as it appears on gallery level, would have expressed its natural beauty far more clearly than it does now, for column and entablature are but one composition, and it is a grievous injury to the Order if these two elements are so emphatically separated in material, colour and tone. On the other hand, the Order also demands that the bases of the columns should be displayed, for these features should not resemble trees towering above an undergrowth of shrubbery, but self-conscious wholes whose vertical dimension has an æsthetic relationship with that of the entablature which surmounts them. Therefore, white columns on the ground floor level would here have been indefensible, because from most points of view the seats would have obscured their lower portions. By choosing black for the columns the architect has rendered them comparatively inconspicuous, but in so doing he has sacrificed the Gallery Order to that on the ground floor. But it must be admitted that the all-black columns are less harmful to the design than all-white ones would have been, although both gallery and ceiling now appear to be resting almost on nothing. The synagogue is well lit and ventilated, and the architects are to be congratulated upon a design which, in spite of a few blemishes, has a great measure of dignity and repose.

The Newport Corporation, Isle of Wight, have decided to appeal to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for the preservation of God's Providence House. The building is not only beautiful, but of value as illustrating the history of English domestic architecture and the development of the technical crafts.



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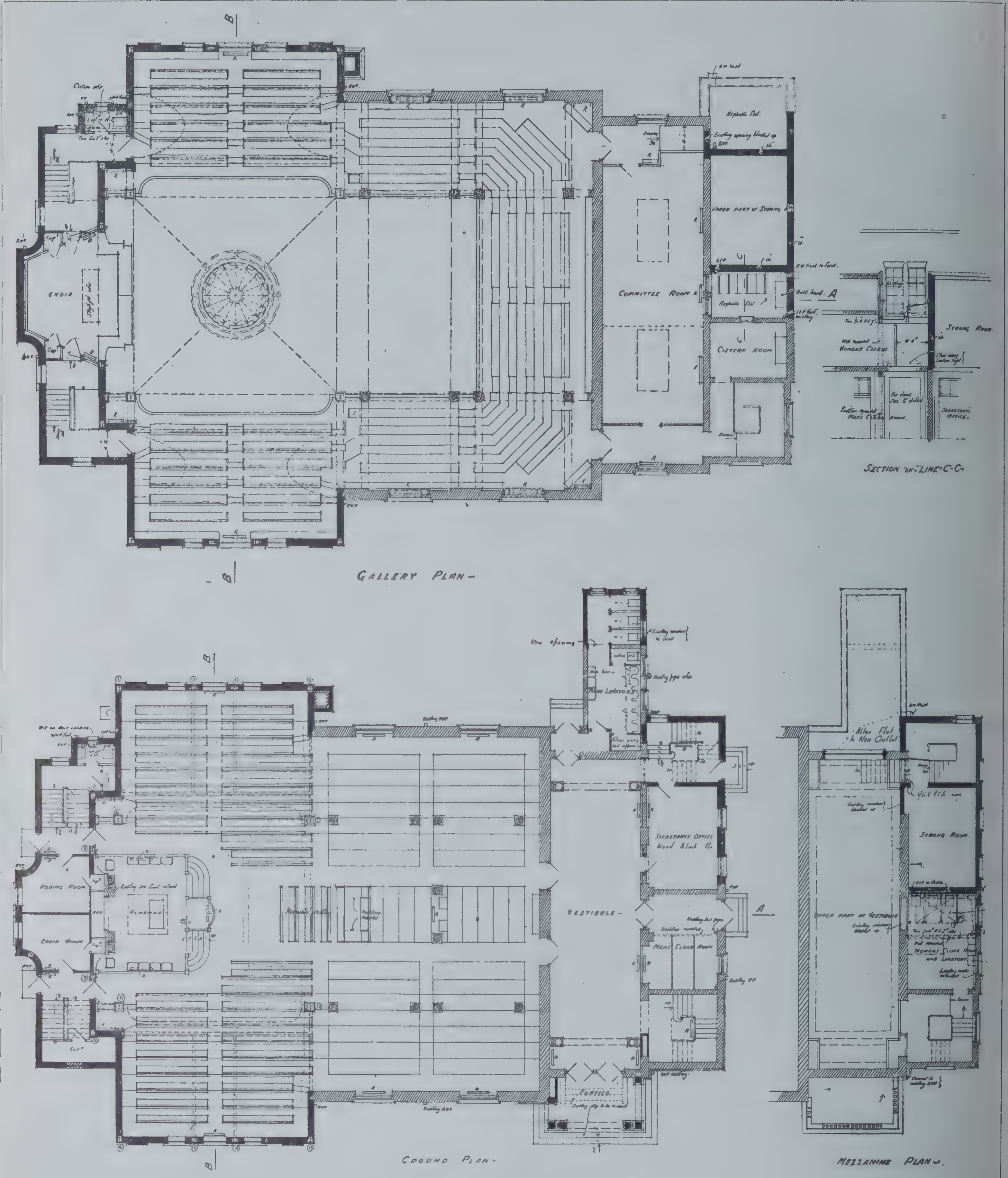


GROUND AND GALLERY PLANS.

GOLDERS GREEN SYNAGOGUE, DUNSTAN ROAD, N.W.11.
MESSRS. JOSEPH, Architects.

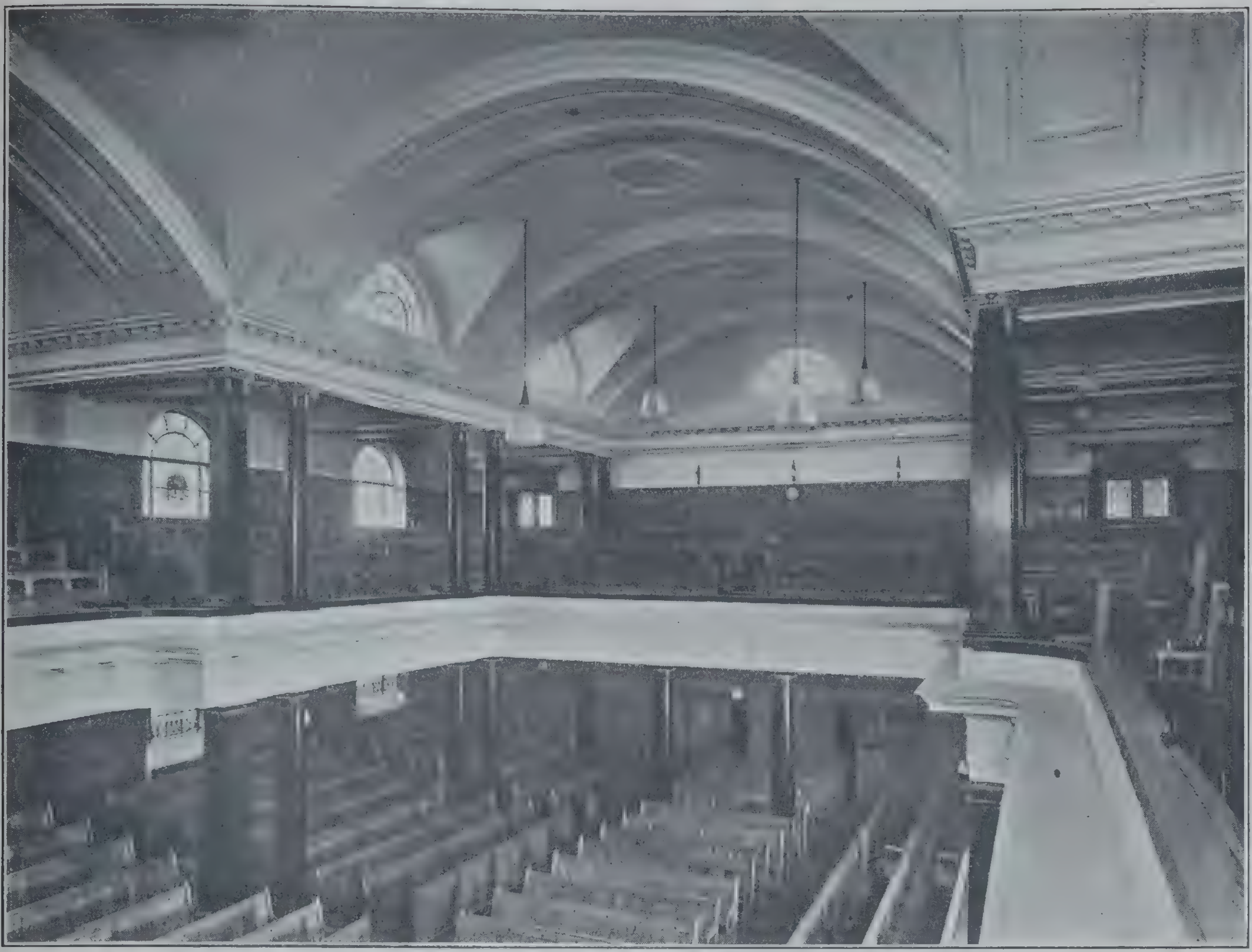
Widening of Princes Street

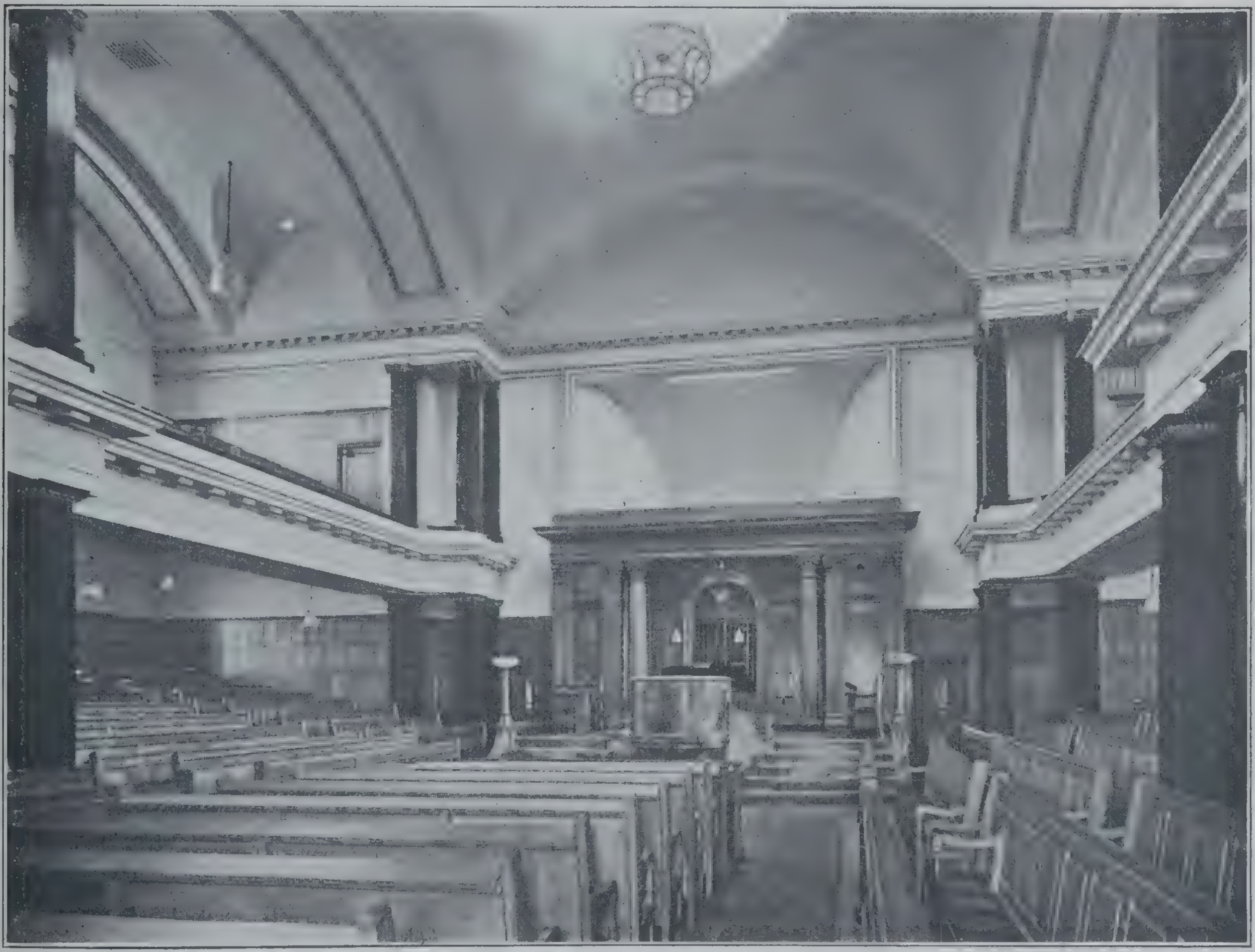
The City of London Corporation propose to proceed with their scheme for widening Princes Street, by the Bank of England, to 60 feet, and to apply to the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council for contributions towards the cost.

* * *

The Liverpool City Council have approved a scheme for further extensions of the Lister Drive Power Station, to cost £395,000, in consequence of the increasing demands for the supply of current.

Strong local protests are being made against the felling of oak trees in Delamere Forest, which belongs to the Crown. The felling operations are being carried out by the Forestry Commission, which is charged with the work of reafforestation; but one of the main objections is that the Commission limits its replanting to conifers, so that the entire character of the Forest is being changed. The Forestry Commission contends, it is stated, that they have to plant conifers from the business point of view, that the existing oaks are of the scrubbiest kind, and that Delamere Forest is ill-suited to the growth of oaks.





GOLDERS GREEN SYNAGOGUE, DUNSTAN ROAD, N.W.11.
MESSRS. JOSEPH, Architects.

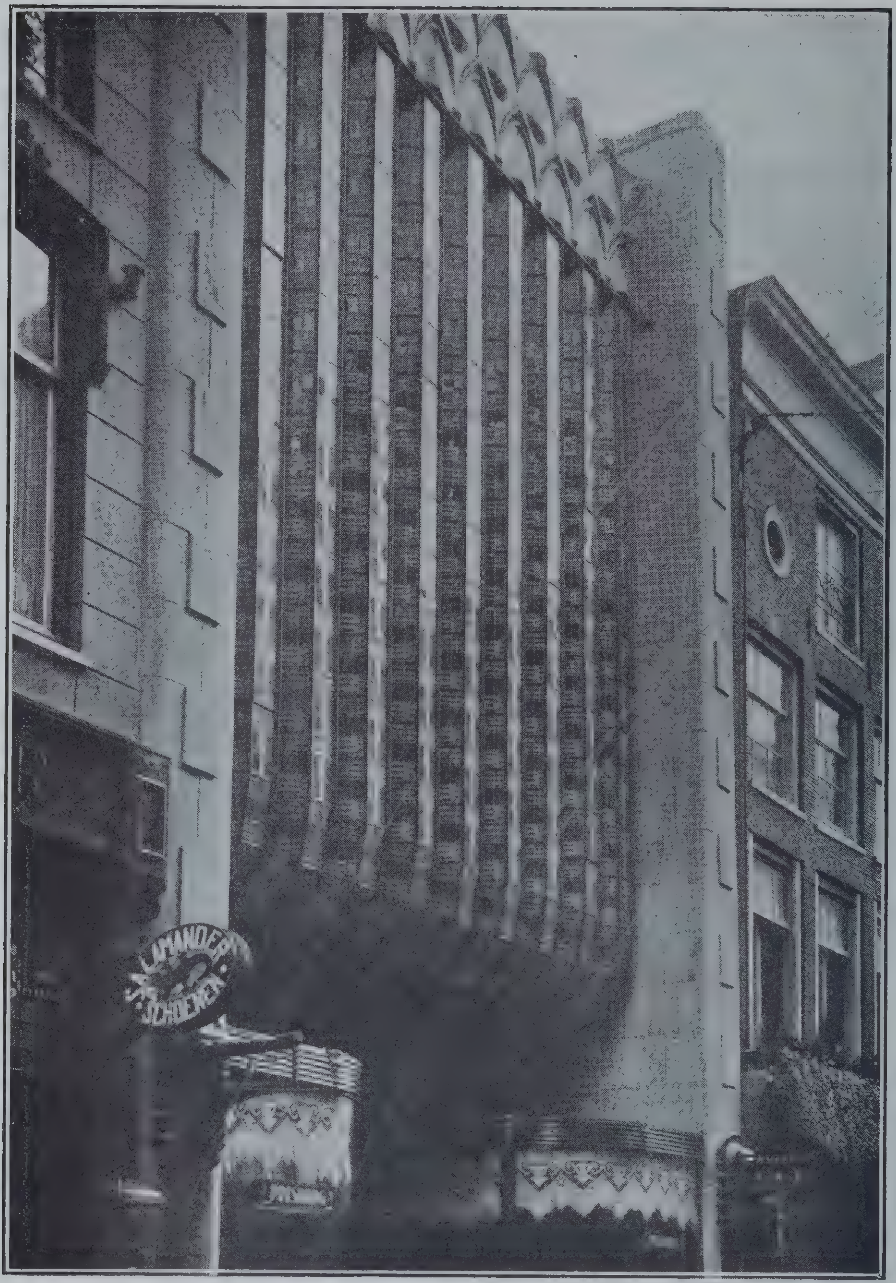


Fig. 5.—A SHOE-SHOP IN AMSTERDAM WITH AN ALL-GLASS FRONT.

NEW FORMS FOR THE MODERN SHOP-FRONT

Some Recent Dutch Examples

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and F. R. Yerbury.

There are few problems in architectural design which offer as much scope for freshness and originality as does the small-scale shop-front. In large-scale shops there is the element of repetition, which makes it inadvisable to create too many units of individual character, for an idea, however amusing it may appear as a single unit, may become wearisome with reiteration. And in addition there is the probability that the same window will be utilised for the display of different types of goods, so that it is impossible to force the note of character in the way that is so often appropriate and charming in the case of the small shop affected to one particular class of trade. Continental shopkeepers have moved more rapidly than those of England and America in the direction of novelty and characterisation. There is certainly a distinction of type in this country and the United States between the small shop-de-luxe and the ordinary shop-front, but the distinction lies more in the direction of varying richness of materials and elaboration of workmanship than in degree of emphasis of purpose. The best shops in thoroughfares such as Fifth Avenue and Bond Street are on the whole extremely commonplace, except in so far as their materials, design, and execution attain that level of quality which is a cosmopolitan attribute where money has been freely spent. In fact, the jeweller, the hosier, the picture dealer, and the tobacconist are at one in their desire to be non-committal as regards any reflection in the shop design of their own particular trades, though they are quite definite in the attainment of a certain standard of appearance. Quite possibly they are well advised, for it is, after all, the goods which count, and it is true that the same frame will often serve for a variety of types of picture. But there is no doubt that the adoption of what Le Corbusier would no doubt call the "magasin type" would make for monotony, as anyone can see who remembers the shop-fronts in the arches of the Piccadilly Hotel in Regent Street, which were originally of practically identical design. The goods displayed in windows of this repetitive type seem to acquire an odd effect of

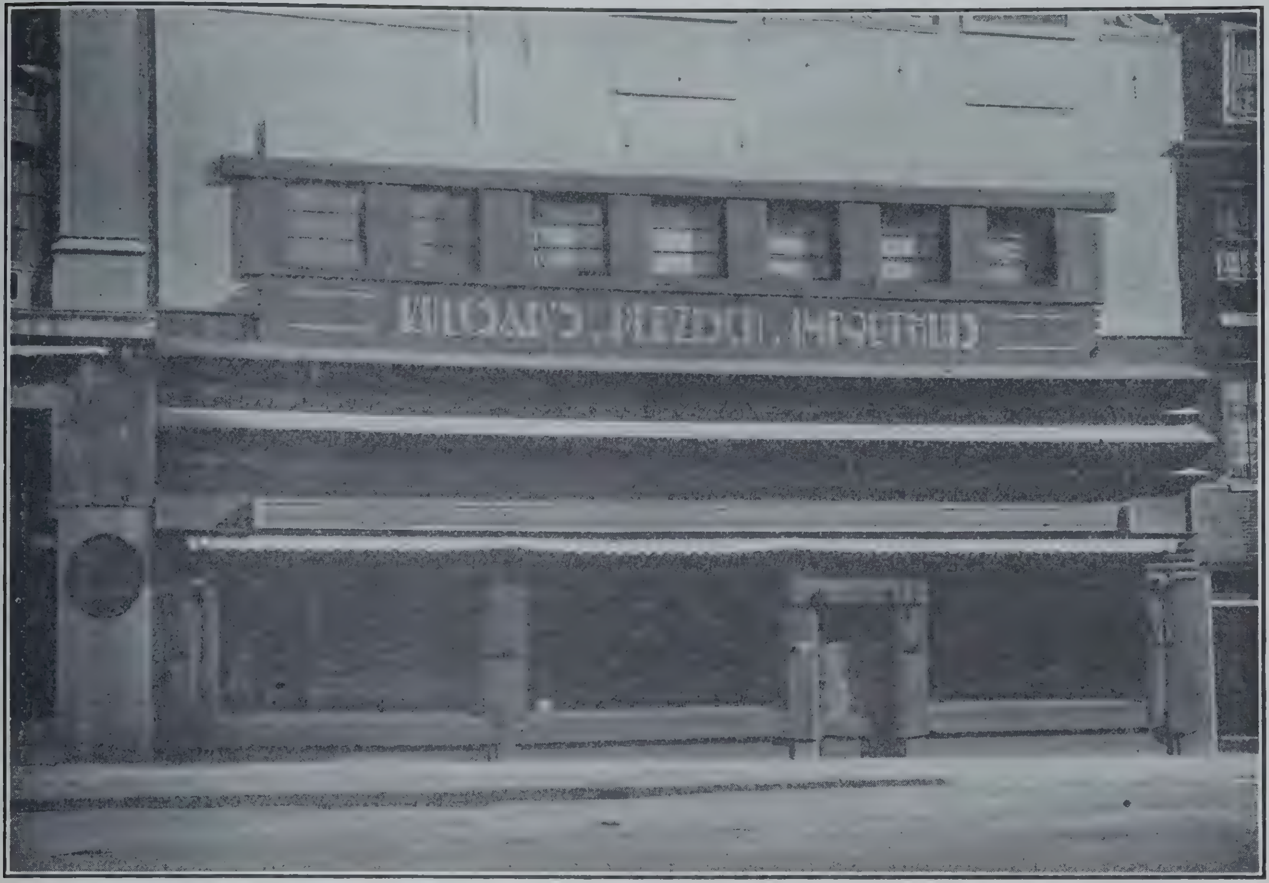


Fig. 4.—A CARPET SHOP IN AMSTERDAM. IT IS PAINTED ORANGE, WITH GOLD LETTERING.

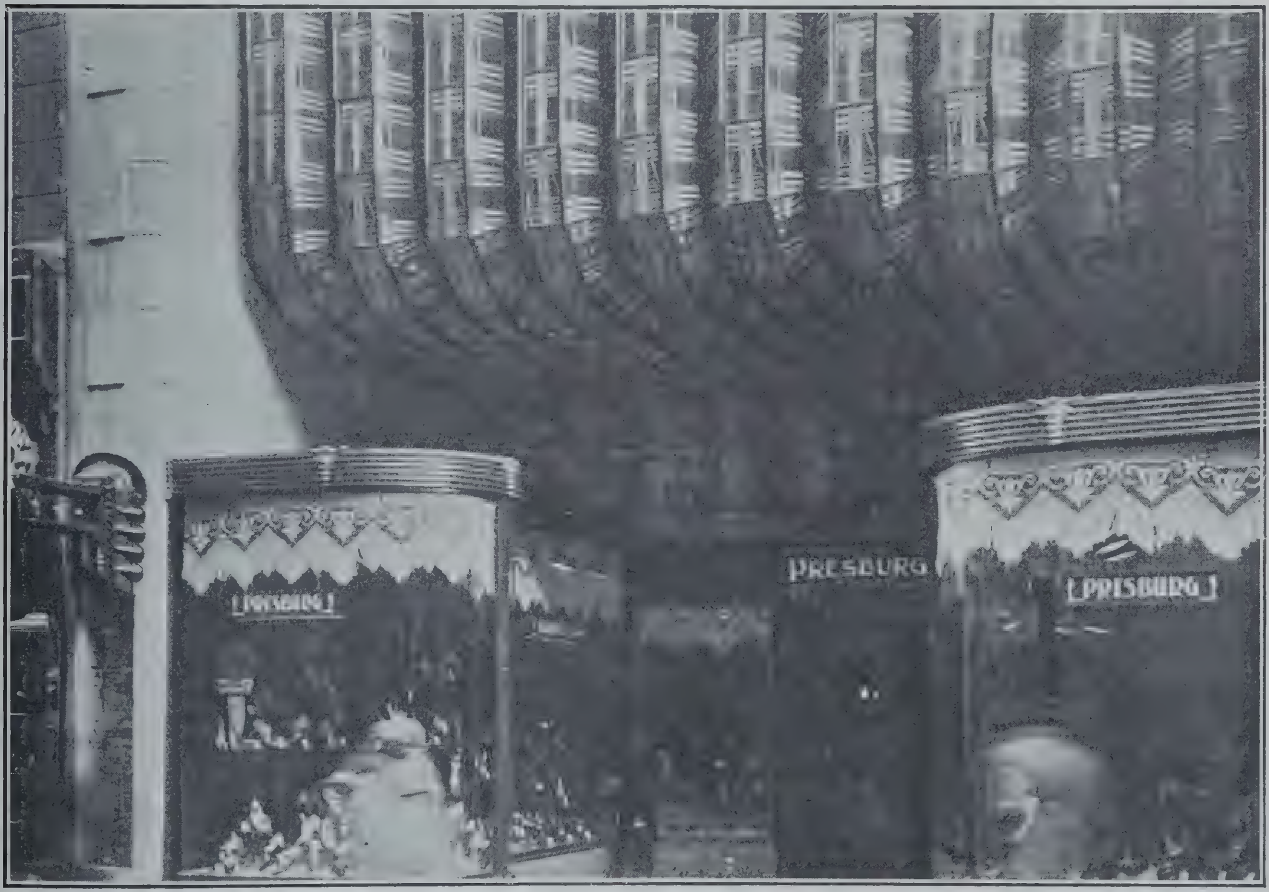


Fig. 6.—A DETAIL OF THE SHOE-SHOP, SHOWING THE ENTRANCE AND FLANKING SHOW-CASES.

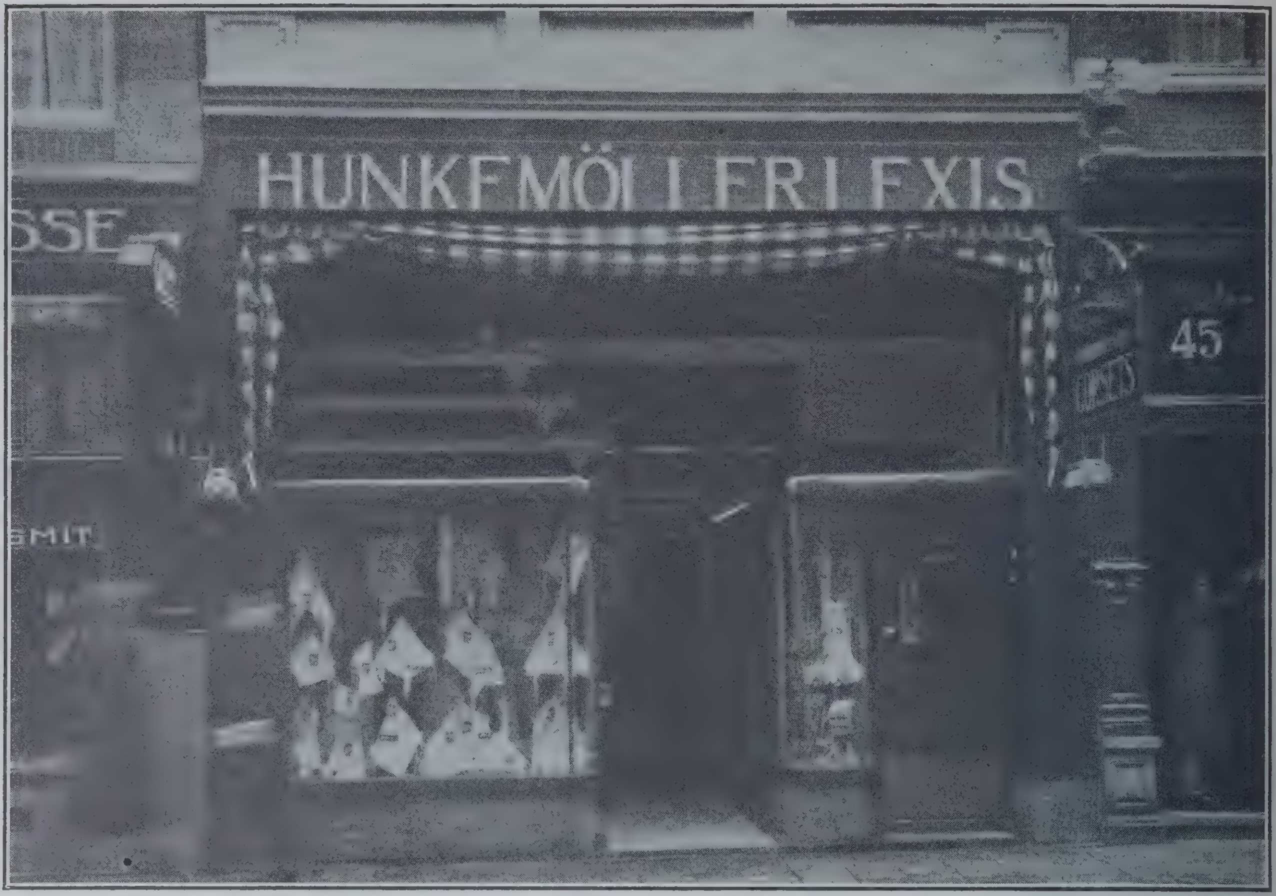


Fig. 3.—A HABERDASHER'S SHOP IN AMSTERDAM FINISHED IN NATURAL WOOD.

lifelessness, much as do the exhibits in those exhibitions which adopt a standard type of stand. Probably the better solution lies in a uniformity as regards heights, widths of fascias, and general lines, but with full liberty for variations within a given field. For a constantly broken rhythm such as that which can be observed in a juxtaposition of highly original designs, as, for instance, in the new extension of the Boulevard Haussmann in Paris, where there is a series of individual schemes each of which develops its own whimsicalities of form, inevitably leads to the fatigue engendered by disorder in excess.

Where, however, the Continental shopkeeper has excelled in recent years is in the attractiveness of the actual display of goods. The shop-window is often admirably framed, and the objects in it are equally well displayed. Excellent trade publications in France and Germany are devoted to shop-window dressing and to the art of advertisement, and the published material shows that there is growing up an appreciation of the value of a cultivated sense in all these matters, as well as a desire to exploit to the full the technical resources of lighting and the possibilities of new materials.

There is, however, a growing tendency to confuse the issue, and so to elaborate the shop that the architectural treatment of the surround becomes an element of competition. The desire for a wealth of interest, for purposes of réclame, defeats its own ends, and attention is sometimes so attracted to the ingenuities of the setting that the value of a carefully arranged display is lost.

This is a danger which is being more than fringed by the designers of some of the recent shops in Holland which we illustrate. We find, in some of them, that the emphasis of a notion of form predominates, in others that this same emphasis has been utilised to force the function of the shop idea upon the spectator. In the first case there results a competition in purposes, in the second the designer is single-hearted in the expression of his intentions.

In this latter category are two of the most original and yet characteristically Dutch interpretations of the shop-front problem to be seen in Amsterdam, the work of that clever architect de Klerk, whose untimely death deprived modern architecture of one of its most stimulating and virile exponents.

Both of these shops are on the outskirts of Amsterdam, incorporated as part of a scheme of workmen's dwellings. They would naturally be of simple character, but in spite of limitations they have achieved a high degree of success, both from the point of view of their designation—respectively a provision merchant's and a wine shop—and as essays in architectural form.

These two shops, being pendants in a general scheme, follow the same order of idea; a great sweep of bowed plate glass, an attic of brickwork which reveals itself by its pattern as a supported covering surface, and a double girdle of strong horizontal bars which act as fenders for the glass.

The interiors of these shops are admirably lit. They are clear and gay and pleasant, and plate glass here appears under sympathetic treatment as an element of attractive possibilities. These fronts have, in their modern way, as quaint an element of attractiveness as have our own late 18th-century bow-fronts, with their deep-pointed glazing and their reeded surrounds. As shop-fronts they are successful, as architecture they are delightful. But this is a theme of form which by no means everyone is competent to handle.

Very typical of a new note in Amsterdam shops is a haberdasher's shop (Fig. 3), in which the window arrangements, ingenious though they be, are overweighted by the decorative adjuncts. The motive in itself is interesting, that of a free void in which the show-cases are set as light independent elements; but the divisions are unfortunate in height, the horizontal glass lighting trunks above the larger case are overemphasised, the designer has been in trouble over his awning, and the lettering is devoid of character.

Suffering from a like over-elaboration is the carpet

(*Continued on page* 986.)

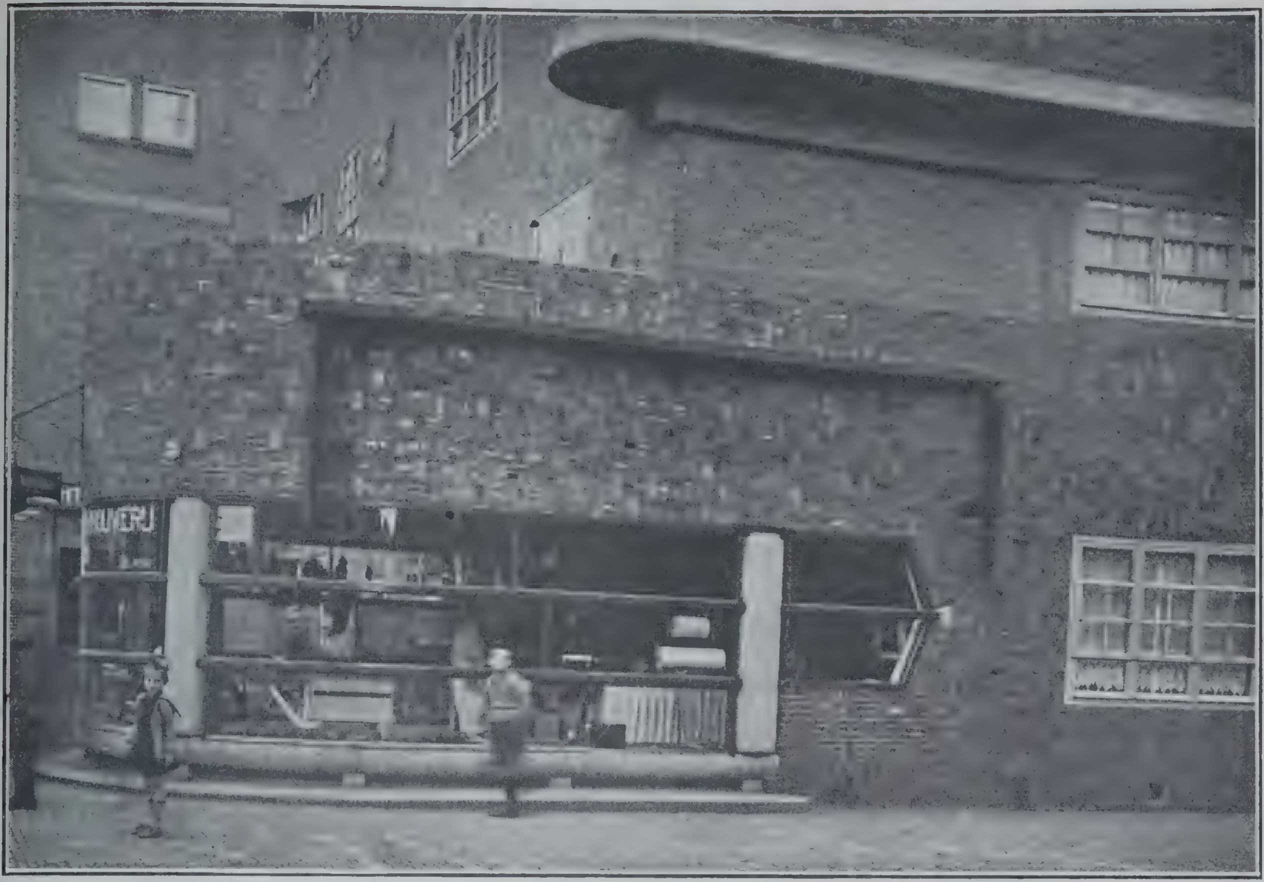


Fig. 1.—A PROVISION MERCHANT'S SHOP IN AMSTERDAM IN THE NEW HOUSING QUARTER.

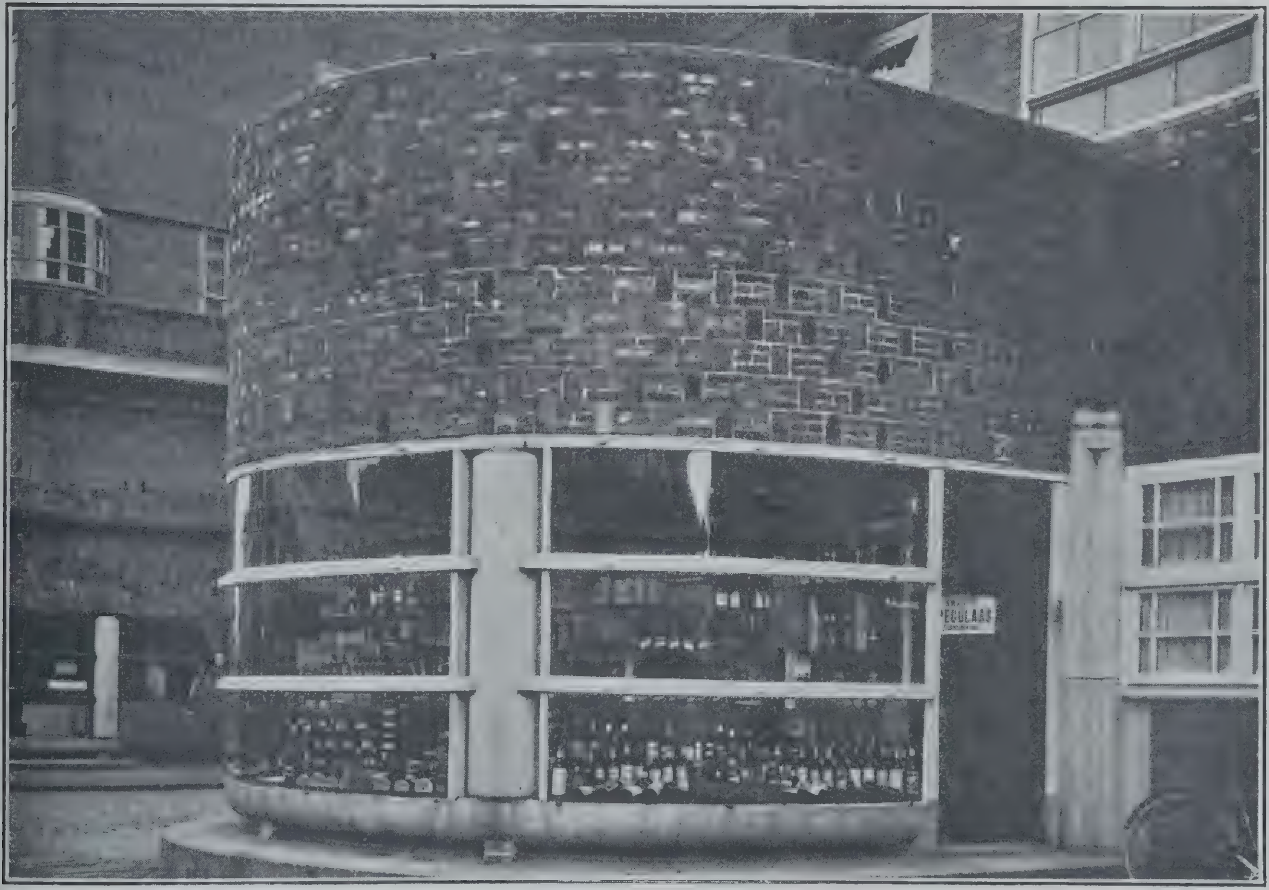


Fig. 2.—PENDANT TO THE PROVISION MERCHANT'S IS THIS WINE SHOP, SIMILAR IN TREATMENT.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Damp Dwellings

At the R.I.B.A. last week, two papers were read on the subject of Damp Dwellings, from which we give the following excerpts

The Medical Aspect

By Reginald Miller, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Senior Physician to Out-Patients, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Physician to Paddington Green Children's Hospitals, etc.

In the investigations which I have been directing for the last three years from the Paddington Green Children's Hospital, we have taken as our standard what appears as damp to an ordinary educated person not specially trained in sanitation. Thus we have judged chiefly by visible signs of damp on walls and ceilings, but also by rotting oilcloth, mildew on unused articles, and damp in clothes in cupboards. We have done our best to distinguish temporary damp from persistent damp, but it must be remembered that damp which is temporary in a rich man's house is usually persistent in the case of the poor.

The ill-effects of damp in houses cannot be altogether satisfactorily differentiated from similar effects produced by other factors with which damp is often associated. Chief of them is undoubtedly cold; but there also have to be considered dampness of site and atmosphere, lack of sunshine, ill-ventilation, poverty, lack of cleanliness, and possibly underfeeding. Of the accompaniments of poverty, the one least closely associated with damp appears to be overcrowding.

In producing harmful effects, the closest associate of damp is *cold,* as is shown by the fact that the diseases to which we think damp predisposes are those of cold climates and cold seasons of the year.

Again, closely connected with damp in houses must be dampness of site and of atmosphere. The condition of the house is of more importance than that of its site. Damp houses are, of course, likely to be numerous where the site on which they are built is damp, but I believe that it is healthier to live in a dry house on a damp site than in a damp house on a dry site.

I pass now to consider some of the diseases, or groups of diseases, in whose production we think that damp rooms play a part. Here I must lay emphasis on the fact that we regard damp as only one factor in the production of these maladies.

1. *Catarrhal Diseases of Children and Young Subjects.*—The first group of diseases which we are inclined to attribute in part to damp in houses is that of the respiratory catarrhs, especially of young subjects, that is to say, colds in the head, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, or even broncho-pneumonia. These are, of course, microbic diseases, but it is thought that a combination of damp and cold does have a real influence in determining their onset, presumably by lowering the patient's resistance to infection, either locally or generally, temporarily or persistently.

To take the chief example: the child who gets repeated colds with sore throats is more than likely to develop in time a persistent infection of the tonsils, a condition which we term " chronic tonsillar sepsis." Now, this is to us a very important and undesirable condition, for it stands in close relationship to the rheumatic diseases, and to some diseases of the heart and ears, and in more distant association with many other ailments, even including asthma and tuberculosis.

2. *Chronic Rheumatic Diseases.*—I consider next another group of diseases, for which this country has an unenviable notoriety, namely, the chronic " rheumatic " diseases. This group contains such disorders as lumbago and other forms of muscular " rheumatism," neuritis of various types, and chronic and crippling diseases of joints. These are probably partly microbic and partly toxic in origin, but there is certainly a tradition held in the medical profession, and perhaps even more strongly amongst the laity, that damp houses have an influence here, tending to originate, to prolong, and exacerbate attacks.

3. *Acute Rheumatism of Children and Young Subjects.*—The third and last disease which I wish to mention is acute rheumatism, the infection popularly known as " rheumatic fever." This microbic disease particularly affects children and young people, and for this reason it is sometimes called " juvenile rheumatism." This I will call it to-night, as it will serve to differentiate it in your minds from the chronic " rheumatism " of older people, of which I have just spoken. It is of great importance that you should realise that for our purpose to-night these two conditions, in spite of their similarity in name, are entirely different diseases.

The great importance of juvenile rheumatism lies in the fact that the microbe of this disease has the power of damaging the heart, thus producing incurable heart disease, usually of the sort known as " valvular disease." And this it does very frequently in young subjects: it is the one great cause of acquired permanent heart disease in children and people up to thirty-five years old. Further, these patients die of this heart disease which they acquire early in life. It is seldom that they die at once, but nevertheless, after the lapse of ten, twenty, thirty or even forty years, they die of this same heart trouble, and they die prematurely.

Damp.—What, then, have damp houses to do with this disease? We think they play a considerable part in producing it and in making it, once established, more intractable, more likely, that is, to produce heart disease, and heart disease of a severe grade. I wish to give some of the results of our investigations to enable you to judge of the worth of our evidence, and to afford me the opportunity of putting some first-hand information on the subject of damp houses before you.

Our proofs that living in damp houses predisposes to juvenile rheumatism and to heart disease are as follows:—

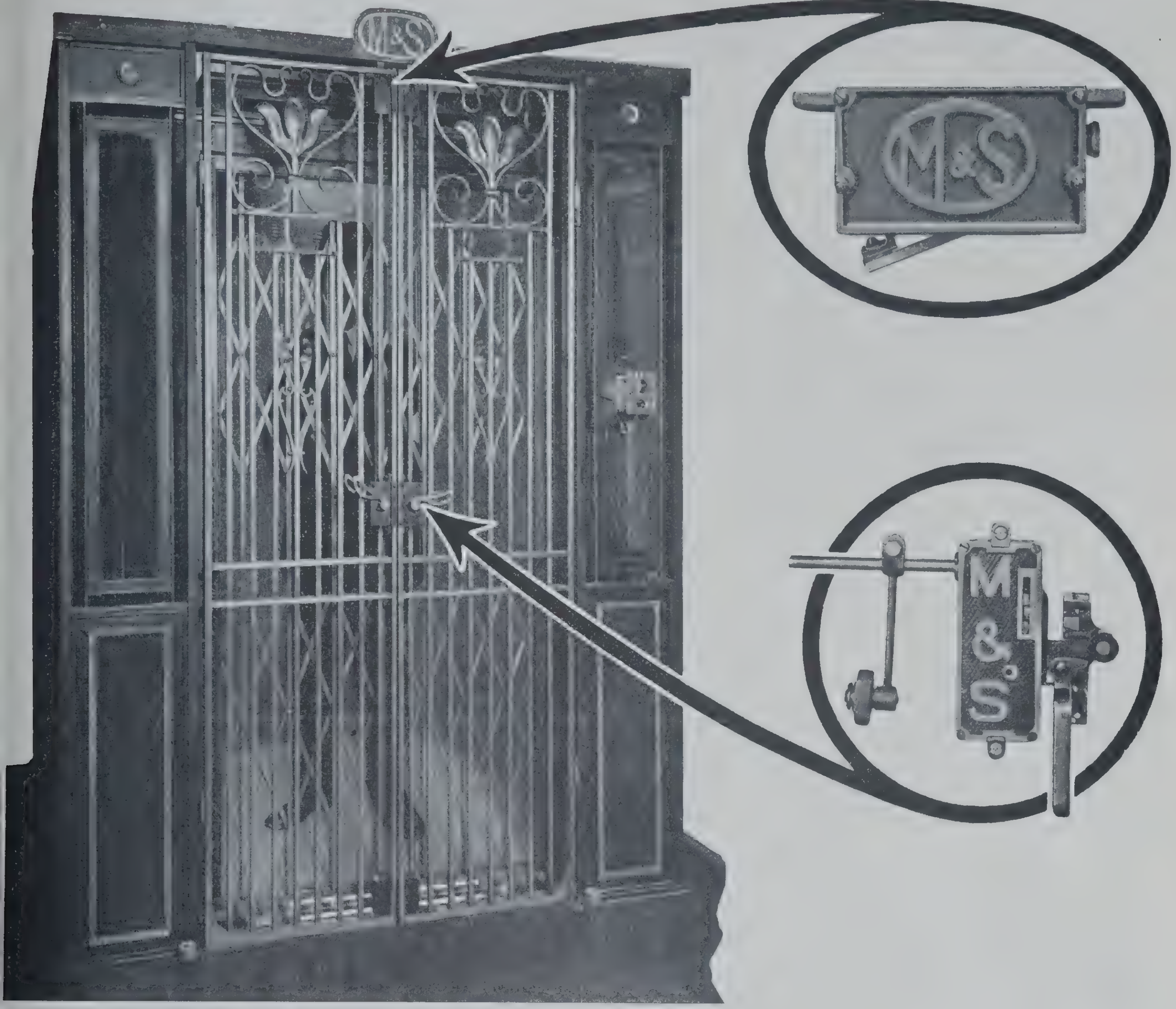
1. The germ of the disease attacks children through the tonsils, especially through chronic septic tonsils; so that there is no difficulty in understanding in what way damp might act, were it proved that it had the power.

2. The disease is commonest in cold, damp countries like our own, and in them its prevalence increases in the cold, damp months of the year.

3. The disease is much commoner in industrial towns than in rural districts, and is almost entirely confined to the poorer classes. These facts seem to prove that the environment of the patient is an extremely important factor in the production of juvenile rheumatism.

4. When we examine this environment to see what is the rheumatic factor, we find another interesting point, namely, that although the disease is one of the poor, it is in them least common in the very poorest. Hence we may conclude that destitution, squalor, and overcrowding are not the special factors concerned. And here I ought to say that juvenile rheumatism is not an infectious disease: that is, it does not spread from case to case.

5. Then comes an important piece of evidence



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published in the Medical Research Council's report. This showed that in the large Poor Law Residential Schools, the disease was almost unknown, although the thousands of children in these schools came from the poorer classes in London. Now, in that overcrowding, squalor, destitution and such like do not seem particularly to produce juvenile rheumatism, it is not easy to see what factor in these children's lives has been altered to produce this great change for the better unless it is their house, its site or condition.

6. Taking first the sites of the homes of rheumatic children, it is found that they tend to be in low-lying areas and to follow water-courses.

7. When we come to examine the houses of rheumatic children in West London, Bath, Bristol, and Birmingham, we found the same thing everywhere, namely, that they were inclined to be damp. We found, averaging all cases, that in no less than 62 per cent. of instances the children were, when first attacked by rheumatism, living in obviously damp rooms. Recently I have been through 150 new cases in West London, and the proportion living in damp rooms has come out very nearly the same, namely, 58 per cent. Further, I have found that, taking a series of families which contained no rheumatic children, the proportion living in damp rooms dropped to 30 per cent.—surely a significant difference.

8. There is only one other point: is it the dampness of the site or of the house that matters? Of course, the two must tend to go together, but I think the condition of the house itself is the more important. Several facts suggest this. It is, for instance, easy to find rheumatic and non-rheumatic areas very closely adjacent to each other. In Eton town I am told there is plenty of juvenile rheumatism: in Eton College and the two other big schools in the neighbourhood, there is virtually none. The sites are not dissimilar: the characters of the buildings are very much so. In Paddington, we found that the middle floors of the houses were less damp than the others, and that they provided the fewest cases of rheumatism. This seems to show that the site itself is not all-important, and also suggests that the chief causes of damp are to be found in faulty construction and dilapidation rather than merely lack of ventilation for domestic damp of cooking and laundry. Again, Dr. V. Coates, of Bath, tells me that in Holland, where damp sites must abound, there is comparatively little juvenile rheumatism. The houses here are kept well heated and therefore dry.

It was on such evidence as this that the Committee of the British Medical Association stated that they were impressed by the importance of damp dwellings in the production of rheumatism and heart disease in children.

The Constructional Aspect

By J. Ernest Franck, F.R.I.B.A.

Dr. Reginald Miller has very wisely given no definition of damp: this must vary, because the comparative humidity of the atmosphere depends on the temperature. He has, however, said that he has in mind cold damp.

First, let us consider these principles in relation to site.

There is no doubt a soil which naturally drains the surface water is a more suitable site for building than one which will retain the water or retard its percolation.

The question of soil and its natural drainage has not received consideration in the developments of many cities, or part of cities, and Dr. Reginald Miller gives us particular instances.

It can be shown that where the surface water is not easily drained away, such as a clay soil, there is a greater condensation of moisture, not only in the air but on the walls of buildings—hence a cooler atmosphere, colder buildings, and further, a less pure air.

In building houses on such sites, special precautions should be taken to avoid the damp ground air penetrating the ground floor, and the colour of the external facing material carefully considered.

If we consider this question of cold damp in relation to the cantaining surfaces of a room, it can be ascertained that a wall which is damp has a much greater thermal conductivity than a dry wall, hence the reason for speaking of a cold damp.

Again, a dry wall absorbs and gives off radiant heat better than a damp wall.

In order, therefore, to keep the same temperature in a damp room as in a dry room, there must be a greater consumption of fuel. When the amount of fuel available for consumption is restricted, the natural inclination is to close up as many apertures as possible and stop the circulation of air.

This will happen more particularly in the case of the manual worker, as he seeks for and requires a warm room after he comes in at night. This is because of the great expenditure of energy by day.

Now the first essential in living room or workshop is a free circulation of air, which in a humid climate such as ours tends to remove excess of moisture and therefore allows a more even cooling of the body and easier respiration.

If these conditions are present, the breathing is slower and deep, hence better health, but damp surfaces mean that while more heat is absorbed the natural ventilation of the material is restricted, and the human tendency in its endeavour to obtain warmth is to further restrict ventilation and help to bring about, from loss of appetite, both underfeeding and improper feeding.

It will therefore be seen that damp is one of the initial causes of much ill-health.

Damp, whether temporary or permanent, in a building may result from one or more defects of a combination of two or more defects which alone might not cause damp to such a degree as to be noticeable.

The site may be badly chosen with respect to natural drainage, or where there is no alternative but to build in a damp situation no effective precautions are taken to either drain the site or to introduce a non-conductive layer between soil and ground floor.

Or, again, no effective method is adopted of removing as far as possible from the foundations the rain water which falls on the structure.

The building should have an effective damp course in the walls and an effective damp resisting covering under the building.

The walls and roof of the structure must resist the weather and be designed to withstand the most intensive or penetrating rain in the locality in which the building is situated; this means that whilst dryness of building should be uniform, that the intensiveness of the measures to effect that result will differ in various localities.

Your attention is drawn to the importance of each dwelling receiving as much sunlight as possible, and the insistence of free currents of air, both in and around the building.

Let me give two generalisations:

Light is the most universal and potent natural germicide and purifier.

The drying and cooling effect of wind is enormous, and the air is practically never still out of doors in the open country.

These requisitions are not only met by restricting the number of houses per acre, but require a proper distribution of the houses so as to ensure that no pockets of still air are retained about the dwellings. Hence the necessity for town planning and a proper distribution of the buildings.

It likewise entails that the house or building is planned internally to effect a similar purpose, as even with a structure adequate to resist damp, bad disposition of its parts may not give effective ventilation.

The house should be built and finished so that whilst resisting the weather it retains the requisite degree of warmth.

This entails a selection of material, and as brick has a lower conductivity than any concrete, more particularly those made with ballast, or any stone aggregate, there is no doubt that the traditional methods of building have, up to the present, proved superior to all alternative methods of construction.

It also means that the material selected should have, consistent with strength, a relative high porosity which allows a deeper penetration of air currents that is a quicker drying structure.

By applying the principles previously enunciated it follows that thatching or tiling for roofs is preferable to slating, and that relatively porous lime plasters are superior to hard and close texture wall coverings.

Precautions must be taken to prevent the penetration of the weather through roofs. Simplification of the roof plan is the first consideration, many meretricious features only detract from the weather resisting qualities of a roof.

It must be remembered that the greater number of residential dwellings, either houses or flats, are not built under the supervision of an architect, and the majority of houses are not built from architect's designs.

In most instances, the development of our cities and towns has been without architectural plan or design; very often not only haphazard but contrary to the best interests of the community.

Legal Notes

Surveyor's Claim against Brewers

An important point, as to whether a semi-qualified surveyor was entitled to three months' notice, was decided by Judge Cluer in the Whitechapel County Court, on Friday, December 16. The plaintiff in the action was Charles William Ernest Remnant, of 14 Hillcote Avenue, Norbury, Kent, described as a surveyor, and he sued Messrs. Hoare & Co., Ltd., of Red Lion Brewery, St. Katherine's Way, E., to recover £57, two months' salary in lieu of notice.

Mr. H. Whitmee appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. E. Rowe, barrister, appeared for the defence.

In opening the case, counsel said that the question was whether it was reasonable for the plaintiff to receive three months' salary in lieu of notice, instead of the one month he had received. The plaintiff was employed at £350 a year, and expenses, on the surveying staff of the defendants. He had formerly been employed by the City of London Brewery at the same salary, but on the defendants taking over their property, he was transferred to the defendants.

The plaintiff, in his evidence, said he had passed the Intermediate Examination of the Surveyors' Institute, and was sitting for his final examination in March. He was employed by the City of London Brewery for four years, and Mr. Card was his senior, he acting as his deputy on occasions. Both were transferred to Hoares, but they only concerned themselves with the property formerly in the hands of the City of London Brewery.

He agreed, in cross-examination, that Mr. Jefferson was the head of the Surveying Department of the defendants. He agreed that he sometimes did some of Hoare's work when they were pressed, but he could not say that Mr. Card was under Mr. Jefferson. He had a right of access to the Board in the absence of Mr. Card, relating to matters of the City of London Brewery.

Mr. Card gave evidence and said he was employed by the City of London Brewery for forty-two years. He was not qualified, but was given three months' notice by the defendants when he left them at the same time as the plaintiff. The work of the plaintiff did not differ substantially with that of his, and in his absence the plaintiff did his work and took the responsibility.

Mr. John England Jefferson gave evidence for the defence, and said he was a fully qualified surveyor and head of the surveyors' department. The secretary of the company gave notice to the plaintiff, but he considered a month sufficient.

Judge Cluer said that the plaintiff was higher than a mere clerk, as he did go out surveying public-houses and had to report on them. His salary was high, but that was only because of the enormous profits that these gentlemen made. It appeared to him that there was some evidence necessary as to the custom in dealing with persons in the plaintiff's position.

Mr. Whitmee said the plaintiff was a semi-professional man and semi-disqualified, and was therefore entitled to more than one month's notice.

Judge Cluer said he considered the plaintiff was entitled to one month's notice in the absence of any proof of custom. Under the circumstances, there would be judgment for the defendants with costs.

New Forms for the Modern Shop Front

(*Continued from page* 982.)

shop (Fig. 4), the horizontal tiers of which produce long ranges of shadow which definitely detract from the interest of the window below. There are some good things in this design, its bold painting in orange, its gold lettering, its gay-striped orange blind, and the long ranges of coloured glass in the two tiers beneath the overhangs. This shop faces an open square, where its bold modelling becomes effective; but with its reminiscence of a railway carriage in profile it suggests a bureau for Wagon-Lits rather than a display room for caravan-borne carpets. Finally (Figs. 5 and 6) we have what is surely the most eccentric store in Amsterdam, a shoe shop which boasts an all-glass front, of coloured glass at that.

Between two great granite piers spans a deep metal-covered beam, and from it, like a suspended valance, hangs a series of great ribs of glass curving in over the shop entrance for all the world as if gathered in by some invisible force lurking within the depths of the interior. Below, like two transparent vases, stand show-cases which, big enough in themselves, produce by comparison an overwhelming effect of scale.

The idea is vigorous and impressive. The whole glass front is treated as a suspension, and with so light an element there is no sense of weakness or discomfort. The brown and red glass, glazed in lead, forms at night a huge and dully glowing lantern, a seeming reflection of the brilliant illumination of the entrance recess below.

It would, however, require a lighter touch to render this design entirely successful. As a scheme it is far more logical for its purpose than many a conventional store treatment, but it has suffered from a coarse touch in the detail, which brings the design down from the heights of a flight of imagination to the lower level of a clever commercial stunt. We imagine that this design will cause a shock to many right-minded people. But in all seriousness we cannot help feeling that it is the forerunner of a type of treatment which will be seen with increasing frequency in the near future, for behind its incongruities lies the basis of a fine idea.

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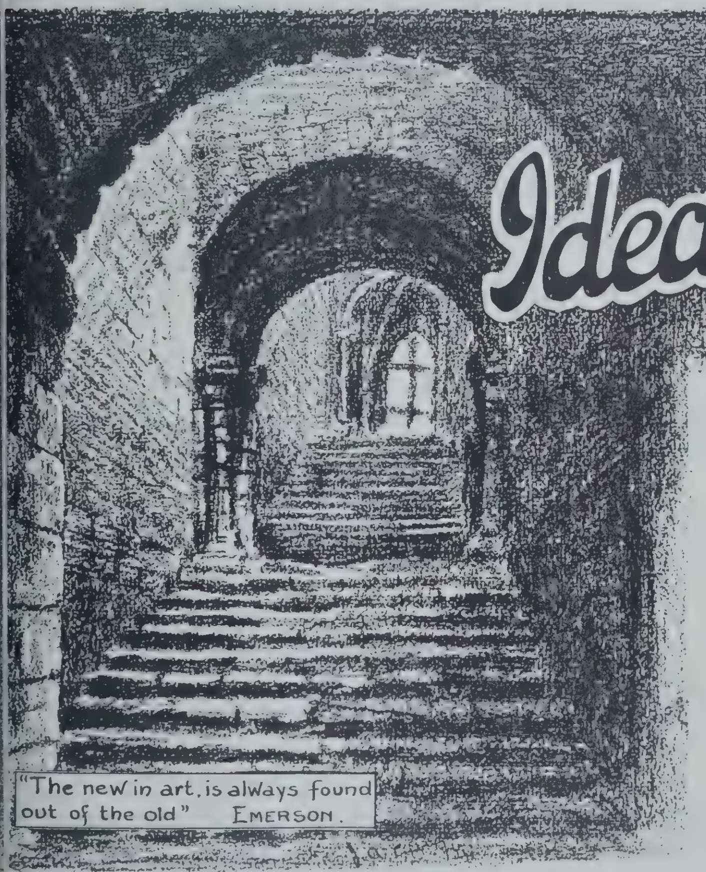
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BUILDING NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

Final Changes in Leasehold Bill

At last, the Landlord and Tenant Bill (or Leasehold Bill, as it is popularly known) has reached its final stages, after a long passage through Committee, and, at the end, a considerable overhauling by the House of Lords. The Upper House have made important amendments. One of the most interesting is the insertion of a provision that the improvements to be made on premises to which the Bill relates, shall not be of such a character as to destroy the amenities of a district. Attention was first called to this question by Earl Russell, who pointed out that, while an improvement might be suitable for particular premises, it might destroy the amenities of an old-world town or a pretty country village. The Government supported the principle of this amendment but, in case tenants should be put to extra expense by the intervention of other parties before Tribunals, they provided that the evidence as to unsuitability of an improvement must be brought forward only by a landlord or any superior landlord.

Among the other changes made in the Bill is a provision to the effect that a tenant shall not be allowed to benefit by any compensation for goodwill acquired in respect to premises occupied by him under the Rent Restriction Acts.

Originally, the Lords, at the instance of Lord Carson, struck out the clause which prohibits contracting out by landlords and tenants from the provisions of the Bill. This was done in defiance of the Government and resulted in a defeat for them. Eventually, the Lord Chancellor persuaded the Peers to reinsert the clause, but he added a proviso which met those who, like Lord Carson, were anxious that liberty of contract should not altogether be taken away from landlords and tenants in their transactions. This was to the effect that if a case for compensation of a tenant in respect to improvements came before the Tribunal, and it was found that there had been a contracting out agreement, as a result of which the applicant had received an adequate consideration, that fact was to be taken into account in the decision of the case.

Another amendment, which was inserted at the instance of the Government, provides that in the case of premises which would be pulled down at or shortly after the termination of a lease, no damages can be recovered by a landlord for breach of a covenant to put the premises in repair at the termination of the lease.

The most important amendment of all which has been made to the Bill in the House of Lords relates to the body which is to decide the applications which tenants bring for compensation. Originally, it was proposed that this power should be given to Tribunals of experts to be selected from a panel; but the lawyers in the Lords made serious objection to the Law Courts being passed over. Eventually, the Lord Chancellor proposed and obtained the consent of the Upper House to a compromise, which has now become a part of the measure. Every application by a tenant must now originate in the County Court, and it can only be transferred to the High Court if the two parties agree to this course, or if the High Court, on application being made to it, so directs. The result will be that only the most important cases, involving either large sums of money or some important principle, will go to the High Court.

All other cases, which will mean the vast majority, remain in the County Court, and each will be automatically referred to a referee to be selected by the County Court Judge. The referee will hear but will not decide the case; his report must be sent to the County Court Judge, who is empowered to make an immediate order, provided both parties agree to accept the report. In the event of objection, the County Court Judge is to give a decision, which will be subject to appeal, but only upon questions of law, to the Divisional Court, and not further unless by leave of that Court.

At the very end of the Session, which closed on the 22nd, it seemed as if Lords and Commons would come to loggerheads on the subject of exempting from the benefits of the Bill those tenants who occupy premises by virtue of the Rent Restriction Acts. The Lords' amendments excluding such tenants were promptly rejected by the Commons, and the Lords submitted to their defeat on this point, not without some murmuring. They had, on the whole, very little cause for complaint, as they were able to effect a great many amendments to the Bill, and the Commons agreed to practically all with the one exception mentioned. Then the Royal Assent was given and the Bill became an Act.

The House of Parliament

The repair of the Houses of Parliament, which is suspended while the Fine Arts Commission are considering the kind of stone which would be most suitable, was mentioned in the Commons by Sir William Davison. He suggested that, although the work of repair as a whole is now held up, the top of the central tower ought to be replaced at once. In its present truncated condition, he said, the tower is a serious disfigurement, and he proposed that Portland stone should be used to complete it.

Sir Vivian Henderson, who replied on behalf of the Office of Works, stated that the First Commissioner of Works agreed that the tower should be proceeded with "at an early stage," but it was impossible to proceed with the work until a stone had been selected. Portland stone, he pointed out, is entirely in contrast with the present stone, and he was by no means sure that the Fine Arts Commission would agree to its use. As to why the Commission had taken nearly two years to consider the question, the Government spokesman took refuge in the formula that it is much better to take what may be regarded as a long time than to make mistakes.

Housing Subsidy

Requests are still made to Mr. Chamberlain to resume the payment of the full housing subsidy, and he has again had to make it clear within the present week that it is out of his power to do so, as the Act stipulates reduction and its terms must be carried out. But, departing from his previous attitude, which was that of waiting to see whether the reduction of the subsidy would really bring down the cost of new houses, the Minister of Health has now stated definitely that it "has been followed by a considerable fall in the cost of houses. The policy of the Government is to bring about the total abolition of the subsidy, but we think that can best be done by stages."

The Lord Mayor formally opened the new additions of the City of London School for Boys, which have been erected from the designs of the City Architect at a cost of about £22,000. The new buildings comprise various laboratories for chemistry and physics to accommodate the new science side of the school; also four new classrooms, a large lecture room, new dining rooms and kitchens, and an armoury.

London Building Notes

Brixton.—For flats on the Freeman's School site for married quarters for the City Police. Architect, Mr. S. Perks, F.R.I.B.A., City surveyor, Guildhall, E.C. Contractors, Messrs. Cropley Bros., Ltd., Church Road, Epsom, £180,281.

Charing Cross Road.—Large business premises are to be built by Messrs. Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Pall Mall, S.W.1, and the steelwork will be by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4. The architect is Mr. W. H. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Gray's Inn Road.—A new maternity centre is to be built adjoining the present premises of the Royal Free Hospital. The hospital architects are Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Ham.—Mr. William Alexander, Fulwell Estate office, 64 Wellington Road, Hampton Hill, has prepared plans for a hall for the United Free Churches in Lock Road.

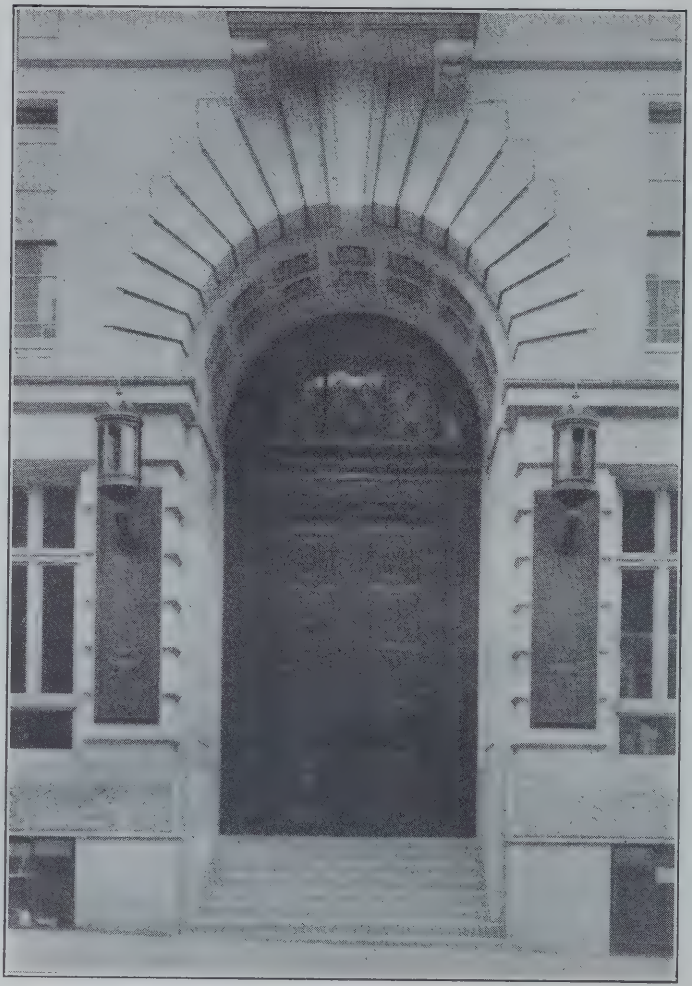
Hammersmith.—The L.C.C. E.C. are to build an elementary school for 400 children in Bryony Road and to extend the Trade School for Girls, at an estimated cost of £7,000. They are to adapt the disused industrial school in Goldsmith Street, Holborn, for purposes of an evening institute, at a cost of £2,600, and have prepared plans for a secondary school for 450 girls at Homestall Road, Peckham, at an estimated cost of £48,500. The chief architect to the L.C.C. is Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Westminster.

Hounslow.—The Heston and Isleworth E.C. are to build a new school south of the Great West Road. Plans will be prepared by Mr. J. G. Carey, architect, Council House.

Islington.—In connection with the proposals for modernising the cattle market and abattoir at Islington, the City of London Corporation propose the appointment of a deputation to visit modern markets and abattoirs. Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., is the City architect and surveyor.

Kensington.—Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd., High Street, are to build a large block of showrooms and offices in Ball Street. Plans by Mr. B. George, A.R.I.B.A., the company's architect.

Kensington.—Alterations are to be made to the "Dolphin" public-house. Plans by Mr. J. G. MacFarlane, surveyor to Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd.



SHIP CANAL HOUSE, MANCHESTER.
Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

In this design the architect tackles the interesting problem of how to make an entrance doorway of a large building look sufficiently important, when the situation of the façade makes it impossible to provide a portico. In this instance, as he could not project the entrance feature, he has recessed it in a barrel vault complete with decorative coffers. This latter feature, however, suggests a thickness of wall, which is too patently belied by the thin reveals of the adjacent windows. But the detail is scholarly and the architect has succeeded in his main object of giving a considerable degree of formal emphasis to the doorway.

Kew.—The "Blue Anchor" public-house in Kew Road is to be altered, for Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., Stag Brewery. Plans by Mr. G. MacFarlane, brewery surveyor.

Lambeth.—A branch National Provincial Bank is to be built at the junction of Westminster Bridge and York Road. Plans by the bank's architect, Mr. F. C. Palmer, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Mortimer Street.—Nos. 5-11 are to be converted into branch offices for the Midland Bank, Ltd. The bank's architects are Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austen Hall, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Plaistow.—Messrs. W. J. Maddison, Ltd., are building a new out-patients' department at the St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children. Plans by Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square.

Richmond.—A block of four shops, with residential flats above, is to be built in place of Talbot House. Plans by Mr. E. J. Partridge, F.R.I.B.A., Bank Chambers, George Street.

Southwark.—Church Army Housing, Ltd., 55 Bryanston Street, W.1, propose to build about 20 flats on the Southwark Chapel and burial ground, Hankey Place. The society's architects are Messrs. A. & J. Soutar, 8 King William Street, W.C.2.

St. John's Wood.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. J. Deane, Victoria Street, S.W., for a garage and petrol station.

Tottenham Street.—Messrs. E. T. Heron & Co., Ltd., are to rebuild part of their premises. The builder is Mr. F. E. Little, 569 High Road, Tottenham. Steelwork by Messrs. E. Webb & Co., 89 Charterhouse Street, E.C.1. The architects are Messrs. Matthews & Son, 72 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

Tufton Street.—For a public-house, for Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd. Plans by the company's own staff. Contractors: Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Pitfield Wharf, Waterloo Bridge, S.E. Steelwork: Messrs. The Fawcett Construction Co., Ltd., 65 Victoria Street, S.W. Asphalt: Messrs. The Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Oxford Street, W.

Twickenham.—For a block of flats with shops on the Richmond House Estate, in King Street and Wharf Lane. Plans by Messrs. D. Morris & Son, 57 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Twickenham.—Premises in Kings Street are to be converted into a store for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd. Plans by the company's architects.

West Norwood.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Clifford Aish, 22 Bedford Street, W.C.2, for a cinema in Broadway.

White Street.—Adjacent premises to the City of London College are to be extensively altered to provide additional accommodation to the College, at a cost of £10,000. The architect is Mr. F. S. Hammond, L.R.I.B.A., Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.2.

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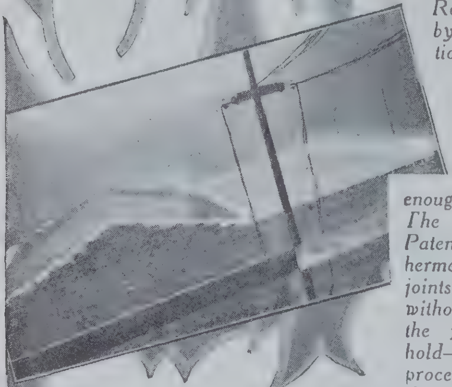

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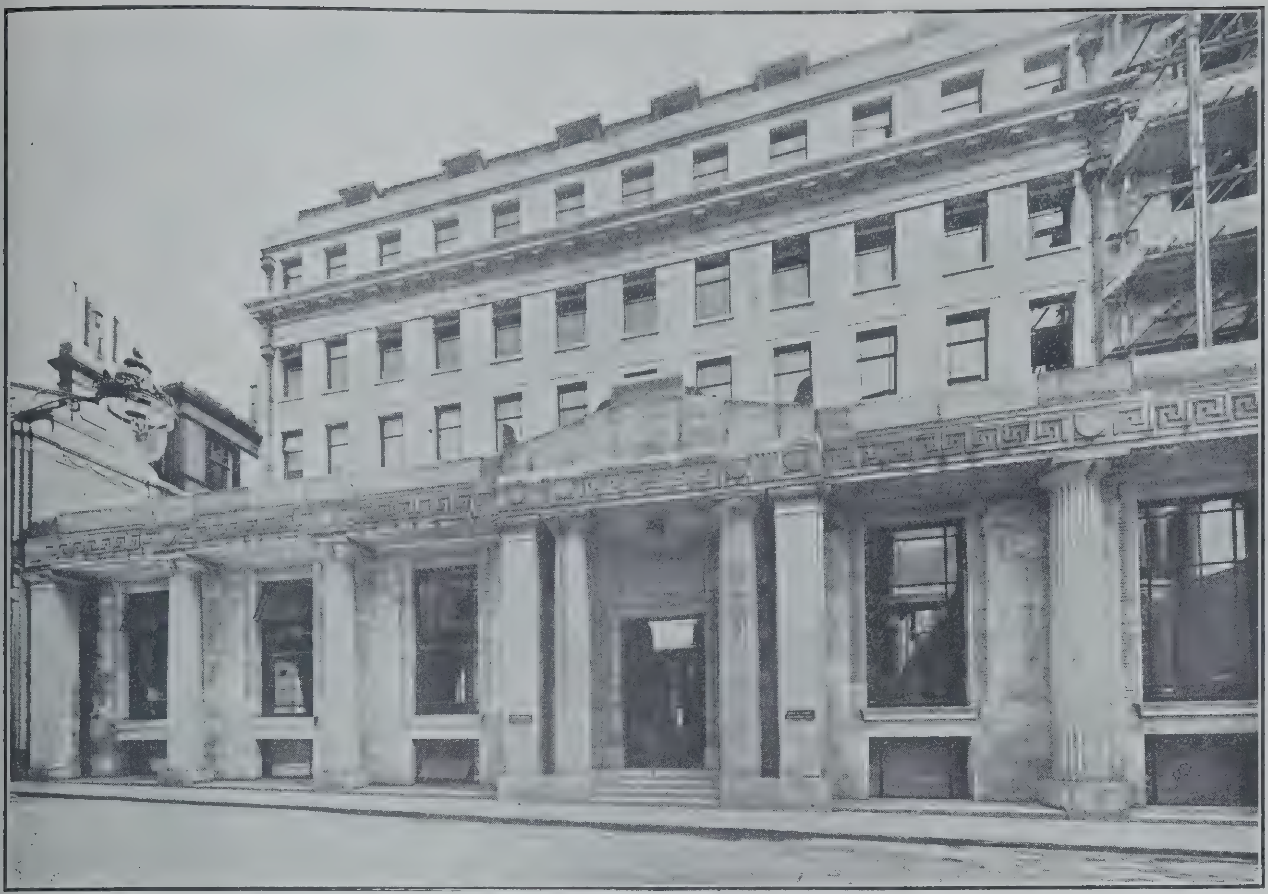

BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD., TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.2.
MESSRS. JOSEPH, Architects.

Special interest attaches to this bank building in that it is situated in a very narrow street and consequently the upper storeys required to be set back. Yet the bank has gained in expressiveness through obedience to this condition, for the ground floor storey with its stately Doric columns has more architectural dignity than it could have had if surmounted by rows of small rectangular windows. And this arrangement has the additional advantage of making possible top lighting for the actual banking hall. The detail shows originality in the treatment of the architrave, which is decorated with a key pattern.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ALPERTON.—The Middlesex County School is being enlarged at a cost of £25,527. Plans by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., 87/91 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

BIERLEY.—The Bradford city architect has prepared plans for a nursery school, at an estimated cost of £2,500.

BIRCHLEY BARTON.—Plans for a bungalow are being prepared by Mr. Charles Goater, Wiltshire Limes Chambers, Silver Street, Trowbridge.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Holt Brewery Co., Ltd., of Holt Street, Birmingham, are to erect a new public-house at the corner of Chin Brook Road and Trittiford Road. No plans have yet been prepared.

BOLTON.—Messrs. Barlow & Jones, Ltd., are to erect new weaving and winding premises at their mill. Plans by Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Silverwell Street.

BRADFORD.—For the rebuilding of the Bradford Royal Infirmary to plans by Mr. Eric Morley, F.R.I.B.A., 269 Swan Arcade. The contractors are Messrs. Alfred Robinson, of Bradford.

BRANSLEY.—The Office of Works are to build a post office at the corner of Regent Street and Church Street. Plans by the architect's department, Storey's Gate, Westminster, under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

BRIDGETOWN.—A new school is to be built for the Cannock E.C.

BRIGHTON.—The Corporation have appointed Messrs. T. Garrett & Son to prepare plans for buildings in Western Road, for Messrs. Johnson Bros. (Brighton), Ltd., at an estimated cost of £18,000.

BRIGHTON.—The borough engineer is to proceed with the lay-out of the depot site at Black Rock, at an estimated cost of £2,000.

BRISTOL.—An employment exchange is to be built in Victoria Street. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

BUXTON.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Charles Flint, architect, 5 The Quadrant, for extensions to the Buxton District Hospital.

CHESTERFIELD.—For a church in Derby Road. Plans by Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, architects, 12 Saltergate.

EALING.—The following plans have been passed by the T.C.: Alterations and extensions, 9 North Common Road, for Mr. A. G. Alexander, architect, 14 Devonshire Terrace; bungalow, Alwyne Road, for Mr. Raymond J. Ward, architect, 120 Oaklands Road; extensions to Autotype Works, Brownlow Road, for Messrs. Hall-Jones & Dewhurst, architects, 14 Haven Green; two houses, Kent Gardens, for Messrs. Tyler & Tyler, 51 The Mall; seven houses, Cardiff Road, for Mr. H. A. Steel, architect, 289a Northfield Avenue; five shops, Greenford Road, for Mr. C. F. Kimber, architect; seven shops, Ruislip Road, and 54 houses, Queen's Avenue, for Mr. H. S. Bostock, architect, Broadway Chambers, Southall, Middlesex.

ECCLESFIELD.—Improvements are to be made to the schools of the Parish Church, at an estimated cost of £2,700. Plans by Mr. T. Henson Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Mazda Buildings, Camp Lane, Sheffield.

EPSOM.—The Manor Asylum is to be extended to plans by the L.C.C.

(*Continued on page* 992)

Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BRISTOL. — January 7. — For builders' and plumbers' work (separate tenders) for a junior mixed council school at Knowle Park. Particulars, the architects, Messrs. W. V. Gough & Son, 24 Bridge Street. Deposit £2 2s.

BUXTON.—January 3.—For a new block at Buxton College. Particulars, Mr. George H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

DOLLIS HILL.—January 4.—For a laboratory at the Post Office Research Station. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LIVERPOOL.—January 11.—For various lots of 50 or more brick houses on various estates. Particulars, The Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street. Deposit £1 1s.

MORTONHAMPSTEAD.—January 3.—For 28 houses in four blocks of six, and one block of four. Particulars, Mr. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., 11 Union Street, Newton Abbot.

NORTH SHIELDS.—January 5.—For the new Collingwood Council School on the Balkwell Estate. Particulars, Messrs. F. R. H. Haswell & Son, architects, 77 Tyne Street. Deposit £3 3s.

PEMBROKE.—January 3.—For a branch post office. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1.

PORTSMOUTH.—January 10.—For extensions to the Boys' Secondary School, Victoria North Road. Particulars, Mr. A. J. Sharp, Education Department, Guildhall. Deposit £1 1s.

SNOWSHILL (WINCHCOMBE).—December 31.—For repairs to council houses. Particulars, Messrs. L. W. Barnard & Partners, architects, 14 Promenade, Cheltenham.

STAFFORD.—January 5.—For 16 parlour houses on the Stone Road Estate, for the T.C. Particulars, Mr. W. Plant, A.M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer, Borough Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

WALSALL.—For a new casualty department at the General Hospital. Particulars, Messrs. Jeffries & Shipley, architects, Kingscourt Buildings. Deposit £1 1s.

WATH-UPON-DEANE (YORKS.).—Whole or separate tenders for a secondary school. Particulars, Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WELWYN.—January 16.—For an elementary school. Particulars, the county architect, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Prescott, Hatfield. Deposit £1 1s.

Building Tenders

BIRMINGHAM.—The E.C. recommend the following tenders: Messrs. B. Whitehouse & Sons, £26,299, for the senior departments of the new Hartfield Crescent School; Messrs. Geo. Webb & Son, Ltd., Soho Hill, for a council school and caretaker's house at Dolphin Lane, Acock's Green, £12,750. The architects are Mr. Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, for the former school, and Mr. E. F. Reynolds, F.R.I.B.A., 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham, for the Dolphin Lane School.

HARLINGTON. — The Middlesex C.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. W. S. Try, of Cowley, for a primary school. Plans by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., county architect.

SEACOMBE.—The following contracts have been placed for the rebuilding of the factory of the Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co.:— Messrs. J. Partington, Ltd., Manchester, builders; Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester, steelwork; Messrs. W. E. F. Roofing Co., Trafford Park, Manchester, asphalting. Plans by Messrs. Potts & Hennings, Manchester.

SHEFFIELD.—For the works required to be done in connection with the erection of a new garage and extension, etc., at the Lodge Moor Hospital. Plans prepared by the city architect, Mr. W. George Davies, F.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Sheffield. Contractors, Messrs. T. Roper & Sons, Ltd., Mowbray Street.

SHENLEY.—Middlesex C.C. recommend the tenders, £8,105, of Messrs. C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., of St. Albans, for extensions at the Shenley Mental Colony; and the tender of £6,470, submitted by Messrs. Cox & Sons, Ltd., Maidenhead, for alterations and additions at Cranfurd College, Maidenhead.

SMETHWICK.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Housing, Ltd., Blackheath, near Birmingham, for 106 houses on the Slatch House Estate, at £39,200. Plans by Mr. Roland Fletcher, A.M.Inst.C.E., borough surveyor.

STOCKPORT. — The Stockport Board of Guardians are proposing to erect a new steward's house adjoining the Stepping Hill Institution. Architects, Messrs. P. Peirce & Son, L.R.I.B.A., 30 St. Petersgate. Contractor, Mr. J. Foulkes, Offerton Lane.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. — The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. C. Cornes & Son, of Hanley, £13,802, for 28 parlour houses at Etruria Vale.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. — The National Farmers' Union Mutual Assurance Society have accepted the contract of Mr. H. Tarleton, of Redditch (Worcs.), for a new block of offices. Plans by Mr. F. W. B. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

WARRINGTON.—For 32 houses, type B3, on the Bewsey Estate. Architect, Mr. A. M. Kerr, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall. Builder, Mr. J. Heatham, Manchester Road.

WILLINGHAM.—Alterations are being carried out to the Parish Church. The contractors are Messrs. J. Thompson & Son, 43 Wood Street, Peterborough.

WOKING.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of The Guildford Guild of Builders, £7,545, for eight pairs of houses in Courtenay Road.

WORCESTER.—The contract of Messrs. A. H. Guest, Ltd., £9,997, has been provisionally accepted for a new nurses' home. Plans by Messrs. Yeates & Jones, architects.

YORK.—For extensions to the Nunthorpe Secondary School. The contractors are Messrs. H. E. Turner & Son, St. Nicholas Terrace, £4,839.

Trade Notes

The new Khartoum Bridge, Sudan, which is to be opened by the Governor-General on the 18th of next month, has a road surface of Lithocrete, a material specially manufactured by the Limmer and Trinidad Lake asphalt Co., Ltd., to meet the local climatic conditions. The material was made in England and laid by the company's men sent out for the purpose, using asphalt machinery also manufactured in this country.

Acoustics is a subject very much to the fore at the present time, and architects are naturally interested, not only in the scientific investigations which are being made to determine the lines on which buildings can be designed to give a good acoustical effect, but also in the practical means available to their hand for ensuring satisfactory results. One of the frequent causes of defective acoustics is excessive reverberation, due to defects either in the shape of the hall or in the nature of the wall surfaces. In either case sounds are not rapidly absorbed, so that one sound continues to echo or reverberate so as to impinge on the following one. For a sound absorbent on walls, "Cabot's Quilt," manufactured by the May Construction Co., Ltd., 44 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, is well known; it has been used in the lecture hall of the R.I.B.A. at Conduit Street. The firm are also the sole licensees for the Patent Acoustical Plaster of the Building Research Board; and have issued a booklet about these products and their application in recently erected buildings.

Stanton is a well-known name to engineers responsible for water and sewerage undertakings, and the Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham, are producing the Stanton Delavand Spun Iron pipes in internal diameters ranging from 4 to 16 inches, and a length of 12 feet, some of these pipes being concrete-lined; also the usual cast-iron pipes in diameters from 1½ to 36 inches. Now that iron pipes are being increasingly used for first-class house drainage work, especially in towns, these products will be of interest to architects. The Stanton Co. is also specialising in the Stanton Hume Concrete pipes, both plain and reinforced, and we have received the lists for the present month (December) of stocks of all three varieties of pipe, from which immediate delivery can be made, subject to being unsold upon receipt of order.

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The London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.
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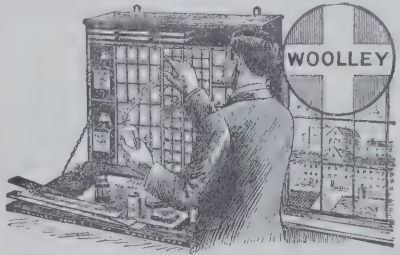

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Made in 12 Artistic Metallic Colours, dries hard in half an hour, stands heat, will not tarnish, can be washed.
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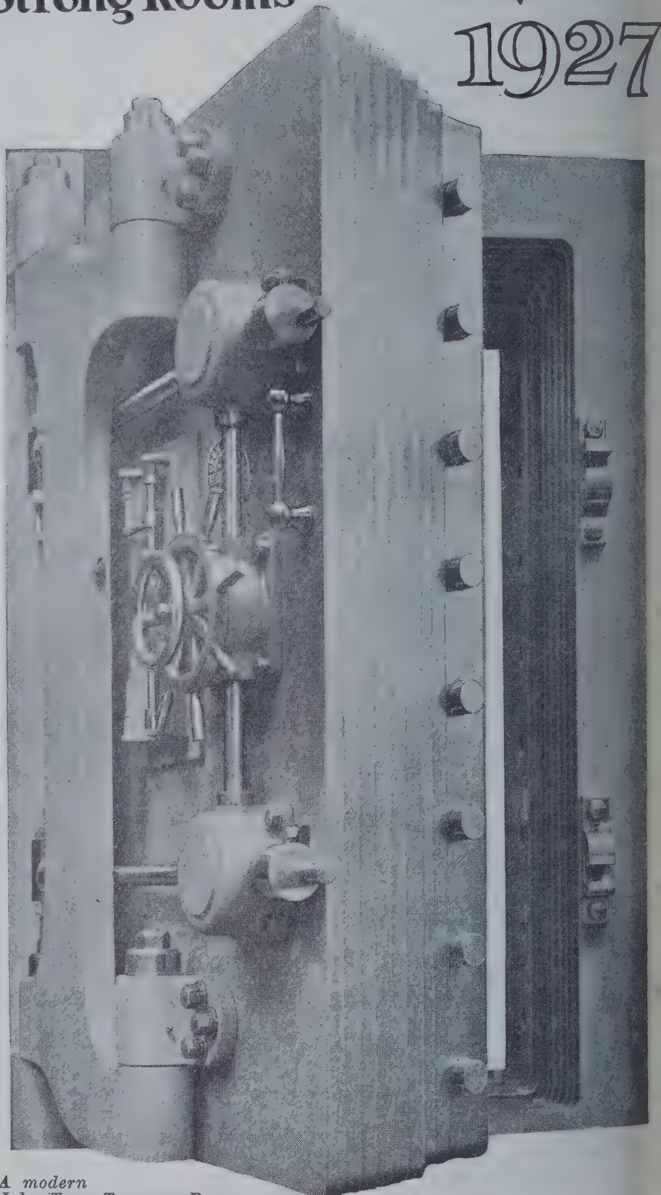

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/–	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
¼-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/–	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/–	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	**50/9**	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	**53/6**	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/–	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/–	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/–	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/–	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/–	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/–	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/–	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/–	Ditto
Breeze Fixing Bricks	80/–	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/–	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—		4in.	6in.	9in.		In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes		10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends		2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions		3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto	
Gullies—		6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern		6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid		1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid		2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets		1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets		2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.					
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	—	ditto	

	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
IRON—			
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/–	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/–	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/–	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	£12 0 0	Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/4	4/10½	6/–	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/–	31/–	34/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/–	24/–	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/– cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	17/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	15/–	
Ditto	American	14/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	$\frac{3}{16}$in.			¼in.			⅜in.			½in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	Per Cwt. delivered to job
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/–	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/–	

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3
Tees (each)	1/–	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63¾%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/6¾	1/9¼	2/1¼	2/6	2/10½	4/7¼
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8¾	1/11¼	2/3¼	2/8	3/0½	4/10¾
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0¼	1/2	1/6½	1/8¾	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0¼	1/2	1/5¼	1/8¾	2/0¾	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5¼	1/7¾	1/11	2/4¾	2/7¼	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11¾	2/6	4/3¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7¾	1/10	2/2	2/8¼	3/2¾	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0¼	4/10¼
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0¾	1/2	1/3	1/6¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2¼	1/3½	1/4½	1/8¾
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0¼	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11¾
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	**1/0¾**	**1/0¾**	**1/2**	**1/6¼**
Stop ends do	—	—	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**3*d.***	**4½*d.***

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	112/–	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/–	Ditto
Ditto white	115/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	31/-	31/6	34/6

IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0¼	3/2¾	3/6	3/10¾
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2¼	3/4¾	3/8	4/0¾
Bends	each	1/9¼	1/11½	2/1¾	2/8¼	3/0¼
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11¾	4/6¾	5/1¾
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/-	—	—

	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3⅜*d.*	5*d.*	5⅞*d.*	8¾*d.*	3¾*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½*d*
Ground ..	4⅜*d.*	6¼*d.*	7⅞*d.*	10⅞*d.*	5¾*d.*	7½*d.*	9¼*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7⅜*d.*	10⅝*d.*	1/1⅜	1/5	8½*d.*	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7⅞*d.*	9⅞*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.	White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7¾*d.*	10½*d.*

	⅛ in.	3/16 in.	¼ in.	⅜ in.
Rolled plate glass	4¾*d.*	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6¼*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9¼*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

In pla'es not exceeding	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3

	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde
Embossing	3/3	4/6	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/- ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/- ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/- ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/- ..	Gallon
Gold leaf. English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold size	12/6 ..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6 ..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3 ..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/- ..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/- ..	Cwt.
Putty	16/- ..	Cwt.
Size	3/6 ..	Firkin
Tar	1/- ..	Gallon
Terebine	9/- ..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6 ..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/- ..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/- ..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/- ..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/- ..	Cwt.

The Week's Building News

(*Continued from page* 989)

architect's department, County Hall, Westminster, under Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

Erdington.—The Birmingham E.C. are to erect an open-air council school on the Birches Green Housing Estate. Preliminary plans have been prepared by Mr. A. McKewan, A.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham. It is also proposed to reconstruct and extend Moseley Secondary School, at a cost of £4,950.

Gateshead.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, for alterations to the Empire Palace.

Godalming. — A new secondary school is to be built, at a cost of £50,000. Plans by Mr. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, architects to the Surrey E.C.

Halifax.—Extensions, including a pathological block, are proposed at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Plans by Messrs. Walsh & Maddock, LL.R.I.B.A., 10 Harrison Road. Mr. C. H. Petty, 12 Waterhouse Street, is preparing the plans for two new open-air wards.

Leeds.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Chorley, Gibbon & Foggett, 5 Park Place, for new head offices in Albion Street and Guildford Street, for the Leeds and Holbeck Permanent Building Society.

Littleborough.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Clough, architect, Newgate Chambers, Rochdale, for improvement to the Birch Hill Institution.

Manchester.—Plans have been prepared by the architect's department of Messrs. Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., of Salford, for alterations and improvements to "Springfield Tavern," Greengate, "Victoria" Inn, Longsight, "Star" Inn, Manchester, and "Church Inn," Pendleton.

Marlow.—For the reconstruction of Marlow Bridge over the Thames, for the joint counties of Berks and Bucks, the engineers are Messrs. Mouchel & Partners, 38 Victoria Street, S.W. The estimated cost is £70,000.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. — Plans have been passed for the rebuilding of the "Blue Post" Inn. The architect is Mr. E. Liddle, Eldon Square.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A new fruit warehouse is to be erected for the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Stowell Street. Plans have been prepared by the architect's department, C.W.S., Westmoreland Road.

Newport.—Messrs. Stratton & Millgate, 21 Quay Street, are to prepare plans for alterations to the Drill Hall, Hall Road.

North Berwick.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Auldjo Jamieson & Arnott, 13 Young Street, Edinburgh, for a house for the electricity manager in May Terrace.

Olton.—Fifty non-parlour type houses are to be built at Olton, Shirley and Solihull. Plans by Mr. W. F. Orton, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Paignton.—The U.D.C. have appointed Mr. G. W. Colborne as architect to prepare plans for houses on the destructor site.

Pudsey.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. B. H. Noble, M.I.M.C.E., surveyor to the council, for a public hall and baths.

Retford.—St. Alban's Church is to be completed at an estimated cost of £3,500. Plans prepared by Mr. A. Wood, architect, of Newcastle.

Sandy.—The U.D.C. invite applications from architects for the erection of 50 houses, 25 to be built forthwith and the remainder at a later date.

Seacombe.—For the reconstruction of the premises of the Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co. Architects, Messrs. Potts & Hennings, Victoria Street, Manchester. Main contractors, Messrs. J. Partington, Ltd., Middleton Junction, Manchester. Steelwork, Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., of Ashburton Road, Trafford Park, Manchester; tiling, Messrs. Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.

Sheffield.—For a United Methodist Church in Psalter Lane and Cherry Tree Road. Plans are being prepared by Mr. J. Amory Teather, L.R.I.B.A., Mazda Buildings, Campo Lane.

Sheffield.—The Libraries Committee are to consider plans by Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, for new central library buildings.

Sheffield.—A scheme for the enlargement of the museum in Weston Park, Sheffield, is under consideration. The work will be carried out to designs prepared by the city architect, Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., Town Hall.

Shipley.—The U.D.C. have asked the surveyor to prepare a scheme for rehousing tenants who will be displaced by the improvement scheme.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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STAIRCASES

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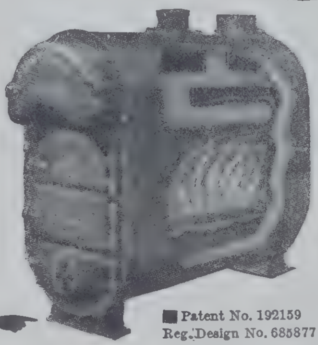

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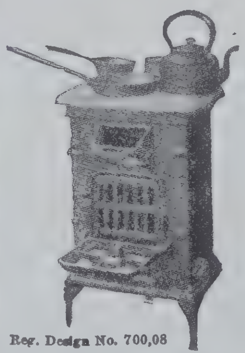

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/– ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast .. .. .. Concrete in foundations	28/6	35/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware		Iron	
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar.. ..	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, ,, cement mortar ..	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super: Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super: 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square: Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/–	6/–	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/–

JOINER.

Per square	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring ..	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

	1½ in.		2 in.	
Doors, per foot super	2 Panel	4 Panel	4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2¼*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area: 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¼*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2¼*d.*	3¼*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0¼	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing: Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement: Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt: Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run: 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.: Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	42/6	51/6	54/6

Per Foot Run: Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Each: Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/-	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run: ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6
	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	8/11	10/4	15/3	17/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	12/5	14/8	18/6	28/-	33/-
Boiler screw	3/6	4/-	5/4	7/7	9/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/2	9/8	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	10/6	13/2	18/9	30/6	40/6	71/6	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		Per Foot Run: 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/-	3/-
Extra for bends	each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions	each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run: Gas: ¼ in.	⅜ in.	Steam Tubing: ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅔rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		

Partitions.	Per Yard Super: 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super: Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass: 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	½ in. Rolled	Cast Glass: $\frac{3}{16}$ in.	¼ in.	¼ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8¾	0/7¾	0/11¾	0/9	0/10	0/10¾	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super: Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3¼	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3¼	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green. or similar ..	0/3¼	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following: If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on: Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

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Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1⅜

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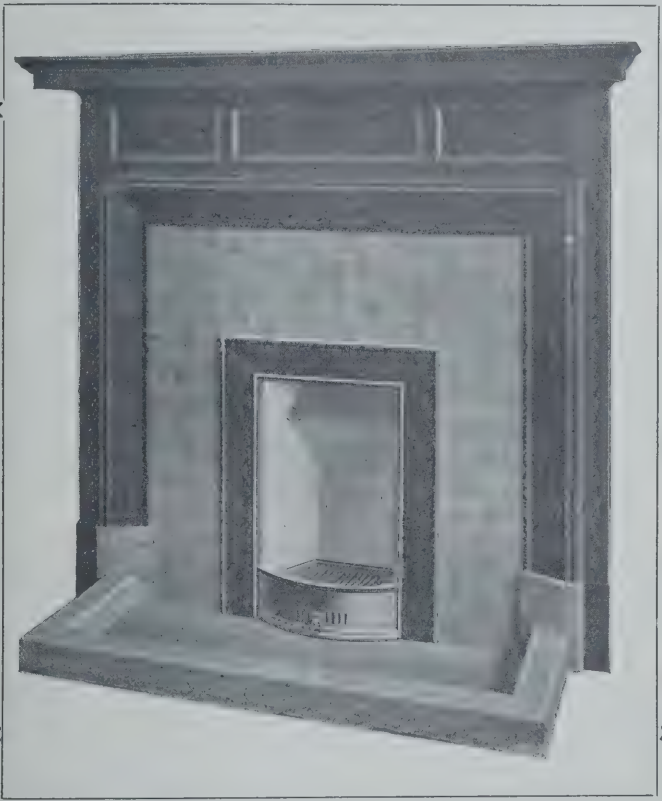

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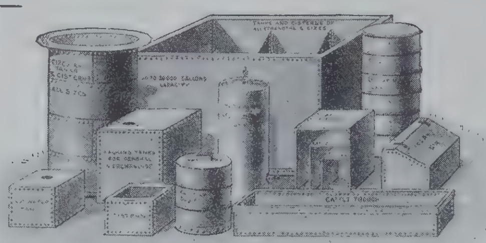

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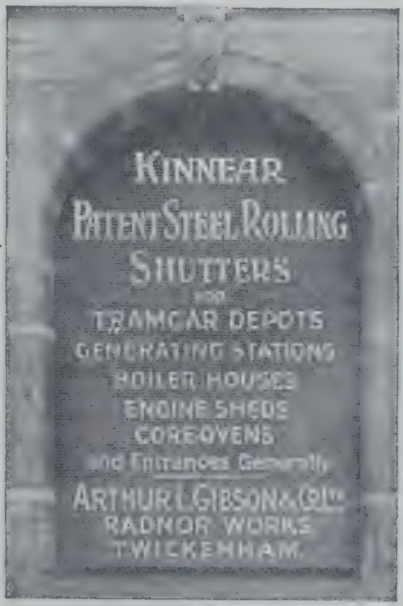

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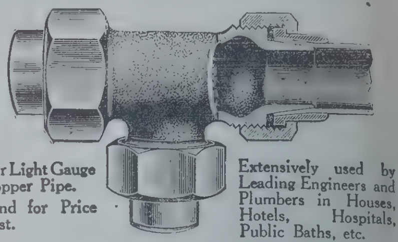

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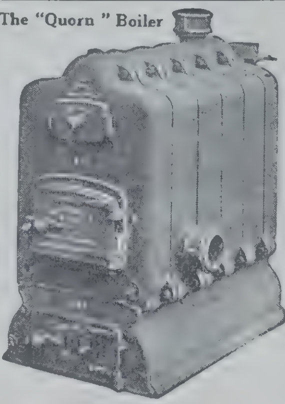

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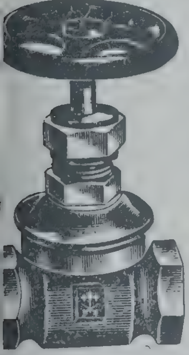

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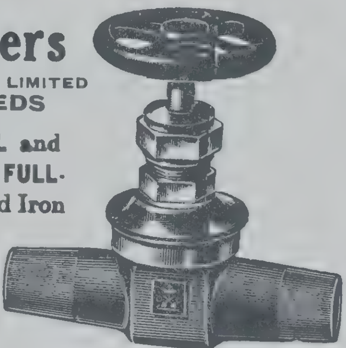

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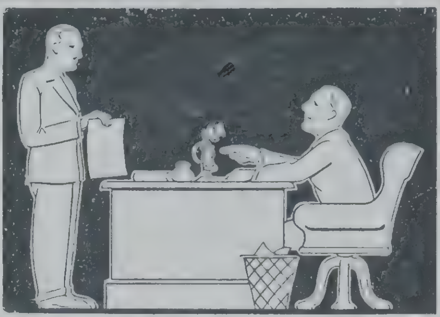

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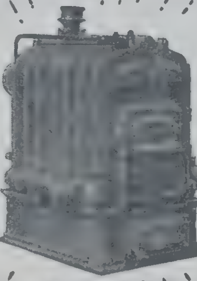

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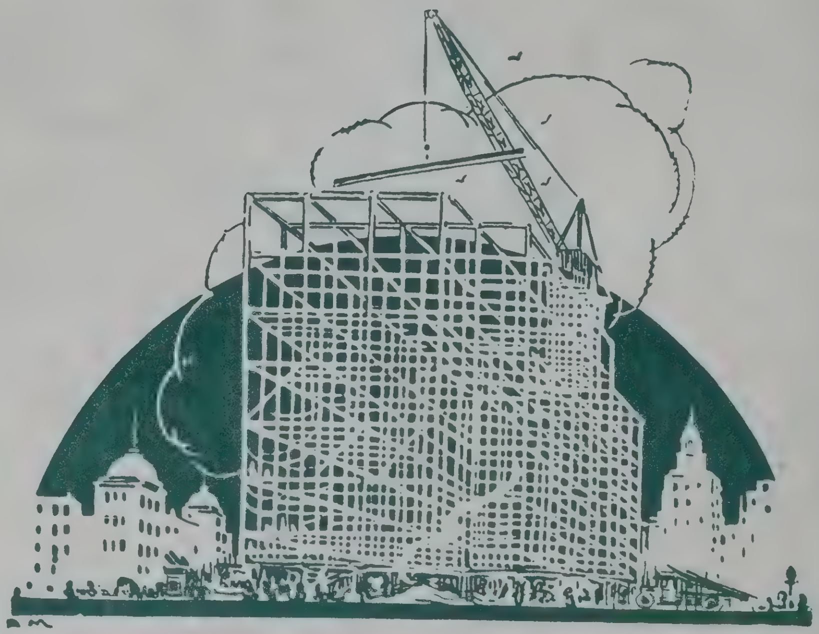

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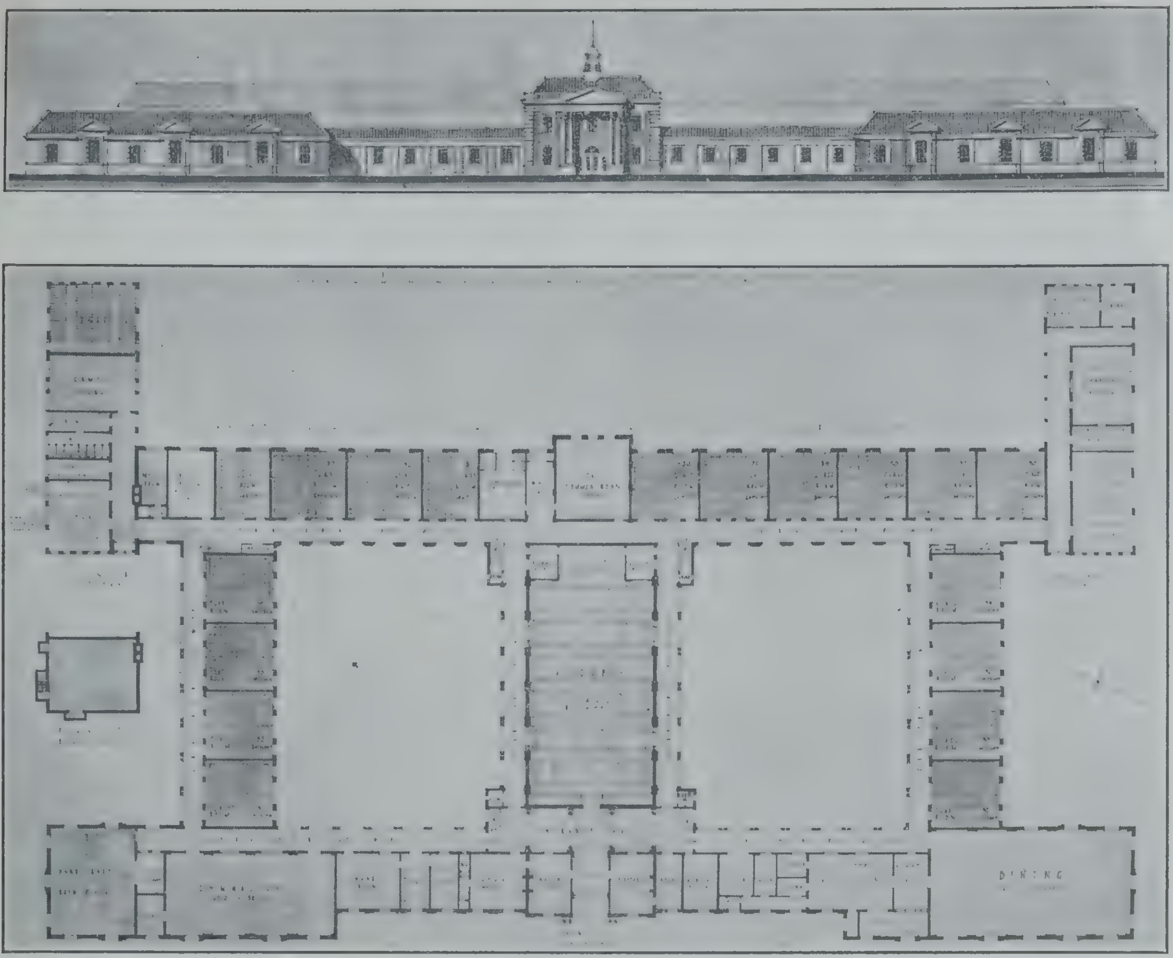

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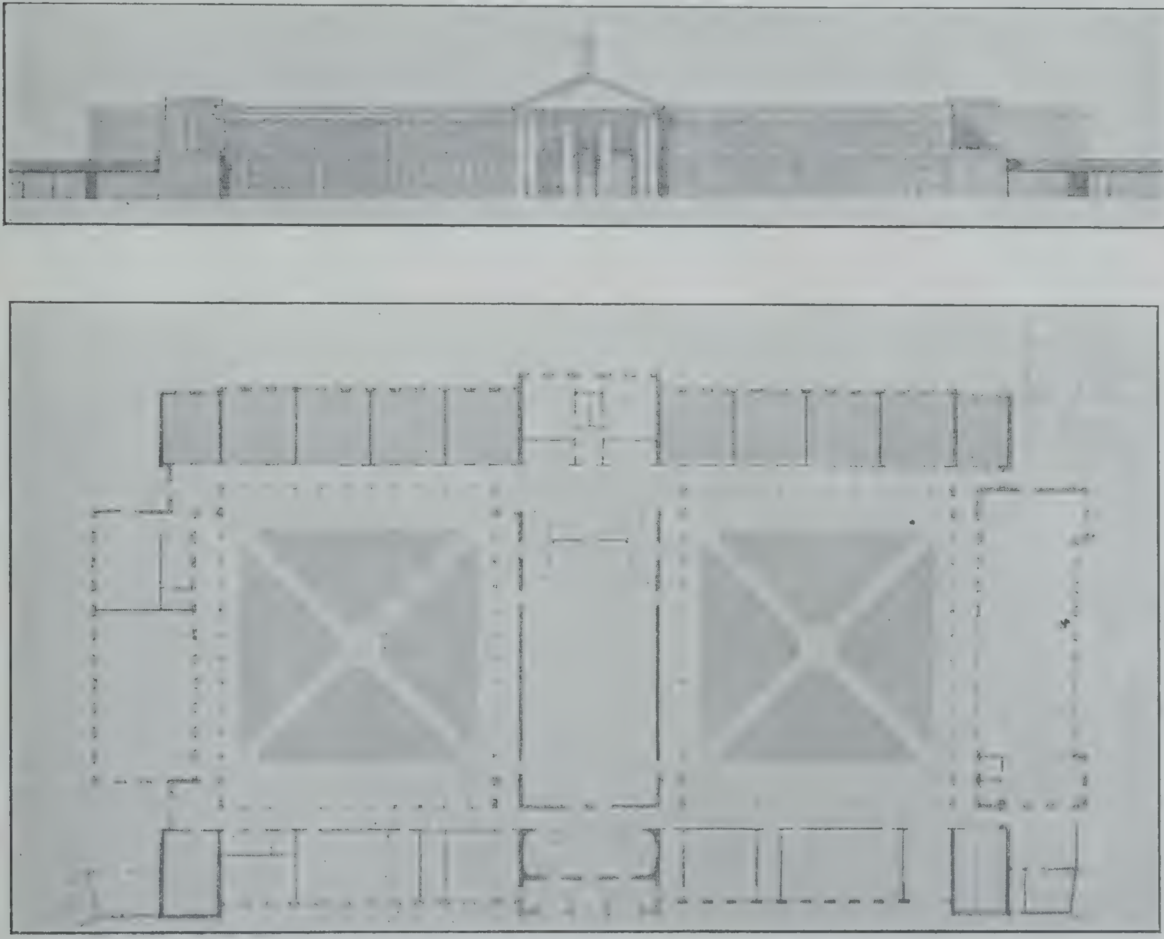

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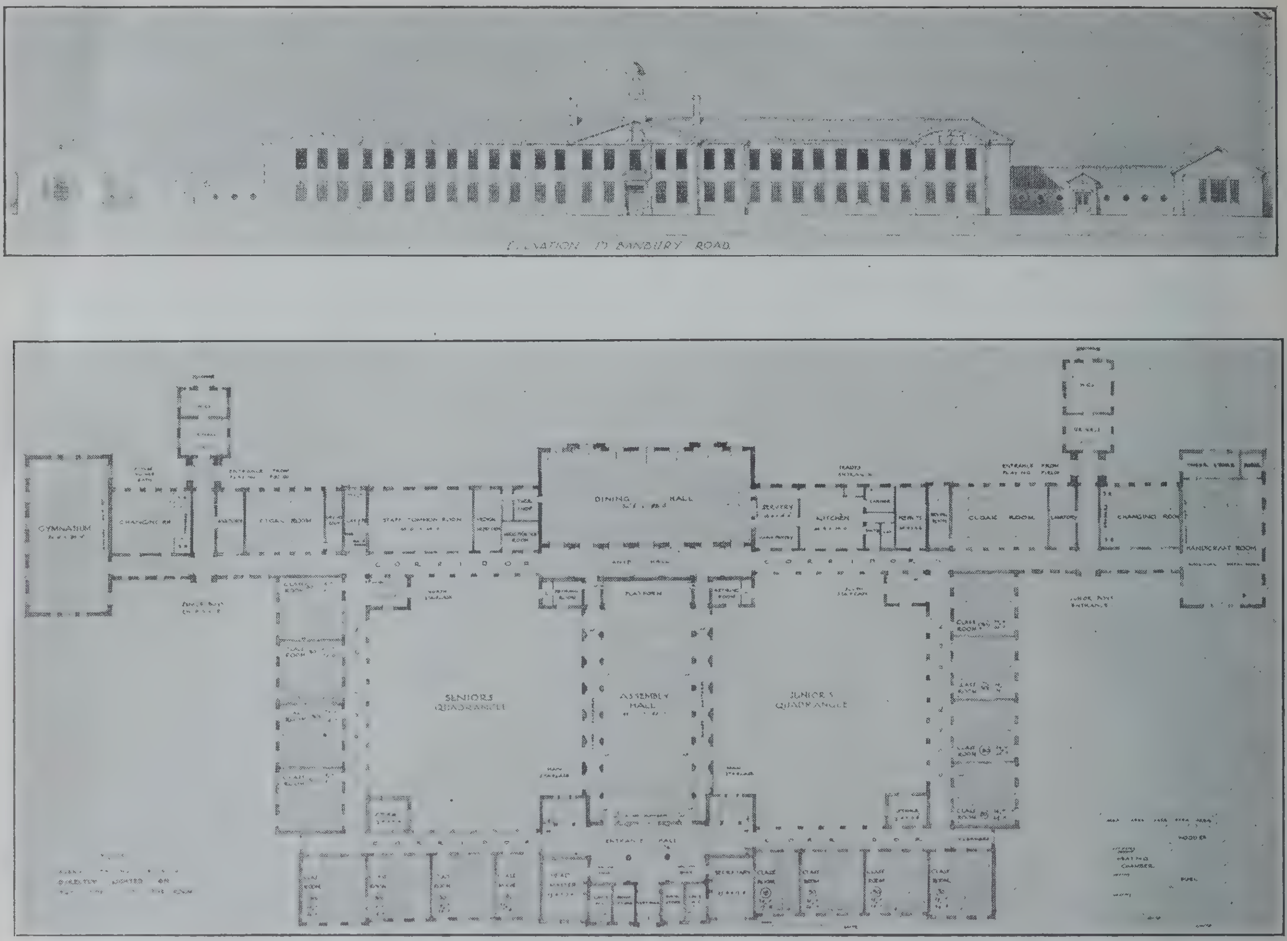

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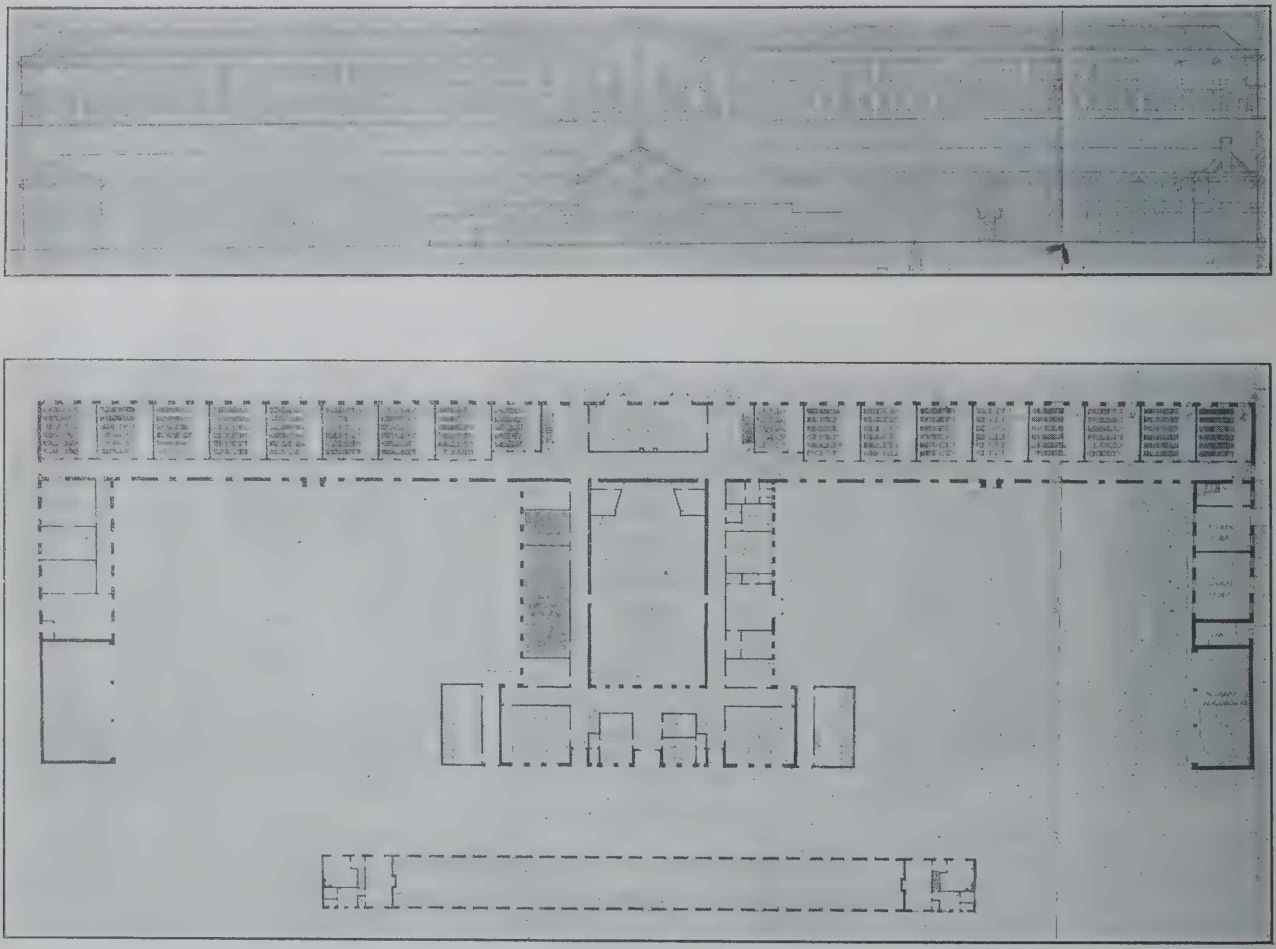

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